



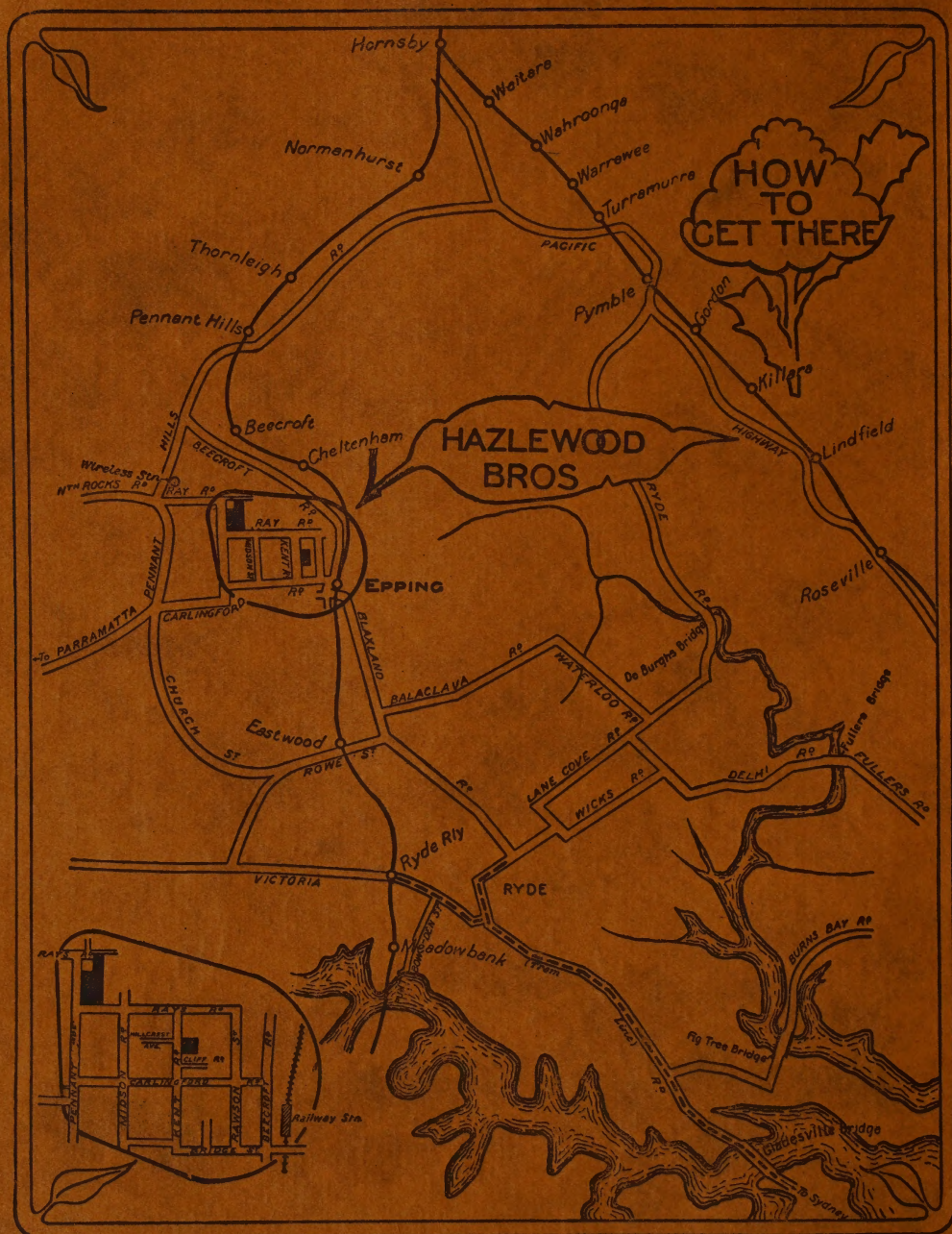
Favourite Roses
AND
Other Plants
1936

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U. S. Department of Agriculture.

HAZLEWOOD BROS. LTD.
EPPING, N.S.W.



BETTER ROSES

This may appear at first sight to be simply an idealistic dream, but in practice it is definitely capable of achievement. The main factors towards our objective are:—

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------------|
| (1) Better varieties. | (3) Better cultural methods. |
| (2) Better plants. | (4) Better selection. |

(1) **BETTER VARIETIES.**—Amplifying each factor in turn, it should be pointed out that the modern Rose has reached a certain standard of improvement in each of its phases, and it is a reasonable expectation that all new varieties are at least equal to the older sorts in most respects, while being superior in others.

"Novelty" implies difference and improvement, and new Roses without these qualifications are a challenge to common sense. As in past years, the policy of this firm will always be towards improvement, with better results for the client in return for the time and money spent on his hobby. In addition, every encouragement in our power will be given to Australian hybridists who seek to raise in our own country the types of Roses most suitable to our various climates and preferences.

(2) **BETTER PLANTS.**—Good results are not possible with inferior plants. In preparing our stock no expense is spared, and the ideal is always being sought as far as season and forces beyond human control will allow. A lot of experimental work is being done in the direction of finding better stocks on which to bud the named varieties, and reports from our many clients back up our claim to better results by means of "Better Plants." In addition, good packing and prompt despatch will ensure our clients receiving orders in good condition, so that our ideal will not be discounted in any way.

(3) **BETTER CULTURAL METHODS** do not provide such a wide scope for improvement, as this phase of Rose growing has reached a very high plane. Experiments are being conducted in respect of manuring, disease control, treatment of soils, etc., but our main service so far is in publishing for the benefit of our clients the known and proved methods of Rose culture.

(4) **BETTER SELECTION.**—This is a very broad and complicated field for service. Roses differ in size, shape, colour, freedom of bloom, disease resistance and lasting qualities. They vary enormously in their adaptability to climate, and varieties highly successful in one country may be utter failures in another. A big proportion of the Roses in cultivation in Australia are the product of overseas hybridists, and collecting the cream of these has been the work of many years, while the track to our present standard is strewn with ruined hopes, blighted enthusiasm, and paved with the money lost on ill-described, unsuitable varieties which have never returned to the purchaser even a small proportion of the satisfaction that is his fair expectation.

To remedy such a state of affairs, it is our endeavour to describe the main faults as well as the qualities of each Rose. A semi-double or single variety will be so described so that the lover of a full bodied Rose will not knowingly purchase a type he dislikes. Weak colour values, inferior shape, indifferent blooming, lack of scent or liability to disease, will be mentioned where they constitute major faults. The climates in which a variety has been proved successful will be noted, and in this respect we desire to express our appreciation and thanks to the hundreds of clients from all parts of Australia who have written reporting on successes and failures in their particular climatic zones.

Our Service Department will cheerfully reply to all enquiries and assist in any way possible by correspondence to help overcome any difficulty. This service is without fee or obligation, and is open to all Rose lovers whether clients or not.

Yours for Better Roses,

HAZLEWOOD BROS. LTD.

CATALOGUE METHOD, TERMS OF BUSINESS, ETC.

ORDER of PREFERENCE.—The method of preference in this catalogue is different to the average list. Alphabetical order conveys no idea of quality or public preference, so pride of place in the Rose list is given according to the number of each sort sold during the year. This method may have its disadvantages, but the index at the end of the book makes it quite easy to find the description of any variety and thus overcomes the main objection. The advantages of indicating public fancy are obvious.

VARIETIES.—Up to the present it is estimated that over 20,000 varieties have been disseminated to the Rose World, while nearly one hundred new varieties are now being imported into Australia each year. Every second-rate or superfluous variety increases the cost of production and the selling price per plant, so that a drastic discarding is necessary. Very few growers want to grow second or third-rate varieties, and no one could ever procure or make a success of all the varieties which have been distributed, so the collectors' craze is out of the question. The best results are obtained not from multiplying varieties in a garden, but in getting more and more of the sorts which have been proved highly satisfactory and which make the biggest appeal to the individual tastes of the grower.

DESCRIPTIONS.—It is our endeavour to describe each Rose impartially on its behaviour under the various Australian conditions. Major faults as well as qualities will be noted, and in this respect it should be mentioned that no one really believes a stage of perfection has been reached in Rose progress. A fair recognition of the faults is a much better incentive towards our ideal than a senseless recital of qualities only, leaving the disgruntled client to find the faults out later after considerable loss of time and money.

To save repetition, it should be mentioned that almost every Rose, under certain conditions, will contract Mildew and Black Spot. Where these are mentioned as faults it must be understood the variety is more than usually liable. Colours are described at their best, but nearly all colours weaken in strong sunlight, while newly planted stock should not be expected to give the performance of adult plants. In this respect reds frequently flower pink and yellows come white. Before sending in a complaint, let the plant have a full season in which to show what it can do.

Careful attention should be paid to descriptions in so far as type of bloom is concerned. Many growers only recognise the fully double flower and term all others briars. It is useless offering the loose decorative class to such gardeners, as they adopt the attitude, "If she be not fair to me, What care I how fair she be." On the other hand, very many Rose lovers highly appreciate the dainty colours and decorative qualities of the single and semi-double flowers. So that each may not suffer disappointment, the descriptions will state the type of bloom each variety produces. If singles and doubles are not liked, then avoid all so described.

PERFUME.—It is a stock saying that modern Roses have not the perfume of older sorts, but such a statement will not stand investigation. It is an extremely rare thing to find any modern Rose absolutely scentless. There are a few of this kind, but there were also some amongst the old timers. It is perfectly correct to say some of the modern Roses have just as rich a fragrance as any of the old sorts, but what is not

Every Rose has a fault.

usually recognised is that perfume has become more varied. At one time the rich sweet "damask" perfume was the type usually experienced in gardens. Then the "tea" scent was introduced, and in crossing these two types a marvellous improvement was achieved in greater freedom of bloom, better habit, better blooms, and greater disease resistance. The new class was called the Hybrid Tea, but the blending of the two natures also resulted in a blending of the perfumes as regards a proportion of the progeny. Later, when the Pernetiana strain was introduced, a further blending of perfumes resulted, and now fragrance is a very varied quality, ranging from damask, tea, fruit, clove, to many as yet unclassified. The following instances explain the sections:—

TEA SCENT.—Represented by varieties like Lady Hillingdon, Duchess of Wellington, Georges Schwartz, Lilian Moore, Mrs. Dunlop Best, etc.

SWEET OR DAMASK SCENT.—Found in General MacArthur, Georg Arends, Gruss an Teplitz, Hadley, Hoosier Beauty, Laurent Carle, Radiance, Rose Marie, etc.

MISCELLANEOUS.—This class covers varieties like Socrates (peach), Rosa bracteata (pear), Old Gold (clove), Rev. F. Page Roberts (apple), Rosa moschata (musk), and many mixed fruity perfumes which require careful classification. It is to be hoped that this question will be followed up by Rose societies everywhere, and that one of the greatest charms of the Rose will receive the fullest recognition by grower and hybridiser alike.

OUR SLOGAN.—Some years ago we adopted
as our slogan—

"Grow the Best,
Discard the Rest,"

and have pleasure in advising that this has been registered by the Commonwealth Registrar of Trade Marks in the following form:—



STOCK FOR 1936.—In dwarf and climbing Roses our stock exceeds 130,000 plants. They are all grown on comparatively new land, and as a result are free from the disease inseparable from stock grown on Rose-sick soils. They are worked from vigorous proved parent plants, and in growth, freedom from disease and general quality they will hold their own with plants from any part of the world. Many of them are budded on a new stock which produces masses of fibrous roots so necessary for safe transplanting.

PRICES.—Every endeavour is made to produce the highest quality of stock possible and special precautions are taken to keep plants free from disease and true to name. Every operation along these lines increases the cost of production, but bearing in mind the reduced purchasing power of the community, prices have been reduced to the lowest possible level consistent with high grade quality and the ultimate success of our clients.

In order to prevent confusion, all prices quoted are for plants at the nursery, and postage and freight should be added to all orders. Where dozen rates are mentioned, it is for at least six plants at the one price taken in one consignment. For instance, one plant at 2/6 and 5 at 1/6 will be charged single rates. Similarly, 50 or more at the one price must be ordered and despatched in one lot to qualify for 100 rates.

Before leaving this question, the following quotation from an unknown author is tendered to all who do not consider the amount of labour, care and conscience put into the production of quality: "There is hardly any-

Raise the standard by fairly facing the fact.

thing in the world that some man cannot make to a lower standard and sell a little cheaper, and the people who consider price only are this man's lawful prey."

ORDERS.—It is particularly requested that when ordering, names be written on a separate sheet of paper, together with the address, both being clearly stated, as it is not uncommon to receive letters without any indication from whom they come. Write on one side of the paper only and place the names of varieties in columns. It is also advisable to state in your letter the amount of, and the form in which remittances are made.

All orders are booked subject to stock at the time of despatch, and we cannot hold ourselves responsible for losses caused through fire, drought, frost, hail, or other factors beyond our control.

SUBSTITUTION.—It is quite impossible to correctly estimate the number of plants of each variety required each season. Public fancy is extremely changeable in some respects, and where a stock of 500 plants of a given variety may be ample for some seasons, it may be far too many or too little for other years. Clients can help us materially if they will definitely state when ordering if some other variety may be substituted when any kind is sold out. Frequently when only those available are sent, a letter is received asking why we did not forward others in place of those not in stock. Occasionally criticism is received for sending substitutes, no matter how good they may be. It makes the position so simple when it is definitely stated, "Please do not substitute." If willing for us to send as good, or better sorts, please advise us on the order.

DESPATCH.—The greatest care is taken in packing orders so that the plants will reach their destinations in good condition, but it is highly advisable that customers notify us as to the quickest route and method by which the plants are to be sent. If post, rail, steamer or parcels delivery are specially indicated, it will save considerable trouble during the rush season. Where no instructions are given, plants will be sent according to our own discretion. After a receipt in good condition from the railway authorities, all consignments travel at owner's risk, and we cannot be held responsible for delay or rough handling during transit.

For the convenience of suburban clients we have inaugurated our own Motor Delivery Service, and make a regular trip each Tuesday through Ryde, Strathfield, Western Suburbs, out to Vacluse. On Thursday we deliver to Beecroft, Pennant Hills, Wahroonga, Chatswood and Mosman districts. It is specially requested that clients give us at least twenty-four hours' notice for any orders which require to be delivered on these days.

ACCOUNTS.—All accounts are due within one month of date of statement. New customers are requested to remit when ordering or give a satisfactory reference.

CATALOGUES.—Each customer in the past two years will be forwarded a copy of the new catalogue as soon as published, which is generally in March-April each year. It has been found, however, that the popularity of the publication is the cause of many failing to reach their proper destinations. It is asked that friends will make it widely known that failure to receive the regular copy does not indicate carelessness or indifference on our part. Extra copies are available for distribution to flower loving friends, and will be sent post free to all addresses forwarded. If a recipient has no use for the book, it is specially asked that it be passed on to someone who will be interested.

Always sign your name clearly.

The information in the catalogue is carefully checked each year, and is freely given in the hope that it will help to produce Better Roses and Brighter Gardens.

REMITTANCES.—These may be made by Money Order, Postal Note (both payable at Epping, N.S.W.), or Cheque, while small amounts under 5/- may be forwarded in stamps. Country and Interstate customers are requested to add exchange to cheques as unless this is done a definite loss is involved. Under depression conditions prices were reduced to a point where they are practically level with cost of production. When exchange is not added to a cheque for £1, a loss of $2\frac{1}{2}\%$ is sustained, while on an interstate cheque for 3/- which did not allow for bank charges, the loss was 16%.

THE NURSERY.—Visitors, whether purchasers or not, are always welcome at the nursery during business hours. The nearest entrance is situated within half-a-mile from Epping Railway Station, and may be reached via Cliff Road. This entrance is not available for car traffic, as there is only a footbridge across the creek. The western entrance is a little further away, but may be reached via Kent Street, and cars may drive right up to the office and packing sheds.

For visitors coming by train, the following directions are submitted:—After passing the ticket barrier, turn to the right and follow the line downhill as far as the horse trough, then turn to the left along Carlingford Road; Cliff Road is then the second turn to the right; after passing the turn in this road our notice board comes into view; the main Nursery is behind the block of bush trees. Where any difficulty is likely to be experienced in finding the nursery, clients may engage a taxi at the station at a trifling cost.

The Rose Nursery is situated at the end of Ray Road, Carlingford, and is distant from Epping Station about one and a half miles. A bus leaves Epping Station at several times through the day and will convey visitors almost to the Nursery gate at a very moderate charge.

The Nursery is positively closed on Saturday afternoons, Sundays, and holidays.

CORRESPONDENCE is invited on all questions of horticultural interest, and friends are specially asked to correct any mistake or comment on any variety's adaptability to special conditions.

ADDRESS.—The business was founded in 1908, and has been conducted in Epping only ever since that time. We have no branches, and all correspondence should be carefully addressed to Epping, N.S.W., in order to prevent mistakes.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.—We believe that all trees and plants sold by us are of the description and kind specified at the time of sale. Where reasonable proof is given that plants have been wrongly labelled we will refund the original purchase money or correct the mistake by new plants; but we give no warranty, express or implied, as to their growth, description, quality or productiveness, and will not be in any way responsible for the crop, as these factors are governed by forces beyond our control.

All sales are made subject to these conditions, and if the purchaser does not accept the goods sold on these terms, they are at once to be returned.

HAZLEWOOD BROS., LTD.,

Phones: Epping 11
Epping 1162

Rose and Tree Specialists, Epping, N.S.W.

Business Hours:

Week days: 7 a.m. to 4.45 p.m. Saturdays: 7 a.m. to 11 a.m.

Study the climate map carefully.

Equal Climatic Zones

The continent of Australia covers a very large area, but there are many places where conditions of rainfall, heat, cold, or other factors which go to make up climate, are near enough to be classed as equal. With the exception of soil, which may be modified or improved, it is a



fair thing to expect that plants which are a success in one part of a given zone will be equally successful in other parts of the same zone as far as climatic influences are concerned. So far from being a theory only, this contention is proved by practical results.

With this idea in mind, the officers of the Meteorological Bureau of Sydney were approached in 1923, and by their whole-hearted co-

Our recommendations are the result of extensive investigations.

operation a climatological map of Australia was prepared, to guide as far as humanly possible plant lovers, so that many of the mistakes of planting unsuitable sorts might be avoided.

As most of the horticultural energies centre round the capital cities, the divisions have been named after them, and they show such marked differences as to account for most of the important variations present.

It must be emphasised, however, that the divisions are approximate only, for it is quite impossible to indicate on any map the enormous number of purely local conditions caused by any one town's peculiar position and surroundings; also the very important question of soil variations, and getting closer to home, the individual variations to be found in each garden according as the beds round a house face North, South, East or West. In this respect it is quite possible for a Sydney grower, for example, to select positions in his garden which more closely represent the conditions of Adelaide, Hobart, or Melbourne, than the average Sydney climate. The determination and treatment of these variations must be left to the wisdom of the enthusiast himself.

The main climatic controlling factors are frost, heat, humidity, and dryness, each in the double capacity of friend and foe to different plants.

The suitability of various plants to particular divisions will be noted throughout this catalogue by letters "A," "M," "B," etc., as the case may be, while "E" in the Rose section will signify that the variety is hardy everywhere.

Adelaide Zone "A"

This is easily the largest climatic division, extending well into all the States on the mainland. It is characterised by hot and dry summers and fairly severe winter conditions, combined with a low rainfall. The strong sunlight is very hard on the colour of blooms, and yellows particularly suffer during the summer months. The heat causes quick development and tends to reduce size so that the most satisfactory flowering seasons are spring and autumn. It is necessary frequently to protect plant stems against sunburn and see that plants do not suffer from lack of moisture. Roses which fade or which have scanty and weak petalage are not satisfactory generally, and selection should always be made of good rich colours and those of moderate to full petalage which should be of good substance. Varieties which burn or blue excessively should be discarded, as these faults are increased by the action of sunlight. The dry atmosphere is not without its compensations for black-spot and many fungus diseases are retarded, and varieties like Edward Mawley, Lyon, Madame Edouard Herriot, etc., which fail in humid climates, are quite satisfactory.

Associated with this climate is the frequent sudden change of temperature with its resultant encouragement of mildew, and best results are obtained with mildew resistant sorts. The nights are quite cool in comparison to moist climates and many trees and shrubs requiring even temperature do not thrive in consequence. When associated with heavy dew these conditions favour "balling" of "tissue paper petalled" Roses such as Natalie Bottner, Madame Jules Gravereaux, etc. This balling is caused by the petals becoming saturated with moisture and preventing the bloom opening. It usually occurs in very full varieties which have notoriously thin petals. An example of good substance which is quite the opposite may be found in Ophelia or Madame Butterfly.

Frosts are severe in winter, but do not prevent the successful growth of Oranges and many hardy evergreen shrubs. It is too dry, however, for many trees and plants requiring moist cool climates. Included in this

Satisfied clients are our best advertisement.

division is a thin strip of country in N.S.W. between Sydney's moist coastal climate and the mountains, and represented by such towns as Liverpool, Windsor, Singleton, etc.

The National Rose Society of South Australia recommends the following (1934 vote):—

- 24 EXHIBITION ROSES.**—Dame Edith Helen, Mrs. David McKee, Molly Bligh, Fontanelle, Mrs. H. R. Darlington, Lord Charlemont, Nellie Parker, Mrs. Chas. Lamplough, Margaret Dickson Hamill, Mrs. Henry Morse, Mrs. W. C. Egan, Duchess of Portland, Golden Dawn, Mrs. Chas. Russell, Mrs. A. R. Barraclough, Madame Jules Bouche, Hadley, Ethel Somerset, Capt. F. S. Harvey Cant, Mrs. R. D. McClure, Francis Scott Key, Lady Plymouth, Mrs. George Shawyer, Gorgeous.
- 24 GARDEN ROSES.**—Hadley, Lord Charlemont, General MacArthur, Zara Ruthven, Daily Mail Scented, Edith Clark (for bedding), Los Angeles, Emma Wright, Madame Edouard Herriot, Angele Pernet, Shot Silk, Mrs. Sam. McGredy, Felicity, Souv. de Maria de Zayas, Mrs. C. W. Edwards, Golden Ophelia, Golden Emblem, Luna, The Queen Alexandra, Mrs. Henry Winnett, Clarice Goodacre, Madame Jules Grolez, Rose Marie, Madame Abel Chatenay.
- 12 DECORATIVE ROSES.**—Emma Wright, Mrs. Phillip Russell, Betty Uprichard, Comtesse de Castilleja, Ville de Paris, Sunny South, Angele Pernet, Lady Mary Elizabeth, Desmond Johnston, Cuba, Talisman, Daily Mail Scented.
- 14 CLIMBING ROSES.**—Clb. Madame Abel Chatenay, Clb. General MacArthur, Clb. Madame Edouard Herriot, Clb. Madame Segond Weber, Clb. Mabel Morse, Clb. Los Angeles, Clb. Hadley, Clb. Golden Emblem, Clb. Ophelia, Miss Marion Manifold, Scorchier, Kitty Kininmonth, Clb. Lord Charlemont, Clb. Lorraine Lee.
- 12 NEWER ROSES.**—Daily Mail Scented, Mrs. Sam. McGredy, Mrs. E. M. Gilmer, President Herbert Hoover, Federico Casas, W. E. Chaplin, Talisman, Golden Dawn, Caledonia, Joanna Hill, Zara Ruthven, Stately.

In addition the following varieties are quite suitable:—

RED (Dwarfs).—Amulett, Aroma, Barcelona, Cathrine Kordes, David McKee, Director Rubio, Dr. Hawkesworth, E. G. Hill, Eileen Dorothea, Etoile de Hollande, Gipsy Lass, Grenadier, Grenoble, Hermann Eggers, Hoosier Beauty, J. C. Thornton, Joyous Cavalier, Lady Rhodes, Laurent Carle, Leslie Evans, Lucile Rand, Ludwig Oppenheimer, Madame Maurice Gazin, Malar Ros, Marchioness of Linlithgow, McGredy's Scarlet*, Pres. Jac Smits, Sergeant Ulmann, Souv. de Alex Bernaix, Syracuse, William Orr. **(Climbers).**—Black Boy, Clb. Chateau de Clos Vougeot, Clb. Daily Mail Scented, Clb. Etoile de Hollande, Clb. Hoosier Beauty, Clb. Laurent Carle, Countess of Stradbroke, Noella Nabonnand, Reine Marie Henriette, War Paint.

*This variety is really a reddish cerise, in spite of its name.

PINK (Dwarfs).—Ambassador, America, Ami F. Mayery, Antoine Rivoire, Aphrodite, Charles H. Rigg, Clovelly, Dainty Bess, Duchess of Westminster, Editor McFarland, Elizabeth of York, Empire Queen, E. Pemberton Barnes, Erik Hjelm, Exquisite, Frau Margaret Oppenheim, Freiburg II., Gustav Grunerwald, Hilda, Imperial Potentate, John C. M. Mensing, Korovo, Lorraine Lee, Madame Butterfly, Madame Cochet Cochet, Madame Jules Grolez, Madame Nicolas Aussel, Madame Segond Weber, Margaret McGredy, Marguerite Chambard, May Wet-

Rose Societies exist to promote Better Rose Culture. Their recommendations should receive careful attention.

tern, McGredy's Peach, McGredy's Triumph, Mrs. Bryce Allan, Mrs. Chas. J. Bell, Mrs. George Geary, Oliver Mee, Ophelia, Picture, Portadown Fragrance, Radiance, Rapture, Rose Berekeley, Rosieriste Gaston Leveque, Souv. de Georges Pernet, Souv. de Pierre Ketten, Una Wallace. (Climbers).—Amy Johnson, Clb. Caroline Testout, Clb. Columbia, Clb. Dame Edith Helen, Clb. Maman Cochet, Clb. Mrs. Chas. J. Bell, Clb. Mrs. George Shawyer, Clb. Mrs. W. T. Sumner, Clb. Radiance, Clb. Rose Marie, Clb. Shot Silk, Clb. Souv. de Georges Pernet, Felberg's Rosa Druschki, Fragrant Pillar, Margaret Turnbull, Sachsengruss.

WHITE AND LIGHT COLOURS (Dwarfs).—Alexander Marghiloman, Edith Krause, Elizabeth Arden, Frau Karl Druschki, K. A. Viktoria, Konigin Luise, Lord Rossmore, Madame Louis Lens, Molly Sharman Crawford, Mrs. Harold Brocklebank, Mrs. Herbert Stevens, Mrs. Mac-kellar, Oswald Sieper, Phoebe, White Maman Cochet, White Ensign. (Climbers).—Clb. K. A. Viktoria, Clb. Mrs. Herbert Stevens, Clb. White Maman Cochet, Everest.

YELLOW (Dwarfs).—Alex. Hill Gray, Aspirant Marcel Rouyer, Cecil, Feu Joseph Loomans, Geheimrat Duisberg, Goldenes Mainz, Julien Potin, Lady Hillingdon, Madame Pierre S. du Pont, Max Krause, McGredy's Yellow, Rev. F. Page Roberts, Richard E. West, Roslyn, Sir Henry Segrave, Souvenir, Souv. de Claudius Pernet, Souv. de H. A. Verschuren, Souv. de Madame Bouillet, W. F. Dreer. (Climbers).—Clb. Golden Ophelia, Clb. Lady Hillingdon, Clb. Perle des Jardins, Clb. Souv. de Claudius Pernet, Clb. Souv. de Madame Bouillet, Clb. Sunburst, Cloth of Gold, Easlea's Golden Rambler, Marchal Niel, Mermaid.

COPPERY AND FANCY SHADES (Dwarfs).—Anni Jebens, Autumn, Busybody, Charles P. Kilham, Comtesse de Cayla, Comtesse Vandal, Condesa de Sastago, Edith Nellie Perkins, Gaiety, Gruss an Coburg, Heinrich Wendland, Hinrich Gaede, James Walley, Li Bures, Madame Nicolas Aussel, Mev. G. A. van Rossem, Mrs. A. R. Waddell, Mrs. Dunlop Best, Mrs. Paul Goudie, Padre, Ruby Manwaring, Souv. de Pierre Guillot, Souv. de R. B. Ferguson, Viktoria Adelheid, Wilhelm Breder. (Climbers).—Clb. Mrs. Dunlop Best, Reveil Dijonnais.

Brisbane Zone "B"

This climatic zone extends from about Grafton in New South Wales almost to Rockhampton, and inland just as far as the tropical conditions prevail. In many respects it is very similar to the Rockhampton zone except that the conditions are not quite so intense, and some of the ultra tropical subjects do not thrive as well as they do in the more northern section.

This division is characterised by warm, even, humid conditions in summer and mild winters, with very little frost. Nearly all tropical fruits, such as Bananas, Custard Apples, Mangoes and Pawpaws do well, and growth continues almost all the year round. All blooms develop quickly, while Black Spot and Scale diseases find a congenial atmosphere.

It is too hot for many deciduous trees and shrubs and too moist for others. It is essentially an evergreen division, while the even temperature is not so conducive to mildew, and the varieties of Roses which "ball" in colder climates are quite successful here.

Describe your climate, fuller recommendations will be submitted

In selecting Roses single and loose bodied sorts should be avoided, also those unduly liable to Black Spot, which include all the Pernetianas, unless grown on rich volcanic soils which discount the tendency to leaf diseases and soft immature growths so liable to die back. Vigour of growth is very necessary, but the mildew and balling faults of others may be overlooked. The very dark reds will probably burn in summer, but will be quite satisfactory in the winter blooming.

Included in this division are scattered spots which are almost frost free, like Sydney Harbour foreshores, Palm Beach and parts of Gosford, Wyong, etc.

The National Rose Society of Queensland issues the following lists for the Brisbane Zone:—

18 EXHIBITION ROSES.—Mrs. George Shawyer, Dame Edith Helen, Frau Karl Druschki, Clb. Columbia, Souv. de H. A. Verschuren, Golden Dawn, Francis Scott Key, Clb. K. A. Viktoria, Clb. Ophelia, Mrs. Henry Winnett, Hadley, Priscilla, Elizabeth Arden, Mrs. Mackellar, White Maman Cochet, Souv. de Madame Boulet, Elegante, George Dickson.

18 GARDEN ROSES.—Red Radiance, Radiance, Madame Abel Chatenay, Golden Ophelia, W. R. Smith, Laurent Carle, Antoine Rivoire, Etoile de Hollande, Golden Dawn, Hadley, Mrs. Harold Brocklebank, Rev. F. Page Roberts, Mev. G. A. van Rossem, Mrs. Dunlop Best, Mrs. George Shawyer, Lady Alice Stanley, Mrs. Bryce Allan, Sunny South.

12 CLIMBING ROSES.—Clb. Laurent Carle, Clb. K. A. Viktoria, Clb. White Maman Cochet, Clb. Columbia, Clb. Golden Ophelia, Clb. Mrs. George Shawyer, Sachsengruss, Clb. Ophelia, Clb. Hadley, Clb. Madame Abel Chatenay, Miss Marion Manifold, Clb. Perle des Jardins.

In addition the following varieties are quite suitable:—

RED (Dwarfs).—Amulett, Aroma, Barcelona, Cathrine Kordes, David McKee, Dr. Hawkesworth, E. G. Hill, Eileen Dorothea, Gipsy Lass, Grenadier, Grenoble, McGredy's Scarlet*, Mrs. E. M. Gilmer, Mrs. J. D. Eisele, President Jac Smits, Sensation, W. E. Chaplin. **(Climbers).**—Clb. Daily Mail Scented, Clb. Etoile de Hollande, War Paint.

*This variety is really a reddish cerise, in spite of its name.

PINK (Dwarfs).—Ambassador, Charles H. Rigg, Clovelly, Editor McFarland, E. Pemberton Barnes, Fascination, Frieberg II., Gustav Grunerwald, Hilda, John C. M. Mensing, Korovo, Madame Cochet Cochet, McGredy's Triumph, Souv. de Pierre Ketten, Una Wallace.

(Climbers).—Amy Johnson, Clb. Madame Segond Weber, Clb. Radiance, Clb. Rose Marie, Clb. Shot Silk, Felberg's Rosa Druschki.

YELLOW (Dwarf).—Richard E. West, Souvenir. **(Climbers).**—Clb. Golden Ophelia, Clb. Souv. de Madame Boulet, Clb. Sunburst.

WHITE AND LIGHT SHADES (Dwarfs).—Konigin Luise, Madame Louis Lens, Molly Sharman Crawford, White Ensign. **(Climber).**—Everest.

COPPERY AND FANCY SHADES (Dwarfs).—Comtesse de Cayla, Condesa de Sastago, Edith Nellie Perkins, Gaiety, Gruss an Coburg, Li Bures, Mrs. Dunlop Best, President Herbert Hoover, Talisman. **(Climber).**—Clb. Mrs. Dunlop Best.

Don't waste your time with poor sorts.

Hobart Zone "H"

Long winters of varying intensity and a short growing season mark this climate. It is a land of fairly equable conditions otherwise in which all English fruits flourish and the cloudy skies and even rainfall promote better colours in flowers and foliage than obtain in other capitals. It is too cold for tropical and subtropical subjects, but all deciduous trees, and the few frost resistant evergreens, thrive.

In Roses the singles and semi-doubles do well, unless specially liable to mildew, while sorts liable to ball through over-petalage should be avoided. Pernetianas are only fairly successful.

The voting conducted by the "Hobart Mercury" gives the following as the popular Roses:—

Madame Edouard Herriot, Chateau de Clos Vougeot, Madame Abel Chatenay, Lady Hillingdon, Mrs. H. Stevens, F. K. Druschki, Golden Emblem, Mrs. David McKee, General MacArthur, Red Letter Day, Lyon Rose, Hugh Dickson, Sunny South, Antoinette Rivoire.

In addition we suggest the following:—

RED (Dwarfs).—Aroma, Cathrine Kordes, Cuba, Daily Mail Scented, Director Rubio, E. G. Hill, Eileen Dorothea, Etoile de Hollande, Gipsy Lass, Grenadier, Grenoble, Hoosier Beauty, J. C. Thornton, Joyous Cavalier, K. of K., Laurent Carle, Lord Charlemont, Mary Hart, McGredy's Scarlet*, Mrs. E. M. Gilmer, Mrs. Henry Winnett, Pres. Jac Smits, Prince Felix de Luxembourg, Red Radiance, Souv. de Alex. Bernaix, Syracuse, Warrior, W. E. Chaplin, William Orr. **(Climbers).**—Black Boy, Clb. Chateau de Clos Vougeot, Clb. Daily Mail Scented, Clb. General MacArthur, Clb. Hadley, Clb. Hoosier Beauty, Clb. Laurent Carle, Clb. Red Radiance, Countess of Stradbroke, Miss Marion Manifold, Mrs. Phillip Russell, Noella Nabonnand, Paul's Scarlet Climber, War Paint, The Beacon, and all Polyantha and Wichuraiana classes.

*This variety is really a reddish cerise, in spite of its name.

PINK (Dwarfs).—America, Ami F. Mayery, Briarcliff, Captain F. S. Harvey Cant, Clovelly, Columbia, Dainty Bess, Dame Edith Helen, Editor McFarland, Elizabeth of York, Empire Queen, E. Pemberton Barnes, Ethel Somerset, Fascination, Frieberg II., Gustav Grunerwold, Henrietta, Hilda, Imperial Potentate, Irish Elegance, Isobel, John C. M. Mensing, Konigin Carola, Korovo, Lorraine Lee, Los Angeles, Mabel Turner, Madame Butterfly, Madame Cochet Cochet, Madame Nicolas Aussel, Madame Segond Weber, Margaret McGredy, Marguerite Chambard, May Wettern, McGredy's Triumph, Mrs. Blamire Young, Mrs. Bryce Allan, Mrs. Chas. J. Bell, Mrs. George Geary, Mrs. Tom Smith, Oliver Mee, Peggy Bell, Portadown Fragrance, Radiance, Rapture, Rose Berkeley, Rose Marie, Rosieriste Gaston Leveque, Shot Silk, Souv. de Georges Pernet, Una Wallace. **(Climbers).**—Amy Johnson, Clb. Caroline Testout, Clb. Columbia, Clb. Madame Abel Chatenay, Clb. Madame Segond Weber, Clb. Maman Cochet, Clb. Los Angeles, Clb. Mrs. W. T. Sumner, Clb. Radiance, Clb. Rose Marie, Clb. Souv. de Georges Pernet, Kitty Kinninmonth, Margaret Turnbull, Mary Warren, Nora Cunningham.

WHITE AND LIGHT SHADES (Dwarfs).—Caledonia, Edith Krause, Elizabeth Arden, K. A. Viktoria, Lord Rossmore, Luna, Madame Jules Bouche, Madame Louis Lens, Molly Sharman Crawford, Mrs. Harold Brocklebank, Mrs. Mackellar, Ophelia, Phoebe, Stately, White Ensign, White Maman Cochet. **(Climbers).**—Clb. K. A. Viktoria, Clb. Ophelia, Clb. White Maman Cochet.

Perfume has been described as the soul of the Rose.

YELLOW (Dwarfs).—Alex. Hill Gray, Aspirant Marcel Rouyer, Cecil, Comtesse de Castilleja, Fontanelle, Georges Schwartz, Golden Dawn, Golden Ophelia, Joanna Hill, Julien Potin, Madame Pierre S. du Pont, Max Krause, Richard E. West, Roslyn, Sir Henry Segrave, Souvenir, Souv. de H. A. Verschuren, Souv. de Madame Boulet, Sunstar, Ville de Paris, W. F. Dreer. **(Climbers).**—Clb. Georges Schwartz, Clb. Golden Emblem, Clb. Golden Ophelia, Clb. Lady Hillington, Clb. Mrs. Aaron Ward, Clb. Souv. de Claudius Pernet, Clb. Souv. de Madame Boulet, Clb. Sunburst, Cloth of Gold, Golden Climber, Mermaid, W. A. Richardson.

COPPERY AND FANCY SHADES (Dwarfs).—Angele Pernet, Autumn, Betty Uprichard, Comtesse de Cayla, Condesa de Sastago, Edith Nellie Perkins, Federico Casas, Gaiety, Heinrich Wendland, Hinrich Gaede, Irish Fireflame, James Walley, Li Bures, McGredy's Wonder, Mev. G. A. van Rossem, Mrs. A. R. Waddell, Mrs. Dunlop Best, Mrs. Sam. McGredy, Norman Lambert, Padre, Pres. Herbert Hoover, Souv. de Pierre Guillot, Souv. de R. B. Ferguson, Talisman, Viktoria Adelheid. **(Climbers).**—Clb. Madame Edouard Herriot, Clb. Mrs. Dunlop Best, Clb. Talisman, Reveil Dijonnais.

Inland Zone "I"

This may be fully described as an intensification of Adelaide conditions, and gardening is a much more difficult proposition in consequence. Only the hardiest varieties recommended for Adelaide should be tried.

Melbourne Zone "M"

Midway between Adelaide and Hobart in general characteristics, this division is usually marked by a hot, dry summer, but with more cloud than Adelaide, which favours better colour in blooms and makes the growing of the loose, decorative roses worth while. It receives rather more rain than Adelaide, and humidity is, on the average, higher, which in some seasons favours Black Spot. The growing season is shorter than in other meteorological divisions, except Hobart. Nearly all English trees and fruits (including many berry fruits such as raspberries, black and red currants) flourish. In a few favoured places Lemons are grown, but it cannot be classed as typical Citrus country, and, except in a few places, it is too cold for oranges and many tender ornamental evergreens. Pernetianas are fairly successful, but varieties liable to ball, blue, or mildew excessively should be avoided.

There are two official recommendations for this climate. The first is the vote taken periodically by the "Argus" and headed Best Roses, irrespective of class.

FIRST TWELVE.—Lorraine Lee, Etoile de Hollande, Shot Silk, Chateau de Clos Vougeot, Golden Emblem, Ophelia, Sunny South, Dame Edith Helen, Madame Abel Chatenay, Mrs. Herbert Stevens, Mrs. Bryce Allen, Madame Butterfly.

The recommendations from amateur societies are invaluable.

SECOND TWELVE.—Madame Edouard Herriot, Golden Dawn, Rev. F. Page Roberts, Chas. P. Kilham, Talisman, Lady Hillingdon, General MacArthur, Hadley, Angele Pernet, Frau Karl Druschki, Isobel, Los Angeles.

THIRD TWELVE.—Columbia, Fontanelle, Sallie Lewis, Madame Jules Bouche, White Ensign, Una Wallace, Florence Izzard, Ville de Paris, Mrs. H. Winnett, Betty Uprichard, Lady Battersea, Carine.

FIRST SIX CLIMBERS.—Black Boy, Miss Marion Manifold, Clb. Ophelia, Clb. Chateau de Clos Vougeot, Paul's Scarlet Climber, Clb. Lady Hillingdon.

SECOND SIX CLIMBERS.—Clb. Shot Silk, Jessie Clark, Kitty Kinninmonth, Souv. de Leonie Viennot, Clb. Golden Emblem, Clb. White Maman Cochet.

THIRD SIX CLIMBERS.—Countess of Stradbroke, Clb. Madame Second Weber, Clb. Lorraine Lee, Mermaid, Noella Nabonnand, Clb. Madame Abel Chatenay.

The National Rose Society of Victoria issues the following lists for the Melbourne Zone:—

- 24 EXHIBITION ROSES.**—Dame Edith Helen, Fontanelle, Madame Jules Bouche, Mrs. Bryce Allan, Mrs. A. R. Barraclough, Mrs. Herbert Stevens, Ophelia, Alex. Hill Gray, K. A. Viktoria, Mrs. Foley Hobbs, Golden Dawn, Mrs. Henry Winnett, Nellie Parker, Mrs. Harold Brocklebank, White Maman Cochet, William Orr, Una Wallace, Molly Bligh, Mrs. T. Roosevelt, Mrs. George Shawyer, Julien Potin, Mrs. W. E. Lenon, Duchess of Portland, Mrs. H. R. Darlington.
- 24 GARDEN ROSES.**—Etoile de Hollande, Sunny South, Mev. G. A. van Rossem, Ophelia, Shot Silk, Daily Mail Scented, Madame Butterfly, Chateau de Clos Vougeot, Lorraine Lee, Imperial Potentate, Angele Pernet, Rev. F. Page Roberts, Sallie Lewis, Golden Emblem, Mrs. Bryce Allan, Talisman, William Orr, Madame Abel Chatenay, Charles P. Kilham, Mrs. W. E. Lenon, Mrs. Sam. McGredy, Lady Hillingdon, Mrs. George Geary, Souv. de Madame Boulet.
- 24 NEWER ROSES RECOMMENDED FOR TRIAL.**—Sir Henry Segrave, William Orr, Viktoria Adelheid, Cathrine Kordes, Mrs. Sam McGredy, Barcelona, Malar Ros, Picture, Daily Mail Scented, Mrs. George Geary, Madame Raymond Gaujard, Gipsy Lass, Portadown Fragrance, Elizabeth Arden, McGredy's Ivory, Lord Lonsdale, Miss Australia, President Herbert Hoover, Southport, Editor McFarland, Comtesse Vandal, McGredy's Scarlet, Madame Nicolas Aussel, Madame Pierre S. du Pont.
- 12 CLIMBING ROSES.**—Black Boy, Clb. Ophelia, Clb. Shot Silk, Clb. Lorraine Lee, Clb. Etoile de Hollande, Miss Marion Manifold, Clb. Dame Edith Helen, Clb. Lady Hillingdon, Clb. Chateau de Clos Vougeot, Clb. White Maman Cochet, Paul's Scarlet Climber, Clb. Souv. de Madame Boulet.
- 6 WICHURAIANA ROSES.**—Bushfire, American Pillar, Dorothy Perkins, Greta Fey, Sander's White, Princess of Orange.
- 12 POLYANTHA ROSES.**—Ellen Poulsen, Gloria Mundi, Rufus, Golden Salmon Superior, Gloire du Midi, Lady Reading, Superba, Coral Cluster, Chatillon, Franc Leddy, Mariposa, Borderer.
- In addition the following are suggested:—
- RED (Dwarfs).**—Amulett, Aroma, David McKee, Dr. Hawkesworth, E. G. Hill, Frau Margaret Oppenheim, Grenadier, Grenoble, Joyous Cava-

lier, Marchioness of Linlithgow, President Jac Smits, Prince Felix de Luxembourg, Sergeant Ulmann, W. E. Chaplin. (Climbers).—Clb. Daily Mail Scented, Clb. Laurent Carle, Clb. Lord Charlemont, Mrs. Phillip Russell, Paul Buatois, War Paint.

PINK (Dwarfs).—Ambassador, Ami F. Mayery, Capt. F. S. Harvey Cant, Charles H. Rigg, Elizabeth of York, Fascination, Gisele Alday, Killarney Queen, Korovo, Mabel Turner, Madame Cochet Cochet, May Wetter, McGredy's Triumph, Mrs. W. T. Sumner, Oliver Mee, President Macia, Rose Berkeley, Rose Marie, Rosieriste Gaston Leveque, Souv. de Pierre Ketten, Vierlanden. (Climbers).—Amy Johnson, Clb. Columbia, Clb. Lady Sylvia, Clb. Los Angeles, Clb. Madame Second Weber, Clb. Mrs. W. T. Sumner, Clb. Rose Marie, Clb. Souv. de Georges Pernet, Felberg's Rosa Druschki, Jessie Clark, Nora Cunningham.

YELLOW (Dwarfs).—Feu Joseph Looymans, Geheimrat Duisberg, Golden Ophelia, Goldenes Mainz, Max Krause, McGredy's Yellow, Romance, Roslyn, Souvenir. (Climbers).—Clb. Golden Ophelia, Clb. Souv. de Claudius Pernet, Golden Climber.

WHITE AND LIGHT SHADES (Dwarfs).—Antonin Dvorak, Caledonia, Edith Krause, Luna, Madame Louis Lens, Oswald Sieper, Phoebe. (Climbers).—Clb. K. A. Viktoria, Everest.

COPPERY AND FANCY SHADES (Dwarfs).—Aphrodite, Autumn, Betty Uprichard, Condesa de Sastago, Edith Nellie Perkins, Eduard Schill, Gaiety, Gruss an Coburg, Heinrich Wendland, Hinrich Gaede, Li Bures, McGredy's Wonder, Mrs. Dunlop Best, Norman Lambert, Ruby Manwaring, Souv. de Pierre Guillot, Souv. de Pierre Ketten, Sylvia Leyva, Wilhelm Breder. (Climbers).—Clb. Mrs. Dunlop Best, Clb. Talisman, Reveil Dijonnais.

Mountain Zone "MT"

This embraces the parts in which snow is a regular, or possible visitor each winter. In some respects it is similar to Hobart. All English trees and fruits luxuriate, and it is generally classed as typical cherry and apple country. The summer, with few exceptions, is short, hot and dry, with cool nights. Planting and pruning are rendered more difficult by reason of the late and early frosts. Only the hardiest evergreens are successful. Adelaide list of roses is recommended, but care should be taken to exclude sorts excessively liable to mildew, ball, or blue.

Recent correspondence with an enthusiastic client shows that a section of country marked as mountainous in the south western corner of Western Australia would require careful investigation, as it hardly appears to come in the class indicated. Growers in this particular district could adapt the Melbourne and Adelaide lists to their particular requirements, making full allowance for the severity of frosts in winter in individual gardens.

Those who like the full petalled Roses should make a selection from the list recommended for Adelaide, while the singles and semi-doubles where these are preferred may be picked from the Melbourne suggestions.

Care should be exercised, however, to avoid the very double variety, as these varieties take longer to develop, and frequently spoil through balling.

In its wrong climate almost any rose may fail.

The following list was compiled recently by a committee of competent growers in Ballarat, Victoria, and may be taken as a guide to good sorts:—

EXHIBITION ROSES.—Mrs. C. Russell, Ethel Somerset, Mrs. Henry Morse, Mrs. David McKee, Nellie Parker, Lyon, Mrs. R. D. McClure, Mabel Morse, Gorgeous, Mrs. Herbert Stevens, White Maman Cochet, Lady Helen Maglona.

GARDEN ROSES.—Sunny South, Golden Emblem, Madame Edouard Herriot, Gustav Grunerwald, Lorraine Lee, Etoile de Hollande, Lyon, Norman Lambert, Angele Pernet, Mrs. Herbert Stevens, General Mac-Arthur, Ville de Paris.

CLIMBING ROSES.—Countess of Stradbroke, Black Boy, Kitty Kininmonth, Clb. Madame Edouard Herriot, Clb. Irish Fireflame, Clb. Shot Silk, Clb. Chateau de Clos Vougeot, Miss Marion Manifold, Clb. Lady Hillingdon, Paul's Scarlet Climber, Clb. Columbia, Clb. Mrs. Herbert Stevens.

SINGLE ROSES.—Irish Fireflame, K. of K., Isobel, Mermaid.

For further sorts the Melbourne list may be taken as a very good guide.

Perth Zone "P"

The land of clear, blue skies. The intense sunlight stimulates a maximum growth, but acts prejudicially against colour. Similar in some respects to Adelaide, but with more rain; largely influenced by a cold, southern current washing the coast. The peculiarities are a short, rainy winter and hot, dry summer. Generally speaking, the trees, fruits and roses of Adelaide may be considered successful in this division.

The National Rose Society of Western Australia issued the following lists for the Perth Zone:—

12 EXHIBITION ROSES.—Dame Edith Helen, Lord Charlemont, Una Wallace, America, Capt. F. S. Harvey Cant, Phoebe, Fontanelle, Cathrine Kordes, Souv. de Sergent Crette, Golden Dawn, Mrs. Henry Winnett, Briarcliff.

18 GARDEN ROSES.—Hadley, Talisman, Etoile de Hollande, Ethel Somerset, Lord Charlemont, Los Angeles, Ophelia, Mrs. Dunlop Best, Souv. de H. A. Verschuren, Madame Abel Chatenay, Souv. de Madame Boulet, McGredy's Scarlet, Madame Pierre S. du Pont, Madame Henri Queuille, Heinrich Wendland, Max Krause, Comtesse Vandal, President Herbert Hoover.

NEWER ROSES RECOMMENDED FOR TRIAL.—Charles H. Rigg, Comtesse Vandal, Cathrine Kordes, Editor McFarland, Sir Henry Segrave, President Herbert Hoover, W. E. Chaplin, McGredy's Scarlet, William Orr, Madame Pierre S. du Pont, Canary.

12 CLIMBING ROSES.—Clb. Rose Marie, Clb. Golden Emblem, Clb. Mrs. Herbert Stevens, Clb. Ophelia, Clb. Lady Hillingdon, Clb. Maman Cochet, Clb. Golden Ophelia, Clb. Hadley, Clb. Hoosier Beauty, Kitty Kininmonth, Black Boy, Clb. Daily Mail Scented.

6 DWARF POLYANTHA ROSES.—Gloria Mundi, Ideal, Ellen Poulsen, Goldlachs, Paul Crampel, Fireglow.

As Perth approximates Adelaide conditions more than any other capital, the list for "A" is a good guide for further sorts.

Reports on success or failure of varieties are welcomed.

Rockhampton Zone "R"

The Rockhampton Zone will extend from the town of that name northward as far as the tropic influence extends, and then westward, following the coast-line to Darwin. The characteristics of this division are hot and steamy summers with very heavy rainfall, and winters of a particularly mild character, with so little frost that tropical plants are quite successful. In other respects it is very much like Brisbane, and the following roses may be planted with perfect safety. So long as the purchaser safeguards himself by omitting weak-growing and single or semi-double varieties, there will be no fear of picking unsuitable sorts.

RED (Dwarfs).—Amulett, Aroma, Billy Boiler, Cathrine Kordes, Dr. Hawkesworth, Earl Haig, E. G. Hill, Eileen Dorothea, Etoile de Hollande, General MacArthur, Gipsy Lass, Grenadier, Grenoble, Hadley, Herman Eggers, Hoosier Beauty, Laurent Carle, Malar Ros, Mrs. E. M. Gilmer, Mrs. Henry Winnett, President Jac Smits, Prince Felix de Luxembourg, Red Radiance, Sensation, Star of Queensland, Syracuse, Warrior, W. E. Chaplin. **(Climbers).**—Black Boy, Clb. General MacArthur, Clb. Hadley, Clb. Hoosier Beauty, Clb. Laurent Carle, Miss Marion Manifold, Mrs. Phillip Russell, Paul Buatois, War Paint.

PINK (Dwarfs).—Ambassador, America, Briarcliff, Charles H. Rigg, Clovelly, Col. Dazier, Director Rubio, Duchess of Westminster, Editor McFarland, Empire Queen, E. Pemberton Barnes, Ethel Somerset, Fascination, Frank W. Dunlop, Freiburg II., Gustav Grunerwald, Hilda, John C. M. Mensing, Jonkheer, J. L. Mock, Korovo, Lord Rossmore, Mabel Turner, Madame Abel Chatenay, Madame Butterfly, Madame Cochet Cochet, Madame Jules Grolez, Maman Cochet, Mary Countess of Ilchester, Mrs. Bryce Allan, Mrs. Charles J. Bell, Mrs. George Shawyer, Peggy Bell, Radiance, Rapture, Rose Marie, Souv. de Pierre Ketten, Una Wallace. **(Climbers).**—Amy Johnson, Clb. Columbia, Clb. Jonkheer J. L. Mock, Clb. Madame Abel Chatenay, Clb. Madame Segond Weber, Clb. Mrs. George Shawyer, Clb. Mrs. W. T. Sumner, Clb. Radiance, Clb. Rose Marie, Felberg's Rosa Druschki, Kitty Kinninmonth, Margaret Turnbull, Sachsengruss.

YELLOW (Dwarfs).—Alex. Hill Gray, Aspirant Marcel Rouyer, Golden Dawn, Golden Ophelia, Lady Hillingdon, Margaret Dickson Hamill, Souv. de H. A. Verschuren, Souv. de Madame Boulet, Sunburst. **(Climbers).**—Clb. Georges Schwartz, Clb. Golden Ophelia, Clb. Lady Hillingdon, Clb. Perle des Jardins, Clb. Souv. de Madame Boulet, Clb. Sunburst, Cloth of Gold, Marechal Niel.

WHITE AND LIGHT SHADES (Dwarfs).—Alexander Marghiloman, Antoine Rivoire, Caledonia, Edith Krause, Frau Karl Druschki, K. A. Viktoria, Konigin Luise, Kootenay, Luna, Madame Jules Bouche, Madame Louis Lens, Molly Sharman Crawford, Mrs. Charles Lamplough, Mrs. Harold Brocklebank, Mrs. H. R. Darlington, Ophelia, Phoebe, Stately, White Ensign. **(Climbers).**—Clb. K. A. Viktoria, Clb. Mrs. Herbert Stevens, Clb. Ophelia, Clb. White Maman Cochet, Everest.

COPPERY AND FANCY SHADES (Dwarfs).—Betty Uprichard, Comtesse de Cayla, Edith Nellie Perkins, Gaiety, Gruss an Coburg, James Walley, Mrs. A. R. Waddell, Mrs. Dunlop Best, Padre, President Herbert Hoover, Prima Donna, Souv. de Gilbert Nabonnand, Talisman.

Sufficient Potash in the soil prevents mildew.

Sydney Zone "S"

A thin strip of sub-tropical, coastal country extending from Eden in the South to Grafton in the North, this division may be described as a modification of Brisbane conditions, and is dominated all through the growing season by humid, easterly breezes. Contrary to Perth, this coast is favoured with a warm ocean current from the North, and equable conditions, comparatively speaking, are the result. Sudden changes of temperature do not reach the intensity of Adelaide, and mildew is not so pronounced, but Black Spot has to be reckoned with. Bluing and balling, although faults, do not reach the intensity experienced in other divisions. It is most important in selecting Roses to avoid those extremely liable to Black Spot, also those of pronounced Pernetiana origin.

Typical fruits are Oranges, Lemons, summer fruits and a few sorts of Apples. It is not hot enough for many of Brisbane's tropical fruits and shrubs, nor cold enough for cherries, and too moist for those plants rejoicing in a dry atmosphere.

Recommendations by the National Rose Society of N.S.W. 1935 Vote. Compiled by a Special Committee for the Sydney Zone.

GARDEN ROSES.—Society's Definition.—A Garden Rose is one that should be of vigorous growth, disease resistant, carry good foliage, be free and continuous blooming, holding its flowers on firm stems, and the flowers should preferably have at least three rows of petals, and be fragrant.

The Best 18 Garden Roses.—Etoile de Hollande, Radiance, Red Radiance, Mrs. Dunlop Best, Golden Dawn, Talisman, Rose Marie, Madame Butterfly, Una Wallace, E. G. Hill, Madame Abel Chatenay, Sunny South, Mrs. Charles J. Bell, K. A. Viktoria, Briarcliff, Mrs. Harold Brocklebank, Betty Uprichard, Souv. de Madame Boulet.

The Second Best 18 Garden Roses.—Gaiety, Golden Ophelia, Lady Hillingdon, Mrs. W. E. Lenon, Richard E. West, Hadley, Oliver Mee, Mrs. Herbert Stevens, Editor McFarland, Ethel Somerset, President Herbert Hoover, Laurent Carle, Shot Silk, McGredy's Scarlet, Mrs. Bryce Allan, Madame Second Weber, Rapture, Rev. F. Page Roberts.

DECORATIVE ROSES.—Society's Definition.—A Decorative Rose should be small and dainty as in Madame Cecil Brunner or Maman Turbat; single as in Irish Fireflame; or loose and elegant, with preferably not more than three rows of large petals, as in Gwen Nash or Red Letter Day.

The Best 12 Decorative Roses.—Sunny South, Dainty Bess, Talisman, Irish Fireflame, Irish Elegance, Lady Hillingdon, Daily Mail Scented, Elizabeth of York, Angele Pernet, President Jac Smits, President Herbert Hoover, Betty Uprichard.

CLIMBING ROSES.—Society's Definition.—A true climber should continue its habit of climbing from previous year's wood, as in the Climbing Maman Cochets.

The Best 18 Climbing Roses.—Clb. Rose Marie, Clb. Madame Second Weber, Clb. Etoile de Hollande, Clb. Columbia, Black Boy, Clb. Radiance, Clb. Madame Butterfly, Clb. Madame Abel Chatenay, Clb. Daily Mail Scented, Miss Marion Manifold, Clb. Red Radiance, Clb. Souv. de Madame Boulet, Clb. Shot Silk, Clb. Mrs. Dunlop Best, Clb. Laurent Carle, Clb. Ophelia, Clb. Lady Hillingdon, Mermaid.

Chemical Manure should supplement, not substitute.

The Best 6 Climbing Polyantha or Wichuraiana Roses.—American Pillar, Bloomfield Progress, Dorothy Perkins, Easlea's Golden Rambler, Shower of Gold, Excelsa.

The Best 6 Dwarf Polyantha Roses.—Gloria Mundi, Paul Crampel, Alice Amos, Maman Turbat, Ellen Poulsen, Kirsten Poulsen.

The Best 24 Exhibition Roses.—Dame Edith Helen, Mrs. H. R. Darlington, Golden Dawn, Mrs. Charles Lamplough, K. A. Viktoria, Una Wallace, Francis Scott Key, Rev. F. Page Roberts, Madame Butterfly or Ophelia, White Maman Cochet, Frau Karl Druschki, America, Mrs. George Shawyer, Alex. Hill Gray, Briarcliff or Columbia, Mrs. Bryce Allan, Sachsengruss, Richard E. West, Mrs. Henry Winnett, Jonkheer J. L. Mock, Cathrine Kordes, Ethel Somerset, Madame Segond Weber, Mrs. Mackellar.

In addition, the following are worthy of careful consideration:—

RED (Dwarfs).—Amulett, Aroma, Barcelona, Daily Mail Scented, Director Rubio, Dr. Hawkesworth, Eileen Dorothea, Gipsy Lass, Grenadier, Grenoble, Hoosier Beauty, J. C. Thornton, Lady Helen Maglona, Leslie Evans, Lucile Rand, Malar Ros, Mrs. E. M. Gilmer, Prince Felix de Luxembourg, Sergeant Ulmann, Syracuse, W. E. Chaplin, William Orr. **(Climbers).**—Clb. Chateau de Clos Bougeot, Clb. General MacArthur, Clb. Hadley, Clb. Hoosier Beauty, Countess of Stradbroke, Scorchers, War Paint.

PINK (Dwarfs).—Ambassador, Ami F. Mayery, Antonin Dvorak, Capt. F. S. Harvey Cant, Charles H. Rigg, Clovelly, Comtesse Vandal, Dorothy Lee, Duchess of Westminster, Freiburg II., Gustav Grunerwald, J. K. B. Roos, John C. M. Mensing, Konigin Carola, Korovo, Kralj Tomislav, Lorraine Lee, Lucien Chaure, Lucille Rand, Mabel Turner, Madame Cochet Cochet, Madame Nicolas Aussel, Margaret McGredy, May Wettern, McGredy's Gem, McGredy's Peach, McGredy's Triumph, Mrs. George Geary, Mrs. George Shawyer, Peggy Bell, Picture, President Macia, Rosieriste Gaston Leveque, Souv. de Georges Pernet. **(Climbers).**—Amy Johnson, Clb. Dame Edith Helen, Clb. Jonkheer J. L. Mock, Clb. Los Angeles, Clb. Mrs. Charles J. Bell, Clb. Mrs. George Shawyer, Clb. Mrs. W. T. Sumner, Clb. Souv. de Georges Pernet, Margaret Turnbull, Mary Warren.

YELLOW (Dwarfs).—A. M. Rouyer, Feu Joseph Looymans, Joanna Hill, Julien Potin, Madame Pierre S. du Pont, Max Krause, Mrs. Paul Goudie, Roselandia, Sir Henry Segrave, Souvenir, Souv. de H. A. Verschuren, Ville de Paris, W. F. Dreer. **(Climbers).**—Clb. Golden Ophelia, Clb. Souv. de Claudius Pernet, Golden Climber.

WHITE AND LIGHT SHADES (Dwarfs).—Antoine Rivoire, Caledonia, Elizabeth Arden, Konigin Luise, Lord Rossmore, Luna, Madame Jules Bouche, Molly Sharman Crawford, Oswald Sieper, Phoebe, Stately. **(Climbers).**—Clb. K. A. Viktoria, Clb. Mrs. Herbert Stevens.

COPPERY AND FANCY SHADES (Dwarfs).—Comtesse de Cayla, Condesa de Sastago, Gruss an Coburg, James Walley, Li Bures, Mev. G. A. van Rossem, Mrs. A. R. Waddell, Padre, Prima Donna, Ruby Manwaring, Souv. de R. B. Ferguson. **(Climbers).**—Clb. Talisman, Reveil Dijonnais.

Pruning reduces quantity to improve quality.

ROSES FOR SANDY SOIL (SYDNEY ZONE).

Many gardeners, particularly those in the Eastern Suburbs of Sydney, are making valiant efforts to grow roses and other plants in a medium which is almost pure sand. There is no subsoil, but just more or less white sand 30 or 40 feet deep. It is admittedly a difficult proposition, but some measure of success is possible with the right treatment and suitable varieties.

Where a heavy soil is procurable the beds may be dug out and filled with this material, but care should be taken to procure a soil free from nut grass, oxalis, or other pest. Well decayed cow manure may also be added and the bed allowed to settle for three months before planting. Where extra soil is not available plant in the usual way and regularly feed from the top. It must be recognised that there is little or no plant food in soil of this kind and all manure (except from tarred roads or stables where shavings or sawdust is used for bedding) and decayed vegetable matter should be added frequently once the plants are established. Regular, copious watering is also essential, while a complete chemical plant food applied sparingly each month will help considerably.

Sorts proved suitable for this class of soil are:—

RED.—Etoile de Hollande, F. Dubreuil, General MacArthur, Joyous Cavalier, Laurent Carle, Pres. Jac Smits, Red Letter Day, Red Radiance, Warrior.

PINK.—Betty Uprichard, Columbia, Comtesse de Cayla, General Gallieni, Gustav Grunerwald, Irish Elegance, John C. M. Mensing, La Tosca, Lorraine Lee, Madame Abel Chatenay, Madame Butterfly, Madame Caroline Testout, Madame Jules Grolez, Madame Segond Weber, Maman Cochet, Mrs. Chas. J. Bell, My Maryland, Radiance, Sunny South, Una Wallace.

YELLOW.—Dr. Grill, Lady Hillingdon, Marie van Houtte, Mrs. Dunlop Best, Safrano, Souv. de H. A. Verschuren, Madame Bouillet, Prima Donna.

WHITE AND LIGHT SHADES.—Antoine Rivoire, Frau Karl Druschi, K. A. Viktoria, Madame Jules Bouche, Molly Sharman Crawford, Mrs. H. Brocklebank, Mrs. Herbert Stevens, White Maman Cochet.

Incidentally, the plants (roses and shrubs) I have received from you are all doing well, thanks to the quality of the stock, and I am loud in my praise of your nursery to local gardeners. E.P.T., Gosford. 30/5/35.

I hope the Hydrangeas will do as well as the others you sent me before. Your instructions three years ago have enabled me to turn mine to beautiful colours. Mrs. G.M.B., Toowong, Brisbane, Q'ld. 5/3/35.

I thought you might like to know how wonderfully the roses you sent me two years ago are growing, especially Black Boy and Countess of Stradbroke, the first to bloom this summer, a week earlier than the English roses. I am leaving for Australia again immediately and shall call on you while in N.S.W. and order some more. Mrs. D.P., Harefield, Middlesex, England. 15/7/35.

Pernetiana varieties are not usually suitable for sandy soils.

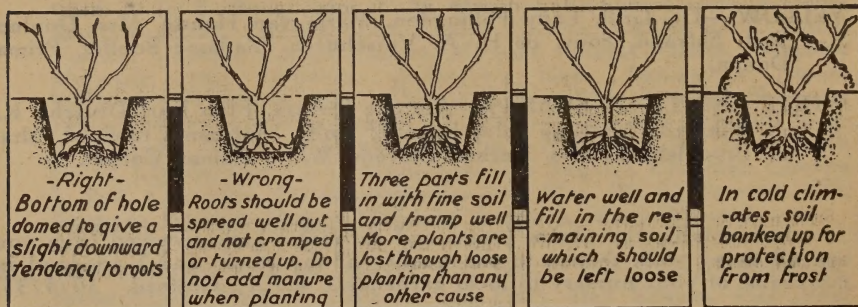
ROSE CULTURE IN BRIEF

When unpacking the parcel of rose plants, remember that it is essential to keep the roots moist and free from exposure to air. If plants shrivel from dry conditions, bury completely in moist soil for three days, then plant as usual.

SOIL.—Roses may be grown in any soil, but the ideal is a stiff, greasy loam, the deeper the better. Real sand is improved by the additions of clay, loam, vegetable mould and manure. Extra heavy soils respond to lime, sand, manure and leaf mould.

SITUATION.—Open spaces are preferable to closely sheltered aspects, as mildew and black spot are encouraged by moist, close conditions. Roses are best grown in beds by themselves, which should not be too wide. 5ft. 6in. to 6ft. is ample for all but the most robust growers, and this will accommodate two rows of plants. Where the beds are along a fence or wall the tallest varieties should be placed in the back row and the lower growing selection in front, as this allows each rose to display its blooms to best advantage.

PREPARATION OF GROUND.—There are two schools of thought regarding the preparation of soil for rose beds. The old idea was that the ground should be trenched two to three feet deep in order to provide ample root run for the plants. It is claimed, however, that this is needless waste of time and energy, as the roots rarely enter the soil to such depth. The new idea is that 12 to 18 inches is ample preparation, so long as the beds receive thorough and regular manuring. Draining is, of course, advisable in each instance, and, as frequently happens in circumstances of this kind, both sides report success, and each claims advantage. Whichever method is adopted, the best results will go to the grower who supplies proper manures and water in sufficient quantities to ensure vigorous growth, good blooms, and freedom from disease. It is a golden rule in rose growing to give with both hands to your plants.



PLANTING.—The time for planting must be decided by various local conditions. When plants are hard and woody, and soil not too wet, planting may be carried out any month in the year, as a few pieces of bracken or bush will temper the sun's heat and prevent sunburn, and a water-can or hose supply any lack of moisture; but, generally speaking, in coastal New South Wales, April to August is the usual time. In cold, snow country, April planting is most desirable, but failing that it is better to withhold until August or September, but frequently under these severe conditions it will be necessary to shelter the plants from excessive cold. This may be done by a heavy mulch of straw or dry grass, or the soil may be banked up round the plant to a height of 6 or 8 inches until the plants are established.

Apply Lime two weeks before planting.

DEPTH TO PLANT.—In all gardening activities there is considerable divergence of opinion, but the weight of evidence all tends to prove that planting with the union of the bud and stock one to two inches below the surface is generally satisfactory. It is usually considered that for this work the stem of the plant should be from four to six inches long, and, ultimately, the plant makes roots at the union, thus increasing its stability. The advantage of this method is that if, by any chance, the plant is killed above ground by sunburn, it will always grow again from below the surface. In planting, the roots should be well spread out, covered with fine earth, tramped firmly, and then well watered to thoroughly settle the soil. When the water has soaked away, the wetted surface of the hole should be covered with loose soil. Water after, only when necessary, and then do it well, loosening the caked surface when dry enough later. It is distinctly inadvisable to put fresh animal or chemical manures close to the roots of newly planted Roses. The fermentation of the manure creates too much heat and chemical manures are too concentrated for anything but well established plants.

The greatest care must be taken that the roots do not get dry while the planting operations are being carried out. It is recommended that all the holes be prepared beforehand and that the plants be carried wrapped up in a wet bag or in a kerosene tin containing three or four inches of water. Each plant will then be only exposed to the air for a minimum of time. Failure to observe this important operation frequently results in the death of the plant. Potted plants should have the paper pot removed, as unless this is done the waxed paper prevents the moisture reaching the roots from the surrounding soil.

ARTESIAN WATER.—In many country districts clients have reported disastrous losses through the use of artesian water for the rose garden. Many of these waters are heavily impregnated with soda, magnesium and other salts. Unfortunately, very little may be done to overcome the difficulty. Some authorities recommend the use of heavy dressings of decayed animal manure, as it has been found that plants so treated are enabled to withstand a greater concentration of mineral salts than those untreated. Where possible underground drainage by means of agricultural pipes will prevent too great a concentration of salts in the surface soil, while it is most important that light sprinklings should be avoided. When necessary to water, a good drenching should be given, and the surface mulch applied immediately.

To be on the safe side, it is advisable to avoid heavily charged waters and rely on waste water from the house, conserved by heavy mulches of short straw or old manure.

FROST INJURY.—The winter of 1929 will be recorded as one of the most severe in the history of the Commonwealth. Late frosts in particular caused enormous damage, and a few notes are given to assist as far as possible to prevent a repetition. Cold frosty air is heavy, and will always drop to the lower levels or be trapped in air pockets where circulation is bad. Tender plants should therefore be placed in the higher parts of the garden. Frost injury is always worst in dry seasons, and where possible it is advisable to keep the soil moist at such times. Some plants are more resistant than others, but all may be improved by a liberal use of potash in the soil. This has the effect of building up hard woody fibre in the branches and foliage. The varieties most likely to suffer are those which break earliest into growth. In this respect it is advisable to prune late in a hard winter. Where limited numbers of plants may be sheltered, a few bushes or ferns may be stuck in the ground to form a light covering, but it is essential that such a covering must allow for free circulation of air to be effective.

In Cold Climates protect from frost.

HUMUS.—This has been aptly described as that portion of the soil formed by the decomposition of animal or vegetable matter. It is a valuable constituent of soils for several reasons. It increases the moisture holding capacity; it assists their mechanical conditions by improving tilth, and its deficiency may be noted by the tendency of the soil to form into hard concrete-like lumps. By darkening the colour of the soil it helps to absorb more heat, while it also encourages a healthy and ample supply of bacterial life to aid nitrification. Animal manure or vegetable matter should never be burnt unless diseased. Wherever possible, all material of this kind should be thrown into bins erected in an out of the way place. When one is filled a second should be started; and by the time this is finished the first may be ready for use. Decomposition may be hastened by keeping the heaps moist, while it is a distinct advantage to water the material with a liquid manure by dissolving a double handful of superphosphate in 4 gallons of water.

The most successful grower is the craftsman who is best able to assess and supply the full needs of his particular soil in respect of humus.

MULCHING.—In many districts rose growers are forced to depend on rainfall for preserving the life and development of their plants. During drought periods the roses suffer very considerably and frequently die right out in prolonged dry spells. Mulching consists in applying to the surface of the soil a coating of manure, fine straw, lawn clippings or some similar material. The mulch prevents undue evaporation, and thus conserves the natural soil moisture, making it possible to produce good growth and blooms with a minimum of water. The mulch may be applied just before the hot weather commences, and if left on the surface through the winter in cold climates it will help to reduce the liability to injury from heavy frost. It may be dug in after frosts are over, and will materially improve the soil by adding humus of which it is being continually depleted. Woodheap refuse, sawdust and shavings are distinctly inadvisable, and may easily introduce serious disease.

FAILURES.—If the instructions already outlined have been carefully followed, the failures should be very few. Owing to lack of experience or indifferent preparation of soil, a small proportion of growers occasionally report lack of success. Invariably, when investigated, the failures may be traced to some of the following causes:—

- Loose or deep planting.
- Using manure at planting time.
- Excessive watering.
- Allowing roots to dry out after unpacking.
- Heavy frost.
- Acid soil due to failure to use lime in preparation.
- Lack of drainage, causing sodden soil conditions.
- Excessive animal manure, causing sourness.

Frequently the nurseryman is blamed for these faults, but it should be remembered that after all other orders have been filled, the stock left over is transplanted in the nursery under the worst possible conditions, and the loss rarely exceeds one per cent. This clearly demonstrates that the fault does not lie with the plants as a general rule.

LABELS.—After planting is finished, all paper labels should be removed, as when left on they frequently cause trouble through cutting into the stem or trunk as expansion through growth progresses. Some-

More failures are due to improper treatment than to any other cause.

times valuable plants are quite ruined in this way before the string perishes. Where a permanent, easily visible record is required, galvanised hoop iron may be cut into lengths, and if one end is lightly smeared with white lead, the name may be written in lead pencil while the paint is still wet. Should this method not meet with approval, the names may be entered in a garden note book, which should record the name, number, or letter for each bed, and the position of each plant. Frequently aluminium embossed strips are offered for attaching to the plants, but as wire must be used for permanency there is the ever-present risk of damage through the wire cutting into the bark. These labels must also be regularly moved at pruning time, and their use is distinctly inadvisable unless attached to a wire or wooden support.

MANURING.—There is no complete manure, and it is necessary to use animal and chemical alternately to maintain soil fertility. Cow manure is generally considered the best, while the chemical manure should contain phosphoric acid, nitrogen, potash, and in smaller proportions, sulphur, magnesia, iron and lime, etc. A thoroughly well-tryed manure may be made up from the following formula by a noted English chemist:—"Tonk's Manure." 30 parts Nitrate of Potash (Saltpetre), 36 parts Superphosphate of Lime, 24 parts Sulphate of Lime (Gypsum), 6 parts Sulphate of Magnesia (Epsom Salts), 4 parts Sulphate of Iron. A good handful of this mixture, lightly sprinkled round each plant two or three times in the year, is generally a sufficient dressing. It should be stressed that chemical mixtures are only intended to supplement animal manures, and will never take their place, as they add no organic matter to the soil. Regular liming (every third year) and copious waterings are very necessary, as without these important details the best effect is not obtained.

WHEN TO PICK.—All flowers should be picked early in the morning, the loose decorative blooms, just as the buds show colour and are on the point of opening. Remove all surplus foliage, scrape the bark from one side of the stem for the last two inches and place in fresh water in the house away from strong sunlight. Full blooms must be allowed to open more before picking. Cut long stems and ensure good flowers in the next crop.

JUDGING STANDARDS.—On a number of occasions we have been requested by clients to publish the rules under which judging is usually carried out. The National Rose Society of England, which is the highest authority in the Rose World, lays down definite rules which are accepted in most horticultural circles. The following are adapted directions given to judges for their guidance:—

1. Roses shall be judged as they are staged at the time of inspection. No other consideration whatever shall be admissible. (This instruction should be carefully considered by all judges, some of whom are inclined to award prizes on what the exhibits will look like at the time the public see them. For instance, a rose may be perfect at the time of judging, but in an hour's time may have lost its shape, whereas another bloom not quite so old would improve in shape in the same time. The instruction, however, is quite definite, and the judging must be done on the appearance of the bloom at the time of judging, irrespective of what the public may think after the show is opened.)

2. For exhibition roses five points is the maximum for each bloom, and this number of points should only be awarded on the rarest occasions, as it indicates absolute perfection. Three points shall be given for high-class blooms; two for medium; one for those not so good, but not bad enough to cut out; and one or even two extra points for a very superior

bloom. One point shall be taken off for each bad bloom. No point shall be allowed for a bloom left tied by an exhibitor.

3. All roses shall be exhibited as cut from the plants. Artificial aid of any kind is strictly prohibited, with the exception of wire or other supports, which may only be used to keep the blooms erect. A bloom dressed so as to alter its character shall count as a bad bloom. The use of prohibited artificial aid or added foliage shall disqualify the stand. Judges shall not remove any ties.

4. Blooms exhibited in disqualified stands shall, except under special circumstances, be eligible for selection as the best blooms in a show or any section of it.

5. A good rose is one which has form, size, brightness, substance, and at the time of judging is in the most perfect phase of its beauty.

6. A bad rose is one which has faulty shape, confused or split centre, and faded colour; also being undersized or oversized to the extent of coarseness or overbloomng.

7. Form implies abundant petals of good substance, arranged regularly and gracefully within a circular outline, and having a well-formed centre.

8. Size implies that the bloom is a well-grown representative specimen of that variety.

9. Brightness indicates freshness, brilliancy and purity of colour.

THE AUSTRALIAN ROSE ANNUAL.

In the older established rose growing countries there is published each year a book dealing with various phases of rose progress and rose activities. Australia has now fallen into line and for the past seven years has published the "Australian Rose Annual." This is the official organ of the various Rose Societies in Australia and contains interesting papers, accounts of new varieties, coloured illustrations and all the up-to-date information concerning the Rose in Australia. Copies of this book are distributed free to all members of the various Rose Societies as part of their subscription rights. We strongly recommend that rose enthusiasts join up with one of the Societies and keep abreast of the times by means of this valuable book. If rose lovers interested will write for further information the name of the nearest Rose Society and its subscription rates will be forwarded by return. A very limited number of copies for previous years are available at reduced rates. 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 2/6 each. 1933, 1934, 1935, 3/6 each.

The parcel of plants arrived yesterday as fresh as a daisy. They simply can't help growing when they arrive like that. H.L., Mackay, Q'ld. 8/3/35.

I received the plants on Saturday morning last, and after opening them up, I feel that the least I can do is to write and say how pleased I am with their appearance. J.P.M., Austinmer. 26/3/35.

The plants, thanks to your excellent method of packing, arrived in first-class condition, and in fact I think they actually made growth whilst in the post. J.B.S., Thursday Island. 27/3/35.

Rose progress should aim at all-round excellence.

Diseases

INSECT ENEMIES.

ROSE LEAF CUTTING BEE (*Megachile centuncularis*).—This annoying pest cuts out portions of the leaves and carries them away to make its nest in decaying wood crevices, in brick walls, and sometimes in the ground. Where possible, the nests should be traced and the occupants dealt with at dusk, when the bees would be at home. No other treatment appears known, though a spraying of the foliage with Arsenate of Lead may provide relief in some instances.



LEAF CUTTING BEE

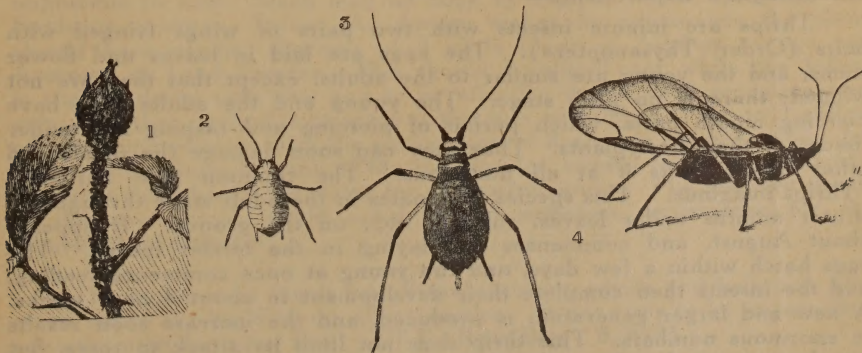


DAMAGED LEAF



LEAF-NEST
FOUND IN CREVICES
OF WALLS OR FENCES

APHIDES.—This pest, known also as Greenfly, plant lice, etc., attacks the young growth, pierces the bark and sucks the sap, which is the life blood of the plant. As they do not eat bark or foliage a poison spray is useless and they must be attacked by different methods. As all insects must breathe in order to live the best means of eradication is found in closing up the breathing pores on the sides of the body, by covering them with some sticky substance. They may also be sprayed with mild irritants as long as the foliage is not injured. The following spray is recommended:—Blackleaf 40 (Nicotine Sulphate), which should



The Rose Aphid (*Macrosiphum rosae*).

1. Spray of Rose-bush attacked by aphid.
2. Larva of Rose Aphid.
3. Wingless female Rose Aphid.
4. Winged female Rose Aphid.

Attack pests promptly.

be mixed as directed on the containers in the proportions of $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. to 4 gallons of water. For convenience, a petrol tin may be considered as holding 4 gallons. One of our customers found a decided advantage in adding 2 ozs. of Scrubbs Cloudy Ammonia to the mixture. If used with judgment, the garden hose is invaluable, and the insects may be washed off the shoots very quickly. Care should be taken not to injure the buds or foliage with an excessive force of water. As the Aphides increase at an enormous rate they should be attacked immediately they are noticed. Their natural enemies should also be encouraged. The Lady Bird Beetles, both in adult and larvae stages, are invaluable, and amongst birds the Common Sparrow, Blue Wren, and Silvereye should be jealously guarded as they do invaluable service in checking this evil. Ants should be exterminated from the garden as they undoubtedly befriend the Aphides, and are declared to carry them to suitable plants. The Aphides give off a sticky excretion called "Honey Dew," and it is for this food that the ants protect them. This honey dew sometimes becomes the host of a black fungus, which is known as **Sooty Mould**, and this frequently causes concern to the rose grower. As, however, it is not a parasite, and consequently does not extract anything from the leaf, it need not be taken seriously. The remedy is to get rid of Aphides and Scale. Sooty Mould will not then appear.

RED SPIDER.—This microscopic insect attacks the under surface of the leaves and ultimately causes discolouration and defoliation. They should be sprayed as soon as noticed with Liver of Sulphur at the rate of 1 oz. to 2 gallons of water, or Black Leaf "40" as directed on the containers.

THRIPS.—This insect is one of the most difficult to combat, as they enter the flowers and cannot be treated without injuring the bloom itself. By feeding on the petals and sap, they cause great damage, generally in the spring time, and the blooms attacked are soon noticed by the brown and shrivelled edges of the petals. In some districts this pest is so bad that it has been seriously suggested that Spring Rose Shows be abandoned.

The following description has been supplied by the Government Entomologist's Department:—

Thrips are minute insects with two pairs of wings fringed with hairs (Order. Thysanoptera). The eggs are laid in leaves and flower stems, and the young are similar to the adults, except that they are not winged; there is no grub stage. The young and the adults both have piercing mouth parts, which permit of piercing and rasping the tender tissues of their host plants. Thus they can soon damage the petals and other flower parts if at all numerous. The common rose Thrips is "Thrips imaginus." This species hibernates in the adult stage through the winter months under leaves, rubbish, etc., on the ground. It appears about August, and commences egg laying in the tender leaves. The eggs hatch within a few days, and the young at once commence feeding, and the insects then complete their development in about 4 or 5 weeks. A new and larger generation is produced, and the increase soon results in enormous numbers. This thrip does not limit its attack to roses, but attacks most garden flowers, and numerous weeds and bush shrubs. Dry weather favours the development and increase of Thrips, while heavy rain soon reduces their numbers. The Thrips on roses feed mainly on the fleshy part of the petals and near the base, causing brown patches and the early fall of the petals.

A glue spray will remove sooty mould.



MILDEW



BLACK SPOT

FUNGUS DISEASES.

MILDEW.—The commonest of these diseases is mildew. This forms a coating over the foliage preventing it from carrying out its important work. The usual methods of treatment are spraying with Liver of Sulphur, 1 oz. to 2 gallons, or 4 ozs. Bicarbonate of Soda to 4 gallons of water. The plants may also be dusted as for black spot. It is most important to commence treatment before the disease appears as it is much easier to prevent than cure.

The method outlined in previous catalogues, of adding sufficient potash to the soil to combat mildew, has found many adherents. It may be applied either as sulphate of potash, muriate of potash or wood ashes which have been kept dry. Once the correct amount to apply has been discovered there is no reason to doubt that mildew troubles will cease. A double handful of potassium sulphate to each plant, sprinkled around, would do for a first dressing. When using wood ashes, give a larger quantity, but less if muriate of potash is applied.

BLACK SPOT.—This disease is very prevalent in moist coastal areas, as the warmth and humidity are ideal conditions for its growth and dissemination. As the fungus takes its root in the leaf itself it is practically impossible to cure. Much may be done by regular winter sprayings with Bordeaux mixture. Before the disease makes its appearance the plants should have regular dustings of 9 parts Flour of Sulphur to one part Arsenate of Lead Powder. This should be distributed while the foliage is slightly damp with dew and to be effective it will need repeating after rain. Another method is to spray with Liver of Sulphur, 1 oz. to 2 gallons of water immediately after the spring crop of flowers is finished. Some few varieties, particularly some of the rose species, appear to be quite immune. This fact should hold the secret for successful control. The heartfelt thanks of the rose world would assuredly be sufficient recompense for the successful investigator.

Thank you very much for all the excellent advice and help you have given me in the building up of my garden. It promises to be an excellent advertisement for your firm. T.F.B., Rose Bay. 8/4/35.

I must compliment you on your packing. The little tree arrived in perfect order, not the tiniest leaf damaged, just looking as fresh as if it had come only a few yards. M.A.G., Cracow, Q'ld. 4/4/35.

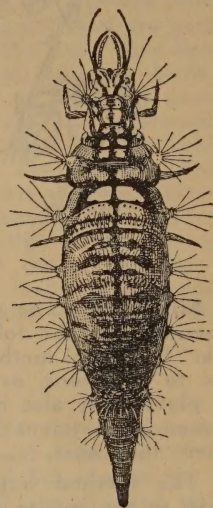
Surface Watering encourages Black Spot.

FRIENDLY INSECTS.

In order to simplify identification and prevent the killing of friendly insects the following illustrations are given. The information and drawings were supplied by the Government Entomologist, to whom our thanks and acknowledgments are accordingly made.



1.



2.



3.

Life history of the Green Lace-Wing (*Chrysopa ramburii*). Enlarged three times.
1. Perfect insect. 2. The active larva. 3. The enclosed pupa with the cocoon, covered with the remains of dead scale insects. This insect also attacks aphids.



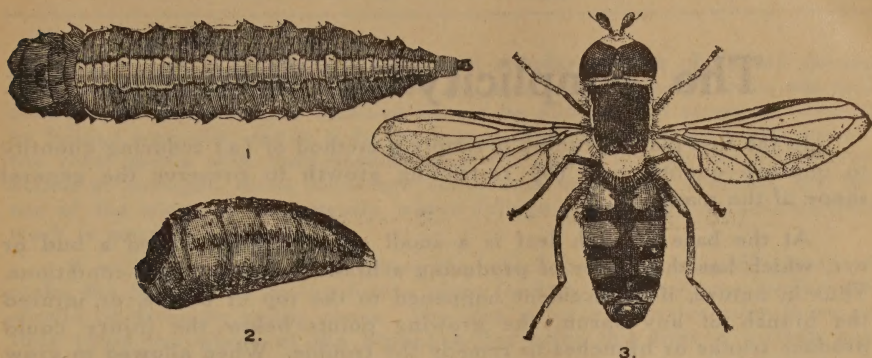
5



6

The Spotted Ladybird Beetle (*Leis conformis*).
A deadly enemy to all kinds of aphids. Yellow orange colour with black spots.
5. The Ladybird much enlarged. (The figure above represents natural size).
6. Larva of Ladybird Beetle, also much enlarged. In this form it is also a valuable enemy to Aphids.

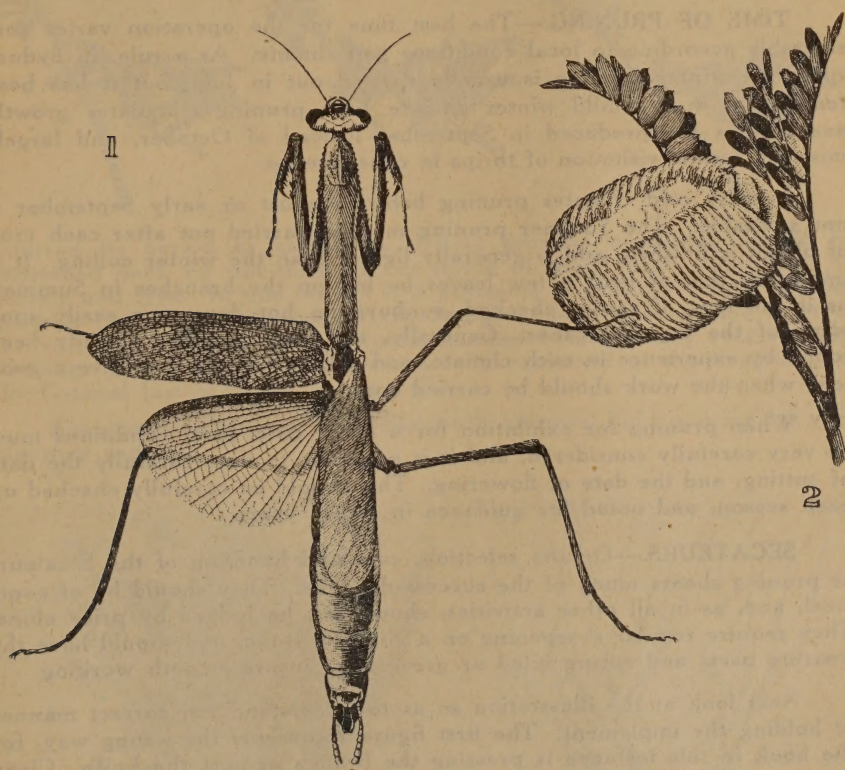
Protect all insect friends.



Life history of Syrphid or Hover Fly (*Psilopus sydneyensis*).

A deadly enemy to rose, peach and other aphids.

1. Pale green larva. 2. Hard pupa case. 3. Perfect fly. (Much enlarged).



The large Brown Mantis (*Archimantis latistylus*). Natural size.

This insect and others of the same family are valuable friends as they attack moths, flies, and other insects. Some of the small varieties attack Aphids. The left wing is shown expanded, while the right is at rest.

1. Mature insect.
2. Egg case on Wattle tree.

Encouraging natural forces to control disease is an interesting science.

The Simplicity of Pruning

In the first place, pruning is simply a method of (a) reducing quantity to improve quality, and (b) restricting growth to preserve the general shape of the plant.

At the base of each leaf is a small growing point called a bud or eye, which has the power of producing a branch under proper conditions. Thus in nature, if an accident happened to the top of a tree, or injured the branch of any shrub, the growing points below the injury could produce trunks or branches to remedy the trouble. When allowed to grow unchecked, a rose will shoot from so many of these eyes that only short growths and comparatively small blooms are produced. By pruning away the surplus eyes, growth is restricted into fewer channels, and longer stems and larger blooms result.

TIME OF PRUNING.—The best time for the operation varies considerably according to local conditions and climate. As a rule, in Sydney zone, the winter pruning is usually carried out in July, but it has been found that in the mild winter climate June pruning stimulates growth, and blooms are produced in September instead of October, and largely miss the annual visitation of thrips in consequence.

In very cold climates pruning before August or early September is not advisable. The Summer pruning may be carried out after each crop of bloom is finished, and is generally lighter than the winter culling. It is important that at least a few leaves be left on the branches in Summer, as if the flow of sap is checked, sunburn on hot days may easily spoil some of the exposed canes. Generally, the best time has already been found by experience in each climate, and a little enquiry will give a good idea when the work should be carried out.

When pruning for exhibition for a given date, local conditions must be very carefully considered, and it is advisable to note carefully the date of cutting, and the date of flowering. This should be carefully checked up each season, and noted for guidance in future years.

SECATEURS.—On the selection, care and handling of the Secateurs or pruning shears much of the success depends. They should be of good steel, and, as in all other activities, should not be judged by price alone. They require regular sharpening on a good oil stone, and should have the wearing parts and spring oiled or greased to ensure smooth working.

Next look at the illustration so as to understand the correct manner of holding the implement. The first figure represents the wrong way, for the hook in this instance is pressing the branch against the knife. Clean cutting will be impossible, and difficult, especially in large branches. In the second figure the blade is in the right position, but the hook will leave a bruise on the piece of branch left on the plant, which may cause a dying back of the branch. The third figure represents the correct method with the blade in the right position, and the bruise caused by the hook on the portion pruned away.

WHAT TO CUT.—Bush roses and standards (not climbers) should have removed, right from their base, the old, weak, spindly, worn out and dead wood. Each branch retained should be allowed full scope to develop its foliage properly, for it is in the leaves that the plant food sent up by the roots meets with food derived from the air. Through the marvellous action of sunlight, these foods are elaborated and made available for the use of the plant. Consequently where foliage is crowded or shaded, this work is restricted.

It will be quite easy to determine which branches should remain to make the framework of the future plant, and in each instance preference should be given to young canes. The idea is to rejuvenate every three or four years the whole of the branches, for after this time a growth has

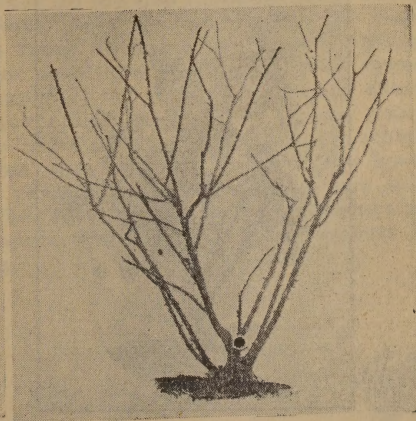


outlived its period of usefulness. These growths remaining should be shortened back by one-third to two-thirds of their length, according to variety and type. In this respect it is advisable to remember that vigorous growers like Maman Cochet, W. R. Smith, Lady Plymouth, and most of the varieties indicated by the growth number 4 should only receive light pruning. These growth numbers are fully explained at the beginning of the General List of Roses on page 49.

Four-year-old plant of Lady Plymouth, showing light pruning for very vigorous varieties.



Before Pruning.



After Pruning.

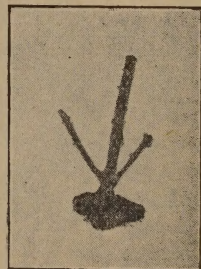
Climbers are often pruned after flowering.

All Tea roses, all Pernetianas and occasional varieties like Chateau de Clos Vougeot and Lady Maureen Stewart require only light pruning.



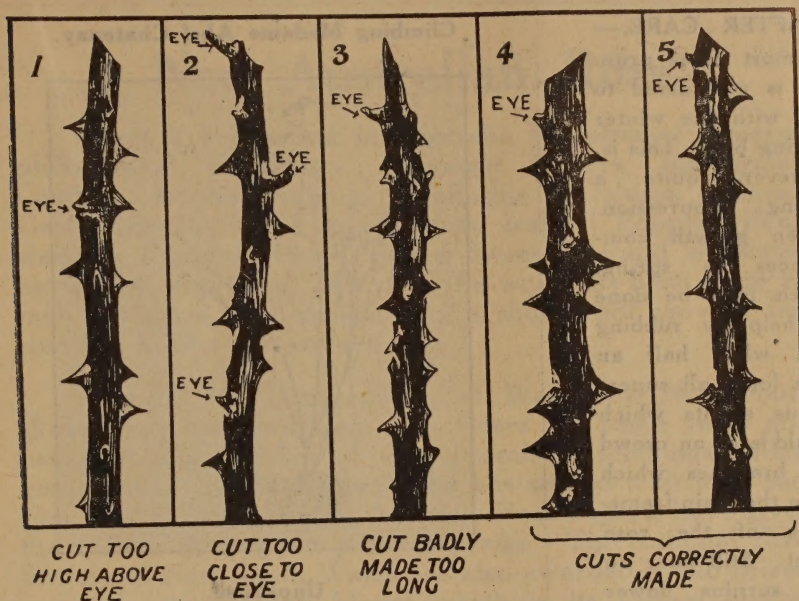
An unpruned and pruned plant of the medium growing type (No. 3).

Varieties indicated by the number 3 require about half of the growth removed, while those marked 2, with a few exceptions, may be safely pruned down two-thirds of the growth.



Indicating the treatment of weak growing varieties (No. 2).

Six Australian Roses have been honoured abroad.



HOW TO CUT.—These illustrations are largely self-explanatory. In No. 1 there is no attraction for the sap, and the long stub above the eye will die back. No. 2 shows the eye injured, and dying back will take place to the next sound eye. In No. 3 the sap will not rise above the lowest edge of the cut opposite the eye, and dying back will be apparent in this instance also. Some growers prefer No. 4 to No. 5 on the same ground, for unless properly made, although the top eye may not be deprived of its proper flow of sap, the outside edge will die back and prevent perfect healing of the cut.

CLIMBERS.—The first figure on the next page represents a plant of Climbing Madame Abel Chatenay, three years old. The seed pods on the ends of the lateral shoots are evidences of the plant having bloomed, and indicate how the flowers are produced on the side shoots. The pruning of climbing roses consists in cutting back these laterals close to the main branch, leaving one eye from which fresh flowering shoots will spring. This process is repeated each season until the particular cane shows evidence of age, when it should be completely cut away and a young shoot trained in its place. This cycle of rejuvenation every three or four years should be carefully followed. Where there are too many canes, which would cause crowding, cut the surplus growths right away at the base. Young canes which are in their first year may be topped to induce side growths and trained into position, or left till required to take the place of a worn-out cane next season. A popular time for pruning climbers is immediately after the spring flowering.

Do not order STANDARD



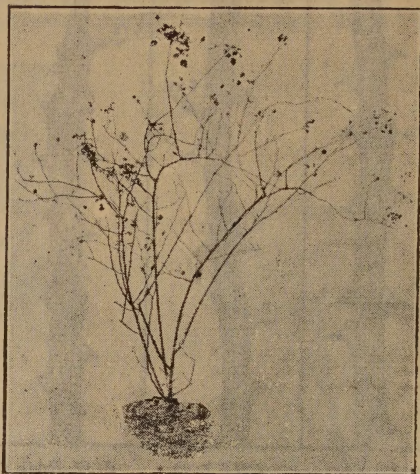
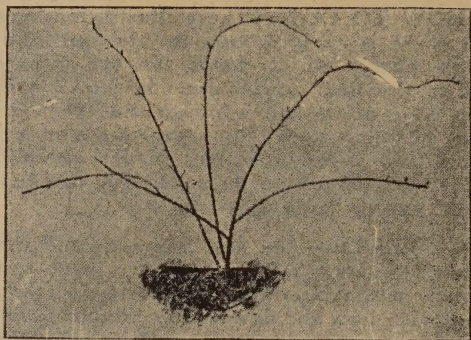
when you mean BUSH.



Prune vigorous growers lightly.

AFTER CARE.—

In most cases pruning is considered to end with the winter cutting back. This is, however, quite a wrong impression. When growth commences in spring, much may be done to help by rubbing out, when half an inch long, all superfluous shoots which would later on crowd the branches which form the main framework of the rose plant. Still later on the surplus flower buds should be removed so as to concentrate energy and plant food into the direction of better blooms. It will by this time be appreciated that pruning is linked up with good cultivation and proper manuring, for all these activities finish on the dominant note of Better Roses.

Climbing Madame Abel Chatenay.**Unpruned.****Pruned.**

All my roses are looking very well, they were such glorious plants though. The weather here has been very good for them. Miss B.S., Brisbane, Q'ld. 9/4/35.

Would it be asking too much to ask you for another of this year's catalogues? They are so interesting, a friend always begs for mine. Mrs. C.P.C., Manilla. 5/7/35.

I would like to congratulate you on the efficient way the plants were packed. They arrived in excellent condition and have never looked back. J.R.W., Northam, W.A. 12/7/35.

E. G. Hill and Talisman are good.

New Australian Rose

Plant hybridisation in Australia has already achieved phenomenal successes. Amongst flowers, Bouvardias, Cacti, Chrysanthemums, Daffodils, Dahlias, Ericas, Gerberas, Gladioli, Hippeastrums, Iceland Poppies, Pentstemons, Perennial Phlox, Roses, Sweet Peas and Watsonias have been improved. Most of the work has been done by men but there is no reason why it should not prove a fascinating hobby for women.

Mrs. H. C. Fitzhardinge, of Warrawee, New South Wales, has been working with Roses for some years and has a goodly number of very promising seedlings undergoing trial. In "Warrawee" she has scored a definite success, and in England and America, Rose experts have given the variety the highest possible praise. The National Rose Society of New South Wales has also awarded it two prizes, including the Bronze Medal which is its highest award. Further varieties from the same raiser will be distributed in the near future.

WARRAWEE (H.T.) (Mrs. H. C. Fitzhardinge, 1936).—

Extra long pointed buds of clear rosy salmon, which when open disclose an inner face of silvery pink fading to lighter shades. The colours are clean and attractive and are very effective under artificial light, thus enhancing the value of the flower for decorative purposes. The blooms are held regally on strong, upright stems, while the growth generally is extra vigorous, which is rather unusual in modern roses. On the main stems, by the time the centre flower is ready to open, strong bud tipped lateral shoots are already inches long, so that the supply of blooms is almost continuous. When generously treated, the blooms will be well up to exhibition standard, but as the petals vary from 25 to 50, the flowers often open rather readily. The fragrance is that of the old clove pink, while the bronze tinted young shoots develop into robust foliage so necessary for useful garden decoration. Warrawee is the first Australian rose to win the honour of coming under the new American Plant Patent Act where it has been granted Patent No. 140. In the last two years Warrawee has been awarded the first prize for Best Seedling Rose and Bronze Medal (the highest award) by the National Rose Society of New South Wales. Strong plants, 5/- each.

Warrawee has been thoroughly tested for six years.

New Roses, 1936

New roses are ready from May to August, and only dwarf budded plants are available, as standard stocks are usually too scarce to work with more or less unproved kinds.

The rose world has again been searched for the best novelties, and no expense has been spared in order that our clients may have the opportunity of getting the best new sorts at the earliest possible moment. Many importations are quite unsuitable for Australian conditions, and the descriptions are criticised so as to prevent any of the failures finding their way into general cultivation, to the detriment of rose enthusiasm.

The raiser's original description, much condensed, is given first and our comments follow in italics. In cases where climbing varieties do not flower or where plants are grown exclusively by the raiser, no comment is possible.

ALBERT MAUMENE (Pernt.) (J. Sauvageot, 1934).—The oval bud is carrot red shaded copper and opens into a large and very full flower, the inside of petals golden carrot red, strongly shaded copper, while the exterior is red shaded orange yellow. Very sweetly perfumed. 4/- each.

Very variable colour, while petals number from 20 to 30. Very attractive.

ALEZANE (H.T.) (Pahissa, 1934).—Large, reddish brown buds opening to sorrel flowers, changing to rich apricot, with the reverse of petals sorrel striped with yellow veins. Very vigorous, upright and branching growth and dark green foliage. 4/- each.

25 petals with a very attractive colour.

ANGELS MATEU (H.T.) P. Dot, 1934).—Deep old rose flushed with orange flowers which are large, full and attractive, though loosely built. Good growth and very rich, fruity fragrance. A new and striking colour. 4/- each.

Pernetiana with moderate growth so far. 30 petals. Variable coppery orange colour.

ANNE POULSEN (Poly.) (Poulsen, 1935).—Large, semi-double, scented flowers of scarlet crimson, carried in large sprays. Robust and hardy growth. 4/- each.

A very fine addition to the large flowered Polyanthas.

ANNIE DUPEYRAT (H.T.) (C. Mallerin, 1934).—Coral yellow bud carried on long rigid stems, opening to large and full rose-orange flower. The growth is very vigorous with dark green foliage. 4/- each. *Pernetiana*. 25 to 40 petals of carmine pink, opening to pale orange. Promising.

ANTINEA (Pernt.) (J. Gaujard, 1934).—Large, very double flowers of salmon-orange with yellow base, borne singly on long stems. The colour is similar to that of Angele Pernet. Resistant and brownish red foliage and very vigorous growth. 4/- each.

A very beautiful variety, deeper than Angele Pernet. 25 petals.

BABY ALBERIC (Poly.) (Chaplin Bros., 1932).—Yellow buds opening to creamy white flowers. 4/- each.

Perfectly shaped miniature double white blooms, shading to lemon yellow in centre. An acquisition.

BERTHA GORST (H.T.) (G. Beckwith & Son, 1933).—Outstanding on account of its striking colour and fragrance. Open flower fiery

Some splendid novelties are available this year.

crimson-cerise with gold at base of petals. Growth vigorous and healthy with strong perfume. 4/- each.
A sport from Autumn but larger, with very pleasing colour. 25 petals.

BETTER TIMES (H.T.) (J. H. Hill Co., 1934).—Large, double, delicately fragrant, brilliant cerise flowers, produced on long and strong stems. Leathery, dark green foliage and a very free bloomer. 4/- each.
The chart gives the colour as crimson carmine. One of the Columbia family and promising very well indeed. Recommended.

BETTY PRIOR (Hyb. Poly.) (D. Prior & Son, 1934).—Dark carmine flowers approximately 4in. across, produced in large clusters on strong upright stems, the colour being retained till the petals fall. Perpetual flowering and fragrant, with strong and very vigorous growth and mildew resisting foliage. 4/- each.
Tall grower, somewhat like Else Poulsen in colour, but darker. Very promising.

BLOOMFIELD DAWN (Clb. H.T.) (Thomas, 1931).—Long, rose pink bud, opening into a large, semi-double, fragrant flower of soft light pink with yellow base; reverse of petal deep pink. Vigorous growth, profuse and continuous bloomer. 4/- each.
Not flowered yet.

CAPRICE (H.T.) (M. Leenders & Co., 1934).—Large, glossy, light green foliage and vigorous and upright growth. Large bud opening into a large, double, full flower of orient-red and peach-red; slightly fragrant. 4/- each.
Coppery red, double blooms of 50 petals.

CARESS (H.T.) (A. Dickson & Sons, 1935).—Long bud developing into a decorative fragrant flower of moderate fullness. The light carmine border merges into a ground of pale buttercup yellow slightly rose tinted. The growth and habit is splendid, strong, upright and prolific. 4/- each.
The colour is cream flushed pink. 35 petals.

CARILLON (H.T.) (J. H. Nicolas, 1935).—Long pointed buds of orange scarlet; opening to deep coral overcast with orange, inner petals irregularly arranged. Branching habit and glossy green foliage. 4/- each.
Plants arrived late and have not flowered to date 29/2/36.

CARMELITA (H.T.) (F. Spanbauer, 1933).—Vivid red flowers, the colour being the same on both sides of petals without variations. A vigorous grower with abundant, large, leathery, dark green foliage. 4/- each.
Fades to cerise pink. May improve. 25 petals.

CHRISTOPHER STONE (H.T.) (Wheatscroft Bros., 1935).—Bright velvety scarlet, the colour being held from bud to fall. The petals are large, very wide and of great substance. The growth is extra vigorous, firm and upright, while the foliage is rich green, large, and disease resistant. Free flowerer and strong perfume. 5/- each.
Vivid colour and large petals. Often up to exhibition standard when well grown.

CLB. CHARLES P. KILHAM (H.T.) (Morse, 1933).—Orient red. 4/- each.

CLB. CHERRY (H.T.) (Savage, 1934).—Yellow and rose. 4/- each.

CLB. DUCHESS OF ATHOLL (H.T.) (Allen, 1934).—Rosy orange. 4/- each.

"Better Times" is an excellent name for a good rose.

CLB. LITTLE DORRIT (Poly.) (Hillier, 1934).—Coral salmon, 4/- each.

CLB. MEV. G. A. VAN ROSSEM (Pernt.).—Orange, apricot and yellow, 5/- each.

CLB. MRS. E. P. THOM (Pernt.).—Yellow. 5/- each.

CLB. PRESIDENT HERBERT HOOVER (H.T.).—Gold, orange and red. 5/- each.

Climbing sports from dwarf varieties of the same name. The first and three last should be valuable acquisitions.

CRIMSON GLORY (H.T.) (W. Kordes Sohne, 1935).—Large buds opening into full, well formed, fragrant blooms of a deep vivid crimson, shaded ox-blood-red and finished with a soft velvety nap. Vigorous growth and spreading habit. 5/- each.

One of the best red varieties for many years. Good exhibition and garden qualities, while the colour and perfume are all that could be desired.

DOUBLOONS (H.S.) (M. H. Horvath, 1934).—A vigorous climber. When in bloom the whole plant is literally covered with clusters of large, golden blooms. The deep saffron yellow buds open to a large, double flower of rich gold, fading but little and fragrant. 5/- each. *Not flowered yet.*

ECLIPSE (H.T.) (Nicolas, 1935).—Large, long-pointed, deep gold bud, opening into a large, double flower of uniform reddish gold. Dark green, leathery foliage; vigorous and upright growth. Fragrant. 5/- each.

Good colour; 15 to 20 petals; opening to a charming decorative showing prominent reddish stamens.

ECSTASY (H.T.) (A. Dickson & Sons, 1935).—Pale cadmium shaded bronze and cerise with the colouring more pronounced on the reverse. Full, medium sized flowers of splendid lasting quality, and exceptionally fragrant for a rose of this type. The growth is erect and free branching. 4/- each.

Fades to light primrose. 30 petals.

ELLI KNAB (H.T.) (W. Kordes Sohne, 1934).—Ovoid and pointed bud opening into a very large bloom with wide petals, the colour being flesh-cream ground, with sheen of bright rose, deeply impregnated and washed vermillion, with clear vermillion veining on petals. Strong upright growth with disease resisting foliage. 4/- each.

Outside of petal deep rosy pink, inside pale pink heavily veined. First class.

EMPRESS (H.T.) (Chaplin Bros. Ltd., 1933).—Dark cerise inlaid with red flowers which are borne on stiff stems. 4/- each.

Good shape; ordinary colour; medium sized blooms, 25 petals.

FEU D'ARTIFICE (Clb. H.T.) (C. Mallerin, 1935).—Semi-double, fairly large flower of coral red tinted capucine yellow. The growth is very vigorous with deep green, disease resisting foliage. Similar in type to Paul's Scarlet Climber. 4/- each.

Not flowered yet.

FEU PERNET DUCHER (H.T.) (C. Mallerin, 1934).—Creamy buds heavily marked with carmine, opening slowly to spiral flowers of rich yellow, growing lighter toward the edges, with the edges lightly flushed with pink. The autumn flowers are much darker, being a rich golden yellow shading lighter at the edges, occasional flowers having

Crimson Glory is a winner.

a decided pink tinge. Outside or first petals are sometimes almost pure white. Fully double blooms with 80 to 100 petals. 5/- each.
A very promising variety.

FRAZER ANNESLEY (H.T.) (S. McGredy & Sons, 1935).—Inside of petals cochineal carmine with golden yellow at the base; outside saffron yellow. The blooms are long, pointed, full, of medium size, and carried on long, stiff stems. 4/- each.
A very pretty decorative with 25 petals.

FRED. WALKER (H.T.) (S. McGredy & Sons, 1935).—Coral red buds opening into a flower of glowing pink with coppery orange base. When fully open, the flower is soft, old rose, flushed with gold. Large, full blooms of good shape, with a faint tea perfume. 4/- each.
Open flowers are a pretty coral pink, with 20 large petals. Pernetiana.

GARTENDIREKTOR OTTO LINNE (Lambertiana) (P. Lambert, 1934).—Strong, upright, bushy growth, 2-3 feet high. Flowers in large clusters with 20-35 blooms on strong stems, carried above the foliage. Colour dark crimson rose on a creamy white ground with a darker border. 4/- each.
Very free blooming but the colour is rosy pink here.

GENIUS MENDEL (H.T.) (J. Bohm, 1933).—Very long, beautifully shaped fiery red bud, opening into a very large, full flower of light red shaded orange. Very free branching habit, and healthy foliage. 4/- each.
The richest colour to date is a rich cerise, 35 petals.

GEORGES PAQUEL (H.T.) (M. Leenders & Co., 1934).—Large and well formed bloom of saffron yellow. Vigorous growth. 4/- each.
A very refined show bloom somewhat like Fontanelle, 35 petals.

GLOAMING (H.T.) (J. H. Nicolas, 1935).—Large buds carried on long rigid stems, opening to large and full flowers of soft satiny pink heavily laden with salmon and amber. Vigorous and branching growth and a delightful fragrance. 5/- each.
Plants arrived late and have not flowered to date 29/2/36.

GURNEY BENHAM (H. Pernt.) (B. R. Cant & Sons, 1935).—Vivid orange golden yellow blooms of fine form, and sweet fruity fragrance. The growth is strong with extra fine mildew-proof foliage. 4/- each.
Colour very variable. 25 to 30 petals. Very promising.

HEATHER PATON (H.T.) (Austin & McAslan Ltd., 1934).—A strong, upright grower producing flowers of glowing carmine deepening in colour towards the centre. 4/- each.
Semi-double flowers with 25 large petals. Rich colour and very pleasing.

JACK McCANDLESS (H.T.) (S. McGredy & Sons, 1935).—Bud deep carmine and yellow, opening to a rich amber yellow on the outside of the petals, while the inside is splashed and veined red. Long, pointed, medium sized bloom, with petals of wonderful depth and substance. Free bloomer. 4/- each.
Very pretty decorative with 20 petals but the constitution looks weak. Pernetiana.

JANET MORRISON (H.T.) (A. Clark, 1936).—This fine pillar rose of vigorous growth has been well proved at "Glenara". It carries its large, red, full flowers, which are free and perpetual, on long stems. The flowers last unusually well in water making it most valuable as a cut flower apart from its striking effect on the plant. A seedling from Black Boy. This rose has been presented by Alister Clark, Esq., to the Victorian National Rose Society, and all profits from these sales will go to the Society's funds. 3/6 each.

- JOSEPH PERNET d'ARREMASSE** (Pernt.) (J. Gaujard, 1934).—Large, double flower, carried on long, strong stem. Colour salmon copper similar to Madame Nicolas Aussel, but more vivid. 4/- each.
Extra tall grower, with flowers of 20 petals. There is not as much copper colour as in Madame Nicolas Aussel. Good.
- KARDINAL** (H.T.) (Max Krause, 1934).—Bud blackish red, changing to fiery scarlet when open. Large, full flower of fine form; light green disease resisting foliage and strong, straight stems; compact, bushy growth and free branching habit. Sweet scent. One of the most glowing scarlet reds in commerce. 4/- each.
Particularly brilliant. Semi-double flowers, 25 to 30 petals. Looks particularly promising.
- KATE RAINBOW** (H.T.) (G. Beckwith & Son, 1935).—A very difficult colour to describe. It is a striking blend of various glowing pinks and golds, and is most attractive. The flowers are extra large and full, of elegant shape and carried on erect stems, while the growth is very vigorous. 4/- each.
Plants arrived late and have not flowered to date 29/2/36.
- KATHARINE PECHTOLD** (H.T.) (Verschuren-Pechtold, 1934).—Pointed buds of old gold and bronzy orange, opening to full shapely flowers of a lovely coppery orange flushed with rose and gold, and having a sweet clove-pink fragrance. The plants are bushy and bloom freely and continuously. 4/- each.
A very fine variety with 25 to 30 petals. Very promising.
- KURT SCHOLZ** (H.T.) (W. Kordes Sohne, 1934).—Long and pointed bud opening into a large bloom with high pointed centre, of uniform scarlet-crimson. The plant is of upright growth, producing thick wood and large, green and healthy foliage. 4/- each.
Refined exhibition flower with good colour and shape. 45 petals. Splendid.
- LADY EVELYN GUINNESS** (H.T.) (F. Evans, 1932).—Bright pink flowers of perfect shape. 4/- each.
Another Columbia seedling or sport; very like several others of this family.
- LAL** (H.T.) (W. Easlea, 1933).—Deep salmon-pink suffused light yellow. The large, full flowers are of perfect shape, while the foliage is healthy and dark green and the growth vigorous. 4/- each.
Somewhat like Mrs. Henry Morse. 20 petals.
- LEADING LADY** (H.T.) (A. Dickson & Sons, 1935).—Clear flesh pink delicately tinted peach blossom rose, with a strong, sweet scent. The flowers are large and full, of ideal conical form, while the growth is vigorous and free. 4/- each.
Almost ivory white in bud stage, opening to soft pink blooms which are sweetly perfumed. 80 petals. Very good.
- LIDA BAAROVA** (H.T.) (J. Bohm, 1934).—4/- each.
An Ophelia seedling, very similar to Lady Sylvia. Extended trial will be necessary to determine whether it is of sufficient difference to warrant another name.
- LIEBESBOTE** (H.T.) (C. Weigand, 1934).—Crimson scarlet flowers without shadings which are large, full, well formed, and sweetly scented. Vigorous and healthy growth, free branching habit. 4/- each.
Bright red flowers of good shape which last well. 50 petals. Good.
- LOVELINESS** (Wich.) (Chaplin Bros., 1933).—Soft rose pink flowers in large clusters, with an almond scent. 4/- each.
Not flowered yet.

Three excellent new climbing sports are listed this year.

LUCIA ZULOAGA (H.T.) (P. Dot, 1934).—Flowers brownish scarlet with a golden undertone, sweetly perfumed. The foliage is shiny, dark green, while the plant is sprawly, about 12in. tall. 4/- each. *Crimson scarlet with an orange glow at centre. 15 petals.*

LUIS BRINAS (H.T.) (P. Dot, 1934).—Lovely pointed buds, opening slowly to a fully double, starry, orange copper flower with a high centre. When fully open the flower is soft old rose flushed with gold. A vigorous, upright growing tree; moderately fragrant. 4/- each.

Blooms open to a pretty pink of 40 petals. Good.

MADAME ALBERT GILLES (H.T.) (C. Mallerin, 1934).—Oval, rose-coral bud, carried on long straight stems. Large, double flower, opening to a beautiful brilliant rose-coral colour. Vigorous and erect growth. 4/- each.

A beautiful variety with 25 to 30 petals.

MADAME EMILE DALOZ (H.T.) (H. Sauvageot, 1934).—A true self-colour. Large, loose flower resembling a Paeony. The flowers are clean satiny pink with a wonderful fragrance. 30-40 petals. 4/- each. *Plants arrived late and have not flowered to date 29/2/36.*

MADAME HELENE DAPPLES (H.T.) (E. Heizmann, 1933).—Bright scarlet, ideal for bedding, very floriferous. 4/- each.

The colour is rich, dark crimson, rather than scarlet, 20 petals.

MADAME HENRI GRIMM (H.T.) (E. Buatois, 1934).—The long, egg shaped bud opens to a very fragrant large, double bloom of rosy white, strongly tinged carmine pink, petals largely bordered with crimson carmine and tinged yellow at the base. 4/- each.

A very unusual colouring. Rosy white ground suffused lilac pink at the edges.

MADAME JOSEPH PERRAUD (Pernt.) (Pernet Ducher, 1934).—Nasturtium orange in the bud changing with age to nasturtium buff with a delightful shading of shell pink at edges of petal. Long, slender buds, opening into large, full flowers with a sweet fragrance. Excellent growth and habit, and large, green, disease resistant foliage. 4/- each. *Long shapely buds, 30 petals. Very attractive and promising.*

MADGE PRIOR (Poly.) (D. Prior, 1934).—Single blooms produced in large clusters on strong, upright stems. Colour brilliant claret with white eye. The dark green foliage is mildew resistant and the growth vigorous. A very free flowering variety. 4/- each.

Like a richly coloured Mdle. Francisque Favre. A most promising addition.

MAISON PERNET-DUCHER (Pernt.) (Pernet Ducher, 1934).—A variety of erect growth, bronze foliage, very resistant to disease. The bud is elongated and opens into a flower of perfect form and fully double and is borne singly on long stems. Colour clear orange more pronounced to the centre and shaded copper. 4/- each.

Refined blooms of splendid show form. Summer colour is salmon flesh. Extra good.

MARIE YOUNG (H.T.) (Chaplin Bros. Ltd., 1934).—Well formed flowers of brilliant orange red borne on long stiff stems; very free flowering and an excellent bedding variety. 4/- each. *Like an Indian red Madame E. Herriot with 25 petals. Pernetiana.*

MARJORIE PALMER (H.W.) (A. Clark, 1936).—An ideal bedding rose of sturdy, compact growth. Continuously in bloom, its sweetly scented flowers of rich rosy pink charm and delight and with healthy,

glossy foliage, ensure its popularity. Very fine for a massed effect and a well proved favourite at "Glenara". This rose has been represented by Alister Clark, Esq., to the Victorian National Rose Society and all profits from these sales will go to the Society's funds. 3/6 each.

MARY MacHUTCHIN (Clb. Poly.) (B. R. Cant & Sons Ltd., 1935).—Double, bright scarlet flowers carried on large trusses. Good foliage. 4/- each.

Not flowered yet.

MILDRED CANT (H.T.) (B. R. Cant & Sons Ltd., 1935).—Rich velvety crimson flushed with dark maroon flowers which are moderately large. The buds are well shaped and the growth strong and upright with leathery foliage. Sweetly scented. 4/- each.

Excellent shape, colour, fragrance and growth. A splendid exhibition flower.

MRS. HERBERT CARTER (F. Cant & Co. Ltd., 1934).—Rich apricot yellow which does not fade. 4/- each.

Somewhat like Souv. de R. B. Ferguson. 35 petals.

MRS. L. B. CODDINGTON (H.T.) (L. B. Coddington, 1933).—Large and full, deep rosy salmon pink flowers. 4/- each.

30 to 35 petals and a promising variety.

OLIVE COOK (H.T.) (F. Cant & Co. Ltd., 1934).—Large, pure white flowers. 4/- each.

Extra large, very double flowers which were somewhat flat on the young plants. A very promising sort.

PAULETTE (H.W.) (E. Buatois, 1934).—Flower fully double, very fragrant and opening well and borne in clusters of 8 to 15 blossoms. The colour is saffron yellow passing to yellow white when fully expanded. 4/- each.

A dwarf Wichuraiana hybrid with good growth and foliage.

PHYLLIS BURDEN (H.T.) (B. R. Cant & Sons Ltd., 1935).—The flowers are bright coral with orange shadings at base of petals. Strong grower with good foliage. 4/- each.

Very attractive decorative blooms with 15 petals.

PHYLLIS GOLD (H.T.) (Wheatcroft Bros., 1935).—Petals of great substance, broad and deep building up a flower with a high pointed centre. Colour pure yellow with no tendency to bleach. Vigorous, upright and branching growth, and olive green foliage with black thorns. 5/- each.

Large, broad petals which build up a very refined bloom. Young plants show semi-double flowers but will improve with age. A variety of great promise.

POLAR BEAR (H.T.) (J. H. Nicolas, 1934).—New type, very hardy, hybrid of Rugosa, Nutkana and Polyantha. Large, full blooms of H.T. type, white with faint blush, very fragrant and a continuous bloomer. 4/- each.

Not flowered yet.

PRESIDENT VAN OOST (H.T.) (L. Lens, 1934).—Orange yellow bud opening to a large, double, golden yellow flower, carried on long strong stems. Vigorous, very free flowering and luxurious foliage. 4/- each.

Some blooms have been like Rev. F. Page Roberts with 25 to 30 petals. Very variable.

A really good new rose gives all-round satisfaction.

PRINCESS ROYAL (H.T.) (A. Dickson & Sons, 1935).—Huge, shell shaped petals forming a very large flower of glowing light rose developing to hydrangea pink, and having the true old rose fragrance. 4/- each.

Large double blooms of 40 petals, with rich sweet fragrance.

ROCHESTER (H.T.) (J. H. Nicolas, 1934).—Seedling of Rev. F. Page Roberts and Echo. Colour of the bud is like Roberts, with more pronounced carmine markings on the reverse of the petals, and more blush in the open flower. Foliage heavy and disease resistant, and vigorous growth. 5/- each.

First blooms are paler than Rev. F. Page Roberts. Promising.

ROUGE MALLERIN (J.T.) (C. Mallerin, 1934).—Pointed buds of brilliant red, opening to a full flower (40 to 45 petals) of good, high pointed centre. Vigorous and upright growth and healthy green foliage. Very fragrant old damask perfume. 4/- each.

With Christopher Stone, Crimson Glory and Mildred Cant, this variety forms a quartette of high class red roses. Particularly good.

SAMUEL PEPYS (H.T.) (B. R. Cant & Sons Ltd., 1934).—Creamy lemon flowers of great substance and sweet fragrance. 4/- each.

Well built show flower, 50 petals.

SENORA GARI (H.T.) (P. Dot, 1934).—Lovely orange buds opening to flowers of buff-apricot. There is just a hint of a pinkish tint on the petals when the bloom is fully open. 5/- each.

First blooms of 10 to 15 petals were orange buff in centre, fading to salmon flesh. Very variable but lovely always.

SHEELAGH BAIRD (Poly.) (F. Cant, 1934).—Shell-pink ground, overlaid rich rose-pink, with yellow at base of petals. The flowers are large and full and are carried erect in large trusses, while the growth is vigorous and disease resisting. 4/- each.

Another dwarf Wichuraiana hybrid with glossy foliage and apparently ever-blooming habit.

SOLEIL DE FRANCE (Pernt.) (Mermet, 1933).—Long pointed, rich yellow buds opening to large, fairly double blooms with warm tints of orange and apricot. Prolific bloomer at all times. 4/- each.

First blooms faded to yellowish flesh but look as if they will improve considerably in the next flowering.

TANTALLON (H.T.) (Dobbie, 1934).—Inside of petals salmon pink flushed orange, shading to golden yellow at the base of the petals, with a reverse of rich cerise rose pink slightly flushed orange. The flowers are medium sized and produced with wonderful freedom. 4/- each.

Pernetiana. Semi-double flowers. 15 petals. An attractive colour.

TEXAS CENTENNIAL (H.T.) (Dixie Rose Co., 1935).—A sport of President H. Hoover with all its wonderful plant qualities. The colour is blood red, toning to cerise red in centre. A most striking new red of unusual colour. 5/- each.

Plants arrived late and have not flowered to date 29/2/36.

TEXAS GOLD (H.T.) (Dixie Rose Co., 1935).—A yellow sport from President Hoover which has attracted considerable attention in the United States. 5/- each.

Plants arrived late and have not flowered to date 29/2/36.

THIRZA (Pernt.) (Bentall, 1932).—Orange-scarlet. A free flowering variety. 4/- each.

Richly coloured flowers of 50 to 60 petals which fade to coppery pink.

Rouge Mallerin is a beauty.

TOKEN (H.T.) (Montgomery Co., 1933).—The full, double flowers are a single toned glowing orange. A free bloomer with an upright habit of growth and glossy green, disease resistant foliage. 4/- each. *Aged blooms fade to pale pink. 25 to 35 petals.*

WARRAWEE (H.T.) (Mrs. H. C. Fitzhardinge, 1936).—See page 35.

WILLIAM MOORE (H.T.) (S. McGredy & Sons, 1935).—Very large, full blooms of perfect shape, with high pointed centre and very sweetly scented. The colour is a beautiful soft even-toned carmine pink shading to a deeper pink as the blooms age. Recommended as a perfect exhibition rose and producing blooms of perfect formation throughout the entire season. 4/- each.

An excellent variety with 30 petals. Looks like the best pink for this year.

WINDERMERE (Wich.) (Chaplin Bros. Ltd., 1932).—Medium size, carmine-rose, semi-double flowers. 4/- each.

Not flowered yet.

YOSEMITE (H.T.) (J. H. Nicolas, 1934).—A vigorous and bushy plant of continuous blooming habit. The orange-scarlet buds are borne in clusters and open to fairly large, semi-double blooms of orange-scarlet with a suffusion of carmine on the reverse. 4/- each.

Not flowered yet (20/9/36) as plants arrived late.

The following were also imported, but up to date have shown no promise of being improvements or different to others already in cultivation:—

Alice Marion Whyte (H.T.) (F. Evans, 1932).—Pale pink.

Bohm's Triumph (H.T.) (Bohm, 1934).—Red.

Crimson Beauty (H.T.) (E. B. le Grace, 1935).—Red.

Destiny (H.T.) (Beckwith, 1935).—Red.

Dr. A. Svehla (H.T.) (Bohm, 1933).—Pink.

Doreen Thorn (H.T.) (F. Cant, 1934).—Pink.

Francesco la Scola (Pernt.) (Ketten Bros., 1934).—Pink.

Francois Laplanche (H.T.) (Buatois, 1934).—Pink.

Hazel Alexander (H.T.) (S. Dickson, 1934).—Red.

Hede (Pernt.) (Tantau, 1934).—Yellow.

Klondyke (Pernt.) (E. B. le Grice, 1934).—Yellow.

Madame P. Koehlin (Pernt.) (Sauvageot, 1934).—Red.

Margaret Egerton (H.T.) (Chaplin, 1931).—Cerise.

Mrs. Morris M. Agnew (H.T.) (Bees, 1934).—Pink.

Norman Rogers (H.T.) (Chaplin, 1933).—Rose pink.

Papa Klein (Pernt.) (Ketten, 1934).—Orange and pink.

Patricia (H.T.) (Chaplin, 1932).—Carmine.

Sabaudia (H.T.) (Guiseppe, 1934).—Yellow.

Secretaire Belpaire (Pernt.) (Lens, 1934).—Salmon.

Sunray (H.T.) (Bentall, 1932).—Yellow.

Yellowcrest (H.T.) (E. B. le Grice, 1935).—Yellow.

Yvonne Mil'ot (H.T.) (Mallerin, 1934).—Apricot.

New Roses, 1935

Last year the novelty list included the descriptions of some seventy varieties, and there were still some which arrived after the catalogue had gone to press. After two years' experience with these Roses, we have reduced the list to what we believe to be the very best. It is quite possible that an extended trial will show some of those left out in a more favourable light, when they will again be listed. Possibly even some of those now included may be dropped at a later date. Still, as far as possible, only those worthy of trial and those definitely proved successful are included this year. Rose lovers are urged to report success or failure of any new or old roses in the various zones, so that the common good will benefit, and Garden Craft in Australia will reach a higher plane.

Price, except where otherwise marked, 2/- each, 21/- per dozen.

Postage or freight extra.

AMALIA JUNG (H.T.) (M. Leenders & Co., 1933), F.3.—Large, full, red blooms, which fade to carmine. The flowers are rather short and carry 35 petals. Growth vigorous. Sweet scent. E. 2/- each.

AMBASSADOR (H.T.) (Premier Rose Garden, 1933), F.3.—A salmon pink sport of Talisman with decided orange base. Plants are identical with the parent, and this rose promises to be one of the very best of the Talisman sports. Recommended. E. 2/- each.

AMI F. MAYERY (Pernt.) (C. Chambard, 1933), F.3.—Semi-double blooms of a brilliant scarlet, produced freely on stiff stems. The plants die back a little in late autumn, but a very fine decorative of about twenty petals. Best described as a glorified Cuba. A.H.M.Mts.P.S. 2/- each.

ANTONIN DVORAK (H.T.) (Jan Bohm, 1933), 3.—A healthy variety with good foliage. The blooms are full and at their best are satiny rose pink and of good shape. The colour is very variable and sometimes ivory white. 45 petals. E. 2/- each.

BLAZE (H.W.) (Jackson & Perkins, 1933).—In this country mature plants of Paul's Scarlet Climber bloom in summer and autumn as well as the main spring crop. Blaze is almost identical in flower, and so far no improvement on Paul's Scarlet Climber is evident after three years' test. E. 2/- each.

CATALONIA (Pernt.) (Pedro Dot, 1933), F.2.—Large, full blooms of cardinal red with yellow base. Glorious colours, but the plants have a decidedly weak habit and die back badly. A.H.M.Mts.P. 2/- each.

CONDESA DE SASTAGO (Pernt.) (Pedro Dot, 1933), F.3.—Plants are fairly strong with no die-back. Blooms are a striking colour, being coppery red inside and golden yellow outside. A very pretty rose which will become popular. 40 petals. Tea. Recommended. E. 2/- each.

CLIMBING LADY SYLVIA (Clb. H.T.) (Stuart Low & Co., 1933), F.6.—Blooms at present closely resemble Madame Butterfly but are a consistently good shell-pink colour. E. 2/- each.

CLIMBING TALISMAN (Clb. H.T.) (Dixie Rose Nursery, 1933), F.6.—A new colour in climbers where the rich coppery red, pink or gold blooms will be an acquisition. The colours are very variable just as in the dwarf variety, while the climbing habit is only perpetuated

Inferior sorts have been omitted.

in a percentage of those propagated. All climbing sports should be planted as received from the nursery. Further pruning is distinctly inadvisable until the climbing habit is established. E. 2/- each.

FORTSCHRITT (Hyb. Poly.) (W. Kordes Sohne, 1933), F.2.—An unusual Polyantha which will gain many admirers. Colour is salmon yellow which fades almost to white in summer, but spring and autumn blooms are really good. Extra free flowering with a rich musk scent. 15 petals. E. 2/- each.

GEHEIMRAT DUISBERG (Pernt.) (W. Kordes Sohne, 1933), 2.—As a flower this is one of the best yellows sent out for some time. They are made up of 25 to 35 petals of good size, shape, substance, and lasting qualities, but unfortunately the growth is only medium. If it improves in this respect it will take a very high place. A.H.M.Mts.P. 2/- each.

GISELE ALDAY (H.T.) (C. Mallerin, 1933), 3.—Large blooms of 30 petals, which are carmine red in bud, opening to pink. Growth is good and healthy, and the plants are free flowering. E. 2/- each.

GLITTER (Cib. H.T.) (A. J. & C. Allen, 1932), 6.—Large, semi-double flowers, of an unusual shade, suggesting a mixture of orange and pink which is very attractive, and when at its best would easily suggest the name of the variety. E. 2/- each.

GOLDEN CLIMBER (Cib. H.W.) (W. D. Brownell, 1933), 6.—Very vigorous, hardy climber, producing very large, fragrant, golden yellow blooms on long stems. This is the best and largest yellow in the Hybrid Wichuraiana class, but so far it appears to be only spring flowering. We have departed from the original name (Mrs. Arthur Curtiss James) by giving this variety the title under which it was patented and now catalogued in U.S.A. Clients, however, must be careful not to confuse it with Allen's Golden Climber or Easlea's Golden Rambler, both of which are quite distinct varieties. Recommended. E. 2/- each.

GOLDENES MAINZ (Pernt.) (W. Kordes Sohne, 1933), F.3.—Plants of moderate growth, with rather a straggling habit. Blooms are clear golden yellow and very attractive, carrying about 60 petals, some of the centre ones being very narrow. A.M.Mts.P. 2/- each.

KIDWAI (Pernt.) (Pernet Ducher, 1933), 3.—A particularly refined and well shaped bloom of variable colour, yellow shaded and striped with orange, fading to sulphur yellow. The growth is only moderate, and dies back badly in winter in S. 35 to 40 petals. Named after the Hon. Shaikh Mushir Hosain Kidwai of Gadia (India). A.M.Mts.P. 2/- each.

MADAME COCHET COCHET (H.T.) (C. Mallerin, 1934), F.3 or 4.—Long pointed buds of coppery pink, flushed orange, opening to flowers of splendid form. It has 25 to 40 petals, and as these open they disclose a mass of golden stamens. As it ages the colour changes to soft satiny pink. Sweet honey-like fragrance. Tall growth and good foliage; free blooming. E. 2/- each.

MARY HART (H.T.) (G. B. Hart, 1931), F.3.—A red sport of Talisman, and like the parent very variable. At its best the colour is glistening crimson-scarlet flushed orange, and fading to deep carmine. Unfortunately, there are times when the colours blue badly and the blooms are anything but pleasing. 20 to 30 petals. E. 2/- each.

MAUVE QUEEN (Cib. H.T.) (A. J. & C. Allen, 1932), F.6.—Vigorous climbing variety, producing large, china pink, scented flowers. We

Editor McFarland is highly recommended.

have not had it long enough to prove its continuity of blooming, but have seen some attractive flowers on the young plants. E. 2/- each.

McGREY'S TRIUMPH (H.T.) (S. McGredy & Son, 1934), F.3.—Geranium red, heavily flushed with orange. Blooms are large and of perfect form, but open rather early, as they only carry about 20 to 25 petals. Plants are of strong growth though somewhat low and branching. A beautiful variety. Recommended. E. 2/- each.

McGREY'S WONDER (Pernt.) (S. McGredy & Son, 1934), 3.—Long pointed blooms of glowing coppery orange, fading to old gold. Growth moderate and dies back a little in winter. 18 petals. Recommended only in Pernetiana districts. A.M.Mts.P. 2/- each.

MEVROUW VAN STRAATEN VAN NES (Hyb. Poly.) (M. Leenders, 1933), 2.—Deep carmine with waved petals, produced in clusters of eight to ten. Blooms freely. This rose is called "Permanent Wave" in America, while in Europe the name has been shortened to "Van Nes". E. 2/- each.

MRS. ANTHONY SPALDING (H.T.) (S. McGredy & Son, 1934), F.3.—Shapely blooms of strawberry red flushed orange. The growth is strong, though low and spreading. 35 petals. E. 2/- each.

NIGRETTE (H.T.) (Max Krause, 1933), 2 or 3.—The darkest rose in commerce, but the colour here is lifeless and unattractive, and fades to a dull purplish red. Moderate grower. Mildews badly, and cannot be recommended. 2/- each.

PETER PAN (H.T.) (G. Knight & Sons, 1935), F.3.—Appears to be a seedling from Etoile de Hollande and very variable in colour, ranging from bright red to dark crimson. The flowers are double and carry a rich, sweet fragrance. There is another variety of this name sent out in England. E. 2/- each.

PINK DAWN (H.T.) (Howard & Smith, 1935), 3.—Large, rich, bright carmine pink bloom, carried erect on long, strong stems. A good, strong grower, very attractive as a cut bloom for home decoration. This is quite distinct from Queensland Beauty. E. 2/- each.

PRINCESS OF ORANGE (Cib. Poly.) (G. de Ruiter, 1933), 5.—A genuine climbing sport of the popular Gloria Mundi, and stronger in growth than most of this type. The colour is the same orange-pink as the parent. Recommended. 2/- each.

QUEENSLAND BEAUTY (H.T.) (Alderton & Williams, 1934), F.3.—A pink sport of Golden Dawn. This variety was first found in Queensland about four years ago and has since been reported in several other places. The plants are identical in growth and foliage to the parent. The colour is deep rose pink in the bud stage, but when open the inner face of the petals show various shades of flesh pink which contrast with the deeper colour on the outside of the petal. Colour variable at different seasons of the year. Light tea perfume. Recommended. E. 2/- each.

ROMANCE (Pernt.) (E. Towill, 1931), F.2.—A full rose of exquisite form, but too weak in growth at present. The colour in the bud form is reddish orange, changing to deep, clear yellow as the blooms open. This variety must not be confused with a climbing rose of the same name sent out in England. Shows real Pernetiana character but does not die back. Recommended for Pernetiana districts only. 2/- each.

- SAPHO** (Pernt.) (Pernet Ducher, 1933), 2.—A most attractive variety, the colour being a mixture of fiery red and orange. The habit, however, is decidedly weak, and shows rather too much die back as winter approaches, and should be planted only in districts where this type thrives. A.H.M.Mts. 2/- each.
- SOUVENIR** (H.T.) (A. N. Pierson, 1930), F.3.—Another sport of Talisman. The blooms seem to be fuller than the parent (65 petals), and the colour in bud is a deep golden yellow. As the blooms open they reveal a clear yellow which holds extremely well. Recommended. E. 2/- each.
- VANGUARD** (H. Rug.) (G. A. Stevens, 1932), 6.—A new colour in Rugosas. Orange-salmon and gold which fades to lighter and duller colours. Vigorous grower, with large, glossy foliage. A very interesting variety for hybridists, as it offers possibility of giving back constitution. A cross between Rugosa and Pernetiana. E. 2/- each.
- WILHELM BREDER** (Pernt.) (W. Kordes Sohne, 1933), F.2 or 3.—This rose shows distinct Pernetiana characters, sheds its foliage early, and dies back in winter. A glorious colour at its best, but very variable, and often shows quite objectionable shades. A glowing coppery-orange when good, and a dull, listless yellow at other times. 35 petals. A.H.M.Mts. 2/- each.

The roses purchased from you last year and the year before are all doing splendidly. Mrs. J.P., Mackay, Q'ld. 12/7/35.

The Roses and Hoheria arrived in the usual splendid condition as plants sent by you always do. Miss A.M.P., Sandy Bay, Tasmania. 16/7/35.

The trees and plants arrived this morning and allow me to compliment you on them, they are a beautiful lot and so well packed. My friend was also very pleased with his. J.G., Forbes. 20/7/35.

The roses were 100% better than anything obtainable here. The stores sell them here at 1/3 each, worth 1/3 a million. E.B., Charters Towers, Q'ld. 3/8/35.

The plants arrived in perfect condition packed as only Hazlewood Bros. know how to pack. They all had good roots and were sturdy plants. D.B.McC., Brisbane, Q'ld. 10/8/35.

I have every confidence in your choice, as I've had many trees and shrubs already from your firm and all have given the utmost satisfaction. Miss I.M., Penrith. 14/8/35.

I'd like you to have seen the plants I have bought from — and — for you to compare them with yours. I have never seen better rooted nor healthier plants than yours. Had I bought from you in the beginning I would most probably never have had to replace a rose. Any business I can put in your way will most certainly be put there. J.H.S., Quirindi. 16/8/35.

Fragrance is an essential charm.

GENERAL LIST

Dwarf or Bush Roses

This includes Teas, Hybrid Teas and Hybrid Perpetuals only, in order of the number of plants sold by us in 1935. Climbers, Polyantha and Pernetiana varieties are in separate classes. The index on pages 171 to 175 will show where to find the description of any variety included. If the variety you want is not in the index it has been omitted for a very good reason.

It is particularly requested that if plants are ordered by their position numbers, that the DATE of the Catalogue be mentioned, as places and numbers change each year.

The letter "F" after the raiser's name signifies the variety is fragrant; while the numbers immediately following refer to the habit of growth, from which may be determined the position a plant should occupy in the garden. At the end of the description the words sweet, tea, etc., refer to the perfume classification explained in the introduction.

1. The smallest growers for front rows or small hedges. These may be planted 18 to 30 inches apart.

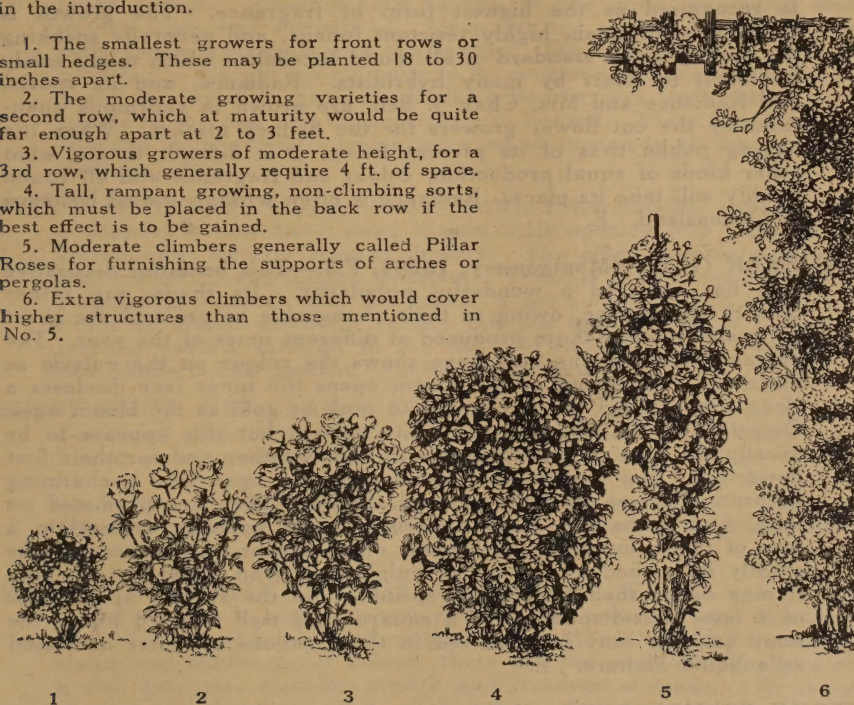
2. The moderate growing varieties for a second row, which at maturity would be quite far enough apart at 2 to 3 feet.

3. Vigorous growers of moderate height, for a 3rd row, which generally require 4 ft. of space.

4. Tall, rampant growing, non-climbing sorts, which must be placed in the back row if the best effect is to be gained.

5. Moderate climbers generally called Pillar Roses for furnishing the supports of arches or pergolas.

6. Extra vigorous climbers which would cover higher structures than those mentioned in No. 5.



The letters at the end of the description refer to the climatological map, and are an indication that the variety has been proved suitable for the particular division. Where there is no reference it may be taken for granted that the variety has either been proved unsuitable or has not been tested by our correspondents. "E" signifies suitable everywhere.

It is our earnest endeavour to help our customers to get better roses, and criticism and comment on any variety's success under special treatment will be welcomed. This information will be used to improve next year's Catalogue, and must inevitably make for better satisfaction and greater recompense for the labour of every rose lover.

Prices.—1/6 each, 16/- dozen; 50 or more at the rate of £6 per 100, except where otherwise marked. In order to secure the advantage of these reduced rates, buyers must take the whole order at one time in one consignment. For instance, five parcels of ten plants each sent at intervals will be charged at dozen and not hundred rates.

Plant low growers in the front rows.

In addition, several small orders packed in separate parcels and then tied together for despatch in one consignment are not entitled to hundred rates unless at least 50 plants are included in each parcel. The reduced rates are only made possible where the labours of collecting, checking and cost of packing are reduced to a minimum, as packing is not charged extra. Postage or freight is additional, but as a new and complicated Postal rate is now in force clients are advised to allow extra remittance with definite instructions as to (a) cutting out the full amount with extra plants, (b) returning balance in stamps, or (c) holding surplus to credit of account.

RADIANCE (H.T.) (Cook, 1908), F.4.—Silvery pink interior with carmine pink reverse. The average blooms are of a somewhat hooded type but are so freely produced on long strong stems all through the season that the variety has achieved a really wonderful popularity. When well grown, quite long pointed blooms may be cut fully equal to exhibition standard, particularly in the autumn months. The flowers are richly fragrant with the sweet or damask perfume which is recognised as the highest form of fragrance. The growth is splendid, with clean, highly resistant foliage, and generally speaking the variety sets a standard of all round excellence which might easily be taken to heart by many hybridists. Radiance, and its sports, Red Radiance and Mrs. Chas. J. Bell, are grown in enormous quantities by the cut flower growers for the Sydney market. When the buying public tires of its present fancy, it is difficult to see what other kinds of equal production, colour and fragrance and all round quality will take its place. Radiance is often wrongly called Reliance in Queensland. E.

TALISMAN (H.T.) (Montgomery, 1929), F.3.—This beautiful decorative rose has achieved a wonderful popularity. Its shades are rather difficult to describe, owing to their changeable nature and the great variation between those produced at different times of the year. The average bloom in the bud stage shows the colour on the outside as buttercup yellow, but as the bloom opens the inner face discloses a deep coppery red which changes to pink or gold as the bloom ages. Occasionally the blooms open quite yellow, but this appears to be usually the case on young plants in cool weather and for their first flowering. The blooms are semi-double and open into a charming decorative flower in most unusual shades. They are produced on long, firm stems and carry a decided sweet perfume unusual in a rose of this colouring. The colour of all except white roses may be greatly intensified by the use of Sulphate of Iron applied to the soil. It may be crushed and lightly sprinkled on the surface at the rate of a level dessertspoonful to a square yard well watered in, or the same quantity may be dissolved in three gallons of water and used as a liquid manure. E.

ETOILE DE HOLLANDE (H.T.) (Verschuren, 1919), F.3.—Dark red buds opening to bright red, semi-double to double, very fragrant flowers. The growth is erect and the plants are very free in bloom. It is one of the few red roses which rarely blues. Its main fault would be the inconsistency in regard to petalage, sometimes being quite a loose bloom, but at others all that could be desired. Highly recommended. A rich, sweet, syrupy scent, which is truly described as muscat perfume. A strong climbing sport is also available. E.

RED RADIANCE (H.T.) (Gude, 1916), F.4.—In all respects but colour and growth identical to the pink variety. The colour is a cerise red and a fine shade for night decoration. This variety is at its best as regards colour in the winter months in Sydney zone and is worth

Roses are listed according to number sold last year.

growing for this valuable quality alone, while its sweet perfume is similar to the parent variety. Also available as a vigorous climber. E.

E. G. HILL (H.T.) (E. G. Hill, 1928), F.3.—Dazzling scarlet deepening to richer red as the bloom develops. There is the marked suggestion of an orange glow right throughout the whole bloom which adds considerably to the beauty of the flowers. As a garden variety it dominates all other reds by its superior quality, while as a cut flower it outlasts nearly all others. The habit is good and the growth vigorous. The scent is of a faint, refined character of the damask type. Syn. with David Dodd. E.

SOUVENIR DE MADAME BOULLET (H.T.) (Pernet Ducher, 1921), F.3.—Dark cadmium yellow, large and fairly full; long bud. A vigorous grower of high spreading branching habit; beautiful bronze green foliage. Recommended as one of the finest decorative and garden roses ever introduced. Very rich tea scent. In our opinion Sallie Lewis is identical with this variety. The rose lover who recently provided in his will for his body to be cremated and the ashes placed round his favourite Souv. de Madame Boulet rose bush paid a high tribute to the rose and unconsciously to himself. There is a vigorous climbing sport available which promises to supersede all other yellow climbers. E.

MRS. DUNLOP BEST (H.T.) (Hicks, 1916), F.4.—Reddish apricot with a coppery yellow base; good shaped buds opening into fairly large semi-double, sweetly scented flowers. The plant is most vigorous, free blooming, and mildew resistant. There is a tendency to reduce petalage in summer, and the colour is not so rich. Rich tea scent. From an almost unknown variety this has become one of the most popular garden varieties in the list. A climbing sport provides a new shade in that section. Highly recommended. E.

SUNNY SOUTH (H.T.) (Alister Clark, 1918), 4.—Beautiful semi-double flowers of pink flushed with carmine on a yellow base. They may be cut on wiry, almost thornless stems up to three feet long. Should be cut when just colouring in the bud stage, and used for house decoration. Lightly tea scented. Highly recommended. Makes a splendid tall hedge and is invaluable when planted on the windy side, thus providing protection for less vigorous varieties. E.

MADAME BUTTERFLY (H.T.) (E. G. Hill, 1918), F.3.—A sport from Ophelia which is highly recommended. The colour is best described as a harmony of bright pink, apricot and gold, while, added to perfect shape and mildew-proof foliage, there are the additional qualities of a rich perfume, vigorous growth and freedom of bloom. At times the colour fades, but still as often it is much richer, and the blooms are even larger than the parent. Its most serious fault is of opening quickly, owing to its being a semi-double bloom. Recommended highly, and particularly for its rich, sweet scent. There are several varieties all rather closely expressing the same idea, and where only a few plants are required it is not advisable to select more than one of the family. Lady Sylvia and Lady Love resemble Madame Butterfly very closely. Rapture is slightly darker, John C. M. Mensing has a little more pink in the colour, while Annie Laurie carries a few more petals. All are good varieties. E.

(10) **EDITOR McFARLAND (H.T.)** (C. Mallerin, 1931), F.3.—Large, semi-double to double blooms of refined shape and good substance. The colour is a deep, even shade of pink. Growth and flowering

are good, and altogether it is a very fine variety indeed. Faint tea scent. This variety has proved extremely satisfactory, with strong constitution and high-class exhibition blooms freely produced. A good bedding type. Highly recommended. E.

ROSE MARIE (H.T.) (Dorner, 1918), F.3.—The long buds open into perfectly shaped, fairly full blooms of a rich shining rose pink, which is liable to blue with age. It is very free flowering, and an ideal bedding variety. It is mildew-proof, and good growth and continuous blooming make it an ideal garden rose. The flowers are powerfully fragrant with a rich, sweet perfume highly appreciated by most growers. An extremely vigorous climber is listed in that section. E.

GAIETY (H.T.) (E. G. Hill Co., 1926), 3.—A rose of many colour variations in which coppery red and pink appear mixed in varying proportions. The average bloom may be described in general terms as coppery pink. In this variety the richest colours will be obtained in spring and autumn. The growth is splendid and almost thornless, while the foliage is disease resistant. Although partly Pernetiana, it is a vigorous grower and a telling decorative for competition. Highly recommended. E.

PRESIDENT HERBERT HOOVER (H.T.) (L. B. Coddington, 1930), F.3.—Large, semi-double flowers with very variable colouring. The inner petals are old gold heavily flushed orange, while the reverse of the petal is claret red flushed crimson and orange. The plant is a vigorous, tall, thin grower, producing its blooms on extra long stems. Occasionally the blooms are up to exhibition standard, but as a decorative variety it rivals Talisman and in our opinion is much superior to Autumn. Highly recommended. E.

HADLEY (H.T.) (Montgomery, 1914), F.3.—Rich crimson blooms of full petalage making for a long lasting flower when out, and for this reason it is practically the only red rose grown by the cut flower trade in Sydney. Unfortunately, it is inclined to blue in the autumn or cool weather but the colour is enhanced by warm, dry conditions. Like a number of other varieties, it appears to lose constitution in some districts, but where it does well it finds many supporters. The habit is free and branching, while the growth is good. Plants weakened by overwatering or excessive rain will sometimes mildew badly, but generally speaking the foliage is clean. A vigorous climbing sport is now available. E.

UNA WALLACE (H.T.) (McGredy, 1921), F.4.—Beautiful, soft, well toned, cherry rose without shading. In depth, formation and substance it is faultless, very free blooming, and double. Faint tea. Its perfect shape makes it an ideal exhibition rose, while it is high in garden qualities as well. Highly recommended. E.

McGREY'S SCARLET (H.T.) (S. McGredy & Sons, 1930), 3.—As far as this climate is concerned the name is most inappropriate. So far from being scarlet, the best colour is a bright reddish cerise of quite an attractive shade. In quality of bloom it is a particularly fine variety with extra long petals and when well grown is up to champion form. The growth is very good, while the petals range round 28 to 30. Faint tea scent. Highly recommended. E.

GOLDEN DAWN (H.T.) (P. Grant, 1928), F.3.—A very vigorous growing seedling raised from Elegante and Ethel Somerset. The buds are rich sunflower yellow heavily flushed with deep old rose. When

Study the Growth Numbers to avoid mistakes in planting.

open the petals disclose an inner face of sunflower yellow which tones to lemon yellow as the flower ages. The growth is most vigorous with distinctive foliage and a splendid branching habit so essential to profuse and continuous blooming. On young or unduly forced plants the blooms are likely to come misshapen, but in spite of these faults Golden Dawn is a show rose of the highest order, while it is a first-class garden rose as well. Where the colour comes somewhat pale it may be wonderfully improved by a liquid manure made by dissolving a level dessertspoonful of Sulphate of Iron in three gallons of water. This may be applied to the soil every three months during the growing season. The average number of petals is 45, while the perfume is a rich tea scent. E.

SHOT SILK (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1924), F.2.—May be described as coppery salmon pink though necessarily somewhat variable. The blooms are rather short like many others of Pernetiana origin, but for garden or house decoration are very effective. The growth is rather low but dense, while the glossy green foliage is a distinct adjunct. The perfume is described as Attar of Rose. A strong climbing sport locally raised is now available. A.H.M.Mts.P.S.

MADAME ABEL CHATENAY (H.T.) (Pernet Ducher, 1895), F.4.—This fine variety appears in every recommended list for the Australian climates. The colour is described as bright carmine rose shaded with pale vermilion rose and salmon, while the double flowers are always of a good shape. It is liable to mildew and black spot, and has an ungainly habit of growth in most districts, but is still one of the very best, and should on no account be omitted from any collection. It is a profuse seed-producer, and the flowers should be regularly clipped as soon as they are finished to ensure a quick return to flowering. The climbing sport should never be overlooked in any selection of rambling roses. Faint tea perfume. E.

(20) MRS. WARREN E. LENON (H.T.) (E. G. Hill Co., 1924), F.3.—Large, long pointed buds, opening to semi-double flowers, which are reddish carmine and very fragrant and frequently up to a high exhibition standard. A good grower and continuous bloomer. Highly recommended. This lovely rose is winning fresh admirers every year. Sweet. E.

BETTY UPRICHARD (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1922), F.3.—The inner face of petal is delicate salmon pink to carmine, while the outer or reverse of petal is glowing carmine with coppery sheen, and a suffusion of orange. The growth is very vigorous, with erect and free branching habit, flowering freely and continuously. The blooms are Verbena perfumed, and carried on erect flower stems; they are of medium size, not too full, but perfectly formed, with large smooth petals of massive substance. A beautiful semi-double decorative rose. Highly recommended. The correct pronunciation (according to the raiser) is "Yew-pritchard." E.

AROMA (H.T.) (B. R. Cant & Sons, 1931), F.3.—Bright red flowers of semi-double character resembling in a number of respects Etoile de Hollande. The name is quite appropriate as the variety possesses a rich, sweet fragrance, while it is a good average grower, and a free blooming variety as well. Highly recommended. E.

CATHRINE KORDES (H.T.) (W. Kordes Sohne, 1930), F.3.—Rich scarlet with crimson shades which keep their quality very well under

usual conditions though sometimes there is a tendency for some of the flowers to go cerise. The buds are long and pointed, opening into flowers of splendid shape of highest exhibition standard. The growth is good and in every way this is a very fine variety. Light tea scent. Highly recommended. E.

MADAME SECOND WEBER (H.T.) (Soupert & Notting, 1908), 3.—Rosy salmon double blooms of very large size. Named after the celebrated actress of the Comedie Francaise. Most beautiful in bud, and a splendid bedding variety. The climbing sport gives longer stems and even better blooms. A popular variety in all climates. Lightly tea scented. E.

LORRAINE LEE (Hyb. Gig.) (A. Clark, 1924), F.4.—This is one of the first dwarf, ever-blooming, second generation descendants from *Rosa Gigantea*. It possesses freedom of flower in a most marked degree, while the long buds, rich tea scent, and disease-resistant qualities are most desirable features. In cool weather the terracotta pink colour is very rich, but in the summer weather the colour in the Sydney district is inclined to get rather hard. Its remarkable freedom of flower, however, makes it a most valuable variety for Spring, Autumn and Winter blooming. The blooms carry 15 to 20 petals; pruning should be very light. The climbing sport is highly recommended. Tea. E.

MADAME PIERRE S. DU PONT (H.T.) (C. Mallerin, 1930), F.3.—Growth vigorous, with free branching habit and clear green foliage. Superb long bud carried on erect stem. The petals are of good substance. Flower large, full, and fruit scented, of intense yellow shaded ochre. Very free and most continuous in bloom. An acquisition to the yellow class. It is a bushy rather than a tall grower. Recommended. E.

COLUMBIA (H.T.) (E. G. Hill, 1917), F.3.—Large full flowers of a rich deep pink which has the extremely valuable quality of deepening as the flower ages. The blooms are produced on long, almost thornless stems and are held superbly erect, while they possess a rich, sweet perfume. Unfortunately, this variety has a serious fault for the buds when opening, if checked in their food supply, present a crippled appearance and frequently fail to open properly. When regularly supplied with sufficient water and plant food this fault is not in evidence. The plants are vigorous in growth, free in bloom and mildew resistant foliage of the highest order. As in *Madame Butterfly*, there are many sports of *Columbia* of somewhat similar appearance. August Noack, Europa, and Frau Luise Lindecke are sometimes quite dark, almost a light red. Lucinda, *Columbia Supreme*, New *Columbia*, Scott's *Columbia*, Rose Hill, Silver *Columbia* and J. K. B. Roos vary slightly from the original, but in our testing, Briarcliff appears to be more free from the crippled flower tendency than the parent. B.H.M.Mt.P.R.S.

DAILY MAIL SCENTED (H.T.) (Archer, 1929), F.2.—Rich deep velvety red with a scarlet sheen. The colour quality is well maintained, while the flowers are richly scented. Growth is medium and the petals vary considerably, often making a high class show flower, and at other times semi-double only. The climbing sport promises to be one of the best red climbers available. The word "Scented" is an essential part of the name to distinguish it from the *Daily Mail* (*Madame E. Herriot*) sent out in 1913. A.H.M.Mts.P.S.

Pres. H. Hoover is a winner.

MRS. HENRY WINNETT (H.T.) (Dunlop, 1917), F.3.—A beautiful double red rose, not quite as dark as Hadley. Good grower and free flowering, holding its colour well. A promising exhibition and garden variety, but not recommended for light sandy soils. Sweet. E.

(30) BRIARCLIFF (H.T.) (Briarcliff Nurseries, 1925), F.3.—A sport from Columbia identical in nearly every respect but flowering more often without the crippled condition of the bud and flower experienced with the older variety. The colour is brilliant pink with splendidly shaped blooms of ample petalage. It is a very full flowering sort and possesses the same rich, sweet fragrance of the parent. Where any deformed blooms are experienced we recommend giving plants a liquid manure made of a handful of sulphate of ammonia to four gallons of water just as the buds begin to break. B.H.M.Mt. P.R.S.

MABEL TURNER (H.T.) (H. Dickson, 1923), 4.—Vigorous branching growth, flowers very large, full, and well formed, with high pointed centre; colour warm, deep salmon pink, with reflexed petals. Liable to fade, and is not altogether free from mildew. Recommended as a very fine exhibition variety and a good garden sort as well. Faint tea. E.

EDITH NELLIE PERKINS (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1928), F.3.—The outside of the petal is a light orient red heavily shaded cerise at top and orange at base. The inner face is salmon pink merging into orange salmon. The blooms are carried on long upright stems, and are moderately full, of pretty spiral formation and sweetly scented. 25 petals. Recommended. E.

ELIZABETH OF YORK (H.T.) (Dobbie & Co., 1927), 2.—Rich cerise pink of a particularly vivid shade, fading to a pale pink in the open flower. The blooms, though semi-double, are capable of show standard at times, but as a garden rose it is one of the most outstanding introductions for some years. The growth is vigorous and branching, with healthy foliage far beyond the average. Highly recommended. E.

LAURENT CARLE (H.T.) (Pernet Ducher, 1907), F.3.—This is another variety which enjoys almost universal popularity. The blooms are a velvety carmine, large, double, and delightfully fragrant with the damask perfume of the old-fashioned Cabbage Rose. The foliage is mildew proof, and its freedom of bloom and general excellence make it a firm favourite. It is necessary to prune to a bud pointed upward, as the growth is inclined to be low and spreading. The climbing sport sent out from local nurseries is proving a consistent variety. E.

SOUVENIR DE H. A. VERSCHUREN (H.T.) (H. A. Verschuren & Zonem, 1922), F.3.—Cadmium yellow passing to orange yellow, very large, fairly full of exquisite form and finish, borne singly on rigid flower stalks. Growth similar to "Sunburst," but much thicker, larger, and stronger. The surname is pronounced in Holland as "Ferske-wren." Recommended. Tea. E.

W. E. CHAPLIN (H.T.) (Chaplin, 1929), F.3.—Well shaped flowers of carmine crimson with a very definite exhibition value. Occasional blooms may come divided but this is not general unless unduly forced. Growth is strong, with moderate foliage, and the variety is already a welcome addition to the show garden section. The perfume is not very strong but otherwise it is a particularly fine sort. E.

The best, like Cream, must come to the top.

JONKHEER J. L. MOCK (H.T.) (Leenders, 1909), F.4.—It is an upright growing variety, but does not branch like others in its growth division and may, therefore, be planted closer together. The large double blooms are freely produced on superb stiff stems and are all of exhibition form. The colour is silvery pink on the inside of petals with a deep imperial pink exterior. Although marked as fragrant the sweet perfume is only light and sometimes difficult to detect. Its worst faults are a tendency to ball in wet weather or when very close to coastal moisture-laden breezes, and on the other hand, the petals burn in dry heat. The blooms often are so large as to be coarse and many dislike it on this account. B.R.S.

LADY HILLINGDON (T.) (Shawyer, 1910), F.4.—The flowers are produced on long, wiry stems, and unless extra well grown are liable to hang their heads. They can only be classed as semi-double, but the buds are most attractive; while it is a clean grower and profuse in bloom. The variety is mildew-resistant, and the rich yellow flowers have a strong tea perfume. It makes a good bedding and decorative rose if not pruned too heavily. The climbing sport is also in demand. E.

KOROVO (H.T.) (Leenders, 1931), 3.—Clear salmon pink, double blooms of good shape and very freely produced. One of the best introductions for many years. Highly recommended, E.

(40) MALAR ROS (H.T.) (W. Kordes Sohne, 1932), F.3.—A strong, upright type, with free branching and flowering habit. Buds are large and pointed, and open to glorious, large blooms of dark red, sometimes with a glistening sheen of crimson. Unusually rich perfume of old rose. A first class, all purpose variety, and well up to exhibition standard. Highly recommended. E.

GIPSY LASS (H.T.) (Alex. Dickson & Sons, 1932), F.3.—Rich scarlet-crimson, double, globular flowers of medium size and tall, upright growth. A welcome addition to the red garden roses. Highly recommended. Very sweet scent. E.

SIR HENRY SEGRAVE (H.T.) (A. Dickson & Sons, 1932), F.3.—A particularly fine exhibition and garden variety with primrose yellow blooms of perfect form, substance and size. The growth is good, and in every respect this is an acquisition. Highly recommended. E.

OLIVER MEE (H.T.) (Sandy Dickson, 1927), F.3.—Colour deep salmon, with heavy flush of clear fawn changing with age to light salmon-pink. Flower of the largest size, semi-double, and high centred. Growth free and branching, though rather low and spreading. Sweetly scented. Highly recommended. E.

GOLDEN OPHELIA (H.T.) (B. R. Cant, 1918), 3.—This is not an exhibition variety, but has an ideal habit for garden or bedding purposes and beyond a slight susceptibility to mildew and the fading of the colour in strong sunlight it has few faults. The flowers are golden yellow shading lighter at the edges, small to medium in size, semi-double, of perfect shape and borne on long stems. In climates like A. this variety would probably be only worth growing for its autumn blooms, but in H.M.Mt. and S. it should prove a favourite. Tea Scent.

FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI (H.T.) (Lambert, 1900), 4 or 6.—Pure white double blooms of splendid shape and very freely produced. This variety has more of a climbing habit when left unpruned, but may be made into a densely branched bush by topping each shoot when

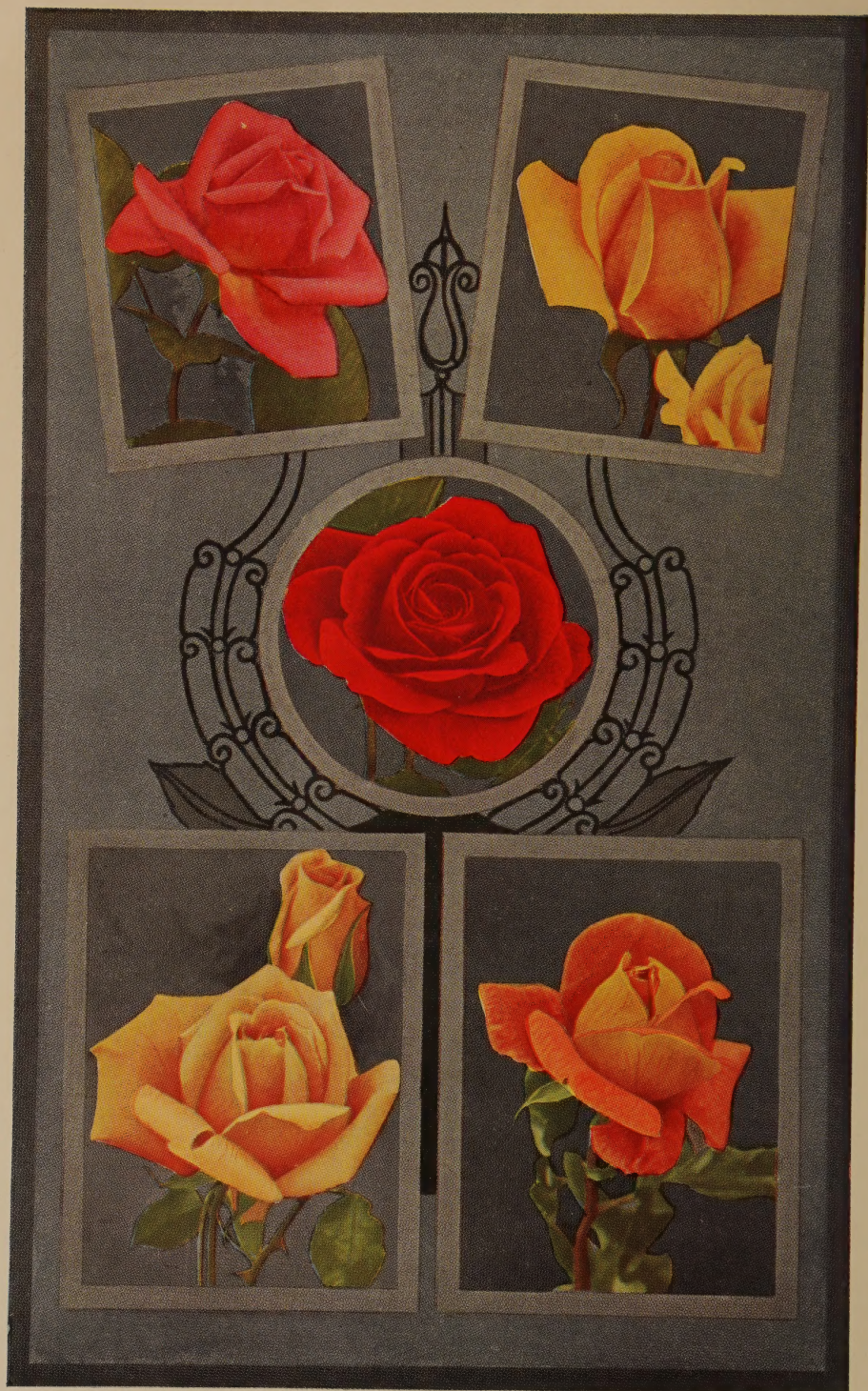
Many old Roses reached a high standard of quality.



TALISMAN.

A Sensation in Fancy Coloured Roses.

Block by courtesy of Dr. J. Horace McFarland.



E. G. HILL

Souv. de MADAME BOULLET

MEV. G. A. Van ROSSEM

it attains the length of 10 or 12 inches. Mildews, but otherwise excellent. Another method of treatment is to tie down the long canes horizontally, pinch back the ends to force out the lateral growth. It is then almost a continual mass of bloom. Quite scentless. E.

PRESIDENT JAC SMITS (H.T.) (Verschuren, 1928), 4.—This is a seedling from Etoile de Hollande X., K. of K., and the characteristics of both parents are quite evident. Colour is scarlet crimson and holds very well. Strong upright growth, and good foliage occasionally subject to mildew. A better grower than K. of K. and a good night colour. Recommended as a decorative. E.

DR. HAWKESWORTH (H.T.) (Bees Ltd., 1927), F.3.—Growth vigorous and mildew proof foliage. Flowers medium size. Colour rich crimson shading to deep maroon. Very fragrant. Splendid colour quality. Somewhat like Hoosier Beauty at its best. Recommended. E.

SENSATION (H.T.) (Jos. Hill, 1924), F.3.—At its best it is a rich scarlet crimson flushed with maroon, but too often the colour is spoilt by blueing. The flowers are of good shape and size but the colour weakness spoils it for garden purposes in all except Brisbane and Rockhampton zones where the fault is not so apparent. Fragrant.

MRS. HAROLD BROCKLEBANK (H.T.) (A. Dickson & Sons, 1907), F.4.—Creamy white, with buff centre. The outer petals sometimes tinted salmon rose. The blooms are large, double, of perfect shape and very strongly tea scented. It is not mildew proof, but a grand rose for any purpose. When shaded for exhibition purposes it is a rich yellow. E.

HOOSIER BEAUTY (H.T.) (Dorner, 1915), F.3.—Glowing crimson with darker shadings. The blooms are large, and generally well-formed and carried on extra long stems. In a few instances the growth is only medium, but in other places is all that can be desired, while the mildew-proof foliage has much in its favour. The colour varies somewhat, but at its best it has the rich, velvety sheen of the Hybrid perpetuals. The state of Indiana in U.S.A. has long been known as the "Hoosier State" and this rose was raised in Lafayette, Indiana. Sweet. E.

ETHEL SOMERSET (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1921), F.3.—Shrimp pink, edge of petals deep flesh coral pink, a lovely shade of colour, flowers very large, double, perfectly finished, with high pointed centre and very deep shell-shaped petals of great substance. The growth is vigorous, branching freely and of splendid habit. It blooms profusely, and the flowers, which are carried on rigid stems are possessed of delightful fragrance. The only fault is mildew. Recommended. Tea. E.

MRS. BRYCE ALLAN (A. Dickson, 1916), F.3.—Soft, silvery rose of splendid shape. The flowers are full, but open rather flat, and possess the loveliest of damask perfumes. It is a good grower and very free flowering with excellent foliage. Recommended for all climates as a very fine variety.

JOYOUS CAVALIER (H.T.) (W. E. B. Archer, 1926), 4.—Light crimson flowers, semi-double to double, of splendid shape in the bud form, opening to loose blooms which keep their colour particularly well. The growth is extremely vigorous with branching habit and nearly always in bloom. Unfortunately, there is very little perfume. In other respects this is a very welcome addition to garden varieties, while it makes a vigorous and attractive hedge. E.

Wood Ashes make for better foliage.

- FASCINATION (H.T.)** (Chaplin Bros., 1927), F.4.—Rosy cerise shaded yellow with about 30 petals of good quality. The shape is very good, while the bloom aptly justifies its name. It is extremely vigorous in growth, with free branching habit and is a garden rose of a very high order. Strong fruit scent. Highly recommended. E.
- J. C. THORNTON (H.T.)** (Bees, Ltd., 1927), 3.—A glowing crimson scarlet rose. The habit of growth is vigorous and branching, and the blooms, which are well formed, are carried erect; but they are only medium-sized and, unfortunately, have very little perfume. The foliage is a light olive green, fairly free from mildew. Recommended. E.
- CHARLES H. RIGG (H.T.)** (Chaplin Bros., 1931), F.3.—Rose pink blooms of good size and substance, and frequently up to exhibition standard. Good healthy growth. Recommended. Fruit scent. E.
- KAISERIN AUGUSTE VIKTORIA (H.T.)** (Lambert, 1891), F.3.—For over forty years this variety has been before the rose growing public, and it still maintains its position as one of the very best. The flowers are large, full and nearly always come good. The colour is a creamy white with a faint lemon tinge in the centre. It is a first-class exhibition and a free flowering garden rose. The climbing sport, though somewhat variable in its behaviour is recommended as one of the finest white climbers available. Tea. E.
- MRS. CHARLES J. BELL (H.T.)** (Pierson, 1917), F.4.—A sport of the popular variety Radiance, possessing all the delightful characteristics of that variety, save colour, which is a delicate shell pink. Considering the popularity of the original, a warm welcome should await this dainty addition to our free flowering garden roses. Colour fades in hot weather, but at its best is beautiful. Highly recommended. Rich sweet perfume. Dixie is identical with this variety, while it is also called Salmon Radiance in Queensland. A vigorous climbing sport is also listed. E.
- PICTURE (H.T.)** (S. McGredy & Son, 1932), F.3.—Medium sized blooms with 24 clear rose pink petals. Very fine shape and free flowering. Tea scent. This is an ideal bedding type and must reach a higher place in the list if quality is appreciated. E.
- (60) GRENOBLE (H.T.)** (Mallerin, 1931), F.3.—Double, scarlet red blooms of splendid shape, produced most freely on a vigorous, healthy bush. Recommended as an acquisition to the red garden section. Tea. E.
- GENERAL MacARTHUR (H.T.)** (E. G. Hill, 1905), F.3. or 4.—A fine large bright red, full bloom rather flat in shape and liable to lose brilliancy by blueing but very sweetly scented. It is always well up in number of plants sold. Particularly free flowering and recommended for hedge work. Mildew proof. E.
- CALEDONIA (H.T.)** (Dobbie, 1928), F.3.—A splendidly formed pure white, backed up by good growth and foliage. Unlike many of this colour, the blooms are richly perfumed. The blooms are built up with 25-30 petals which tend to ball in damp weather but it is definitely a good exhibition variety. Recommended. E.
- OSWALD SIEPER (H.T.)** (M. Krause, 1932), 2.—A beautiful white with sulphur yellow centre, possessing ideal form, stiff large petals, large, full flowers, carried on strong, erect stems. A really fine show flower carrying 30 to 35 petals on young plants. E.

Summer pruning should be lighter than Winter.

PRINCE FELIX DE LUXEMBOURG (H.T.) (Ketten Bros., 1930), F.4.—Velvety carmine red which does not blue readily. The flowers are made up of 30 to 35 petals, while the growth is good and the foliage healthy. Sometimes the blooms could be fairly described as crimson. A good garden rose. Sweet fruit scent. Recommended. E.

MRS. HERBERT STEVENS (T.) (McGredy, 1910), 4.—A very fine, free-flowering, semi-double exhibition and garden rose. The buds are long and pointed, but unless well-grown frequently lack petalage, open quickly, and lose their shape. It is liable to mildew, but easily one of the best White Roses to date. A climbing sport is proving most satisfactory. Faint tea scent. E.

DUCHESS OF WESTMINSTER (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1911), F.3.—Clear rose madder, large, double, with high pointed centre. A good garden and exhibition rose. Sweet. E.

MOLLY SHARMAN CRAWFORD (T.) (A. Dickson, 1908), F.3.—A very free flowering white variety, and first-class for bedding. The blooms are always clean and last far longer than any other white. The plant is particularly mildew proof. Faint tea. E.

WHITE ENSIGN (H.T.) (McGredy, 1925), 3.—Pure white, slightly flushed cream at the base of the petals. The flowers are very full, of medium size, and when well grown are of good shape. The growth is medium to good, with a bushy branching habit and a strong constitution. Faint Tea. Recommended. E.

EILEEN DOROTHEA (H.T.) (A Dickson & Sons, 1931), F.3.—Rich carmine, though in cooler climates it would probably show more of the red shades. The buds are long and pointed, opening to full, large blooms carrying 50 petals and either for garden purposes or exhibition it is a very fine variety. The growth is good, while the plants are free blooming with good foliage. The scent appears to be a mixture of sweet and fruit, while the variety is recommended everywhere. E.

(70) RAPTURE (H.T.) (Traendly & Schneck, 1926), F.3.—Sport of Madame Butterfly. Flower medium size, somewhat deeper pink than Madame Butterfly, borne singly on long stem. Like parent in habit of growth, but stronger. Recommended. E.

DAINTY BESS (H.T.) (Archer, 1925), 3.—Quite single, and in cool weather is salmon pink, with a prominent centre of crimson and gold stamens. In the summer months the colour bleaches, but if the buds are picked when about to open they develop and last well in the house. In cool climates this variety will fully live up to its name. This variety is coming into prominence for table decorations and has caused considerable attention at a number of leading Horticultural Shows. E.

SERGEANT ULMANN (H.T.) (Ch. Mallerin, 1932), F.3.—Extra strong grower with good foliage. Semi-double crimson, fading to a clean red. 15 to 18 petals. This is the best of the Hawlmark Crimson class in our opinion. E.

MRS. GEORGE GEARY (H.T.) (Burbage Nurseries, 1929), F.3.—Rich deep pink flowers of 45 petals and with excellent shape quite up to exhibition standard. The colour is variable according to the season and sometimes merges towards a bright red, while in the cool weather there is occasionally just a hint of an orange colour flushing through

the darker shades. The growth is good though the flower stems are sometimes on the weak side. Recommended. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.

COMTESSE VANDAL (H.T.) (Leenders & Co., 1932), 3.—Coppery salmon, semi-double flowers, of particularly high quality when well grown. The growth is fairly vigorous and the blooms are freely produced. This variety deserves full points for novelty, while many of the blooms are of champion exhibition quality. A.H.M.Mts.P.S.

DIRECTOR RUBIO (H.T.) (P. Dot, 1928), F.3.—Flower very large and beautiful of a new velvety magenta red shade and richly fragrant. The growth is good and the foliage dark green while the flowers are continuously produced through the season. Immense blooms, semi-double, with very large, rather narrow petals, giving the impression of a semi-double Paeony. A very beautiful variety which is being overlooked. E.

OPHELIA (H.T.) (W. Paul & Sons, 1912), F.3.—Salmon flesh shaded rose and yellow, a colour which is liable to fade, but even then is not objectionable and for delicious fragrance alone it is worth growing. Semi-double. Sweet. E.

BILLY BOILER (H.T.) (Alister Clark, 1927), 3 or 5.—A dazzling red rose that makes long, upright shoots always crowded with buds. It can be used as bush or pillar rose, and is a most striking object in the garden, and is absolutely distinct from any other rose. It has a fine constitution, and will thrive in any position. Semi-double. E.

IMPERIAL POTENTATE (H.T.) (Clarke Bros.), F.3.—Splendidly shaped buds, opening to well formed, large, double flowers of glistening rose pink, with silvery suffusion at the base of petals. Sweet. E.

SYRACUSE (H.T.) (Mallerin, 1930), F.3.—Large scarlet crimson blooms with slight fragrance. Vigorous growth and free blooming. E.

(80) **IRISH FIREFLAME (H.T.)** (A. Dickson, 1913), F.3.—Orange flushed crimson, but it must be picked quite young to get its colours, as it fades quickly. Very strongly tea scented. Single. H.M.Mt.S.

RICHARD E. WEST (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1924), F.3.—A grand addition to the yellow shades in this section, being possessed of robust and vigorous growth and very free branching habit; most continuous and free blooming. The blooms are large and semi-double, glowing cadmium yellow, paler on reflex. Fragrant. The colour fades in hot sun, while the stems are often weak. Tea. E.

MRS. WAKEFIELD CHRISTIE MILLER (H.T.) (McGredy, 1909), 3.—Soft blush shaded salmon, outside of petals vermillion rose. Very large, loosely built blooms. A fine bedding sort. Scentless. E.

K. of K. (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1917), F.3.—The blooms are single, of intense scarlet, and the large petals hold their shape better than Red Letter Day. The flowers, while not so dark, have an extra advantage of being perfumed. It is not so rampant in growth and the stems have less thorns. It is a good garden and decorative variety. Light sweet. E.

LUNA (H.T.) (Poulsen, 1925), 4.—The bud colour is yellow, opening to pale yellow flowers. The blooms are large, good form, produced on strong, erect stems. Performing very well as an exhibition variety,

Cut Roses very early in the day.

but would be improved with a few more petals. Splendid long buds. This variety has been overlooked. Tea. E.

RED LETTER DAY (H.T.) (A. Dickson & Sons, 1914), 4.—A semi-single variety with extra vigorous growth and mildew-proof foliage. At its best the colour is brilliant scarlet crimson, deepening in autumn to almost black. It is wonderfully free in flowering, is almost too vigorous in growth, lacks perfume, and the blooms have not the better shape of *Etoile de Hollande*. H.M.Mt. and S. Scentless.

EMPIRE QUEEN (H.T.) (W. Easlea & Sons, 1925), 3.—Clear cerise with an orange flush occasionally. Long buds expanding into a well-shaped flower. Promises well as an exhibition bloom, and has garden qualities as well. Bourbon. E.

IRISH ELEGANCE (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1905), 4.—Bronzy orange buds opening to single blooms of various shades of apricot. Very vigorous and free flowering. A splendid variety for table decoration. Does well everywhere, even in sandy soil. The best single pink for all round qualities. In hot climates the buds must be picked before opening or the colour is lost. Tea. E.

RUBY MANWARING (H.T.) (Longley & Son, 1931), F.3.—A sport from Betty Uprichard, with a much darker scarlet shaded pink colouring showing a delicate striping right through the petal. A very fine variety. E.

ANTOINE RIVOIRE (H.T.) (Pernet Ducher, 1896), F.3.—Creamy flesh large blooms, rather flat, but freely produced. It is a good rose for the bud to full bloom class in exhibitions, and it numbers amongst its progeny more seedlings of quality than any other variety. *Ophelia*, *Madame Butterfly*, *Columbia*, *Pilgrim*, *Golden Ophelia* are just a few that trace their origin back to Antoine Rivoire. Mildew proof foliage. Tea. E.

(90) ERIK HJELM (H.T.) (W. Kordes & Son, 1929), F.3.—A seedling from Lieut. Chaure x *Sachsengruss*. Growth very strong and free branching habit with grass green foliage immune from disease. Bud globular and pointed, opening well in all weathers to a large, well-built flower of great beauty. Colour is unchanging deep pure rose pink. Very sweetly scented. E.

HILDA (H.T.) (B. R. Cant, 1929), 3.—Deep imperial pink on outside of petal with an inner face of coppery salmon, fading in the outer petals to a lighter shade. The blooms are quite full and are often of a very high exhibition standard. Growth is good but the colour often gets very hard and is then not attractive. At its best is a very beautiful variety. A.M.P.S.

STAR OF QUEENSLAND (H.T.) (Williams, 1909), F.3.—Rich velvety crimson shaded maroon. The flowers are semi-double, cupped shaped with mixed petalage, but at their best are a lovely colour. Requires a hot, moist climate. A failure in A. or M., but splendid in B.R. and S. Sweet.

DAVID McKEE (H.T.) (A. Dickson & Sons, 1933), F.3.—Crimson red bud, developing to bright crimson carmine flowers which are large and full. Strong, erect stems; vigorous and hardy growth. The colour has improved considerably on its first season's performance. E.

Never manure at planting time.

- ROSELANDIA (H.T.)** (Stevens, 1924), F.3.—Said to be a sport from Golden Ophelia but there appears to be some doubt on this point. The blooms are large with a deeper yellow colour, but are only semi-double. Occasional exhibition blooms have been produced but it is really better treated as a garden variety. Fruit scent. E.
- MADAME LOUIS LENS (H.T.)** (L. Lens, 1932), 3.—Plants are vigorous and branching. Blooms in bud stage are very long and pointed, opening into perfectly shaped, pure white blooms of about 40 petals. A welcome addition to our whites. Recommended. E.
- MRS. GEORGE SHAWYER (H.T.)** (Shawyer, 1911), F.3.—Large semi-double rosy pink flowers of long, pointed shape. It is recommended for either garden or exhibition, as it is very free flowering. The foliage is liable to spot and mildew, while the flower blues with age, but the superb qualities of the flower will carry it over these faults. An extra vigorous climbing sport was offered for the first time in 1925, and as the quality of the blooms is always improved when sports of this kind occur it should be in a great demand by exhibitors generally. Tea. A.B.M.P.R.S.
- PADRE (H.T.)** (B. R. Cant, 1920), F.3.—Strong, upright growth; long shoots producing flowers with fine long petals of coppery scarlet colouring, flushed with yellow at the base. An excellent bedding variety, semi-double, after the style of Henrietta, but darker. Liable to weak neck unless well grown, and will not last when picked. Pernetiana origin. It is reported doing fairly well in Brisbane, and is satisfactory in all other climates. Fruity scent.
- PRIMA DONNA (T.)** (), 4.—A striking semi-double bloom of pink and yellow which naturally fades in hot weather. Vigorous grower and very free. Prune lightly. E.
- PHOEBE (H.T.)** (B. R. Cant & Son, 1922), F.3.—Upright growth, buds long and pointed; semi-double flowers of perfect form, with nicely reflexed petals; colour creamy white, slightly deeper in centre, and occasionally almost pure white flowers. Sometimes up to exhibition standard. Recommended. Tea. E.
- (100) EDITH KRAUSE (H.T.)** (Max Krause, 1930), F.4.—Large white pointed blooms, not as full as Mrs. C. Lamplough, and less liable to ball in wet weather. A good exhibition variety. E.
- JOHN C. M. MENSING (H.T.)** (Eveleens, 1924), F.3.—A distinct sport from "Ophelia," salmon pink with buff centre. The habit and other characteristics as the parent. A most valuable variety. Recommended. Sweet. E.
- CHRISTOPHE WEIGAND (H.T.)** (Weigand, 1929), F.3.—Outside of petals pale pink, inside flesh white. The flowers are large, full and of good shape. Good growth and foliage. 40 petals. Tea perfume. Promising well as a very fine exhibition sort. E.
- SOUV. DE PIERRE KETTEN (H.T.)** (Ketten, 1928), F.3.—Colour on outside of petals is rose, inside hydrangea pink. Very shapely, although not over full. Growth and foliage healthy. Sweetly scented. 25 petals. Recommended. E.
- SOUV. OF STELLA GRAY (T.)** (A. Dickson, 1907), F.2.—Deep orange with splashes of yellow, apricot, salmon and crimson. The semi-

Summer pruning and watering should go together to prevent sunburn.

double flowers are small to medium size, fragrant and freely produced, while the foliage is mildew proof. A good buttonhole rose. Strong tea scent. E.

CAPTAIN F. S. HARVEY CANT (H.T.) (Cant, 1923), F.3.—Salmon pink, suffused with yellow; flowers large, fairly full, of magnificent build with high pointed centre. Faint fruit scent. Recommended. E.

McGREDY'S PEACH (H.T.) (S. McGredy & Son, 1933), F.3.—Plants of this variety have shown a decided improvement in growth. Buds are long and pointed, opening into extra large, loose blooms, of yellow suffused apricot. Purely a decorative, carrying about 20 to 25 petals. Recommended. E.

VIERLANDEN (H.T.) (W. Kordes Sohne, 1932), F.3.—Strong, erect and free branching growth. Bud carried on stout, stiff stem, long pointed, opens to perfect spiral form. 30 petals. Colour deep glistening salmon pink, non-fading. Strong old rose scent. Distinct and beautiful variety. E.

PEGGY BELL (H.T.) (Alister Clark, 1928), 3.—A beautiful rose of fine substance and distinct colouring, which, however, often gets quite hard. It is ever-blooming and makes a fine large bush, and the flower lasts well when cut. Recommended. E.

PRESIDENT MACIA (H.T.) (M. Leenders & Co., 1933), F.3.—Shapely buds opening to good flowers, carrying 30 petals. Outside the colour is deep pink, with pale flesh pink inside. This variety will sometimes be up to show form. Recommended. E.

(110) **SOUVENIR D'ALEXANDRE BERNAIX (H.T.)** (P. Bernaix Fils, 1926), F.3.—Vigorous upright growth and beautiful purple green foliage. Blooms very large and globular, very rich vermilion crimson scarlet, shaded fire red but liable to blue. Nice buds carried on long stiff stems, deep scarlet shaded maroon. Good growth and foliage and sweet scent. Recommended. A.B.H.Mts.P.S.

McGREDY'S YELLOW (H.T.) (S. McGredy & Son, 1933), F.3.—This variety has shown definite improvement. Flowers in bud stage are yellow, opening into large, well formed blooms of a distinct lemon yellow shade. 30 petals. Growth is quite good. Recommended. A.H.M.Mts.P.S.

MRS. A. R. WADDELL (Pernet Ducher, 1908), 3.—Long buds of a brilliant apricot with a reddish tint. A splendid grower and free bloomer but liable to mildew and would be better with more petalage. It is recommended as one of the very best garden varieties of its colour. Tea. A.H.M.P.S.

MADAME JULES BOUCHE (H.T.) (Croibier, 1910), F.4.—The blooms are not very full, but its freedom of flowering make it one of the best garden roses. The colour is creamy white, softly tinted flesh pink. Somewhat subject to mildew, but should not be neglected on this score. Lasts well in water when cut. Requires copious watering in summer to produce best results. Faint tea. E.

AMULETT (H.T.) (M. Tantau, 1930), F.3.—A cross between Mrs. H. Winnett and Johanniszauber. Fiery red of a quality which keeps its colour well. The centre petals are fiery scarlet, while the flowers are fully double and of good shape. E.

All is not gold that glitters.

- FREIBURG II. (H.T.)** (Dr. Kruger, 1917), F.3.—Flower peach blossom with deeper shading on reverse of petals, large, of good form; buds long, produced singly. Growth vigorous, exceedingly floriferous. Colour varies somewhat, but the variety should be tried in all climates. Faint tea perfume. Recommended. E.
- CLOVELLY (H.T.)** (Hicks, 1923), 3.—Buds carried on a very long upright, stiff neck, opening to semi-double flowers of perfect form, petals reflexed. Rich carmine rose, salmon shaded. Long clean stem, and an ideal habit for a garden rose. Recommended. Faint tea. E.
- MRS. MACKELLAR (H.T.)** (A. Dickson, 1915), F.3.—Primrose yellow. Large semi-double flowers, with ideal high-pointed centre, produced on strong stems. A good variety for exhibition or garden. When covered the colour gets much deeper. Tea. E.
- MARY GUTHRIE (H.T.)** (Alister Clark, 1929), 3.—A new shade in single roses, producing enormous clusters of large heliotrope pink blooms. Very free flowering and could be treated as a hybrid polyantha rose. E.
- GRENADIER (H.T.)** (A. Dickson & Sons Ltd., 1930), 3.—Currant red shaded scarlet, but unfortunately it is not a very vivid shade so far, but may be better in a cooler climate. The plant possesses good growth and is in other respects quite satisfactory. Recommended. 45 petals. H.M.Mts.
- (120) MARY COUNTESS OF ILCHESTER (H.T.)** (A. Dickson, 1909), F.3.—Deep carmine, of great size and well-shaped petals. Sweet. E.
- WARRIOR (H.T.)** (W. Paul, 1906), 3.—Long blood red buds opening to loose semi-double, light red blooms. It is a vigorous grower, particularly fancied in the Sydney climate for its winter and very early spring blooming. Where these qualities are of value it is recommended in all climates, but is often disappointing for nearly all the rest of the year. No perfume.
- BUSYBODY (H.T.)** (Alister Clark, 1928), F.2.—True to its name, this rose never seems to rest. No rose could be more free, as every shoot carries a shapely bud of rich orange yellow. The bush is compact and the flowers well held. The foliage is abundant and healthy and is retained through the winter. It makes an ideal bedding rose and should be massed. It is at its best in autumn and into deep winter when its colour is most striking. Recommended for bedding. Tea. E.
- EXQUISITE (H.T.)** (Therkildsen, 1922), 3.—Very long pointed semi-double flower with reflexing petals. Salmon rose, shaded yellow at base. Good growth, free flowering and mildew proof. This must not be confused with the Exquisite sent out by Paul in 1899. Tea. E.
- DOROTHY LEE (H.T.)** (H. Morse & Sons, 1929), 2.—Soft salmon pink, richly suffused with yellow, making a very pretty effect. Growth and habit are identical with Shot Silk. E.
- GRUSS AN COBURG (H.T.)** (J. Felberg Leclerc, 1927), 3.—Bud brilliant coppery pink opening to a large full flower of changing effect. Inside petals yellow fawn and brown, base of petals golden yellow, outside of petals brownish red overshadowed with coppery golden yellow and reddish violet. E.
- ZARA RUTHVEN (H.T.)** (Alister Clark, 1932), 3.—Rich luminous pink, continuously produced on erect stems. A seedling from Madame Abel Chatenay. E.

LESLIE EVANS (H.T.) (Evans, 1925), 4.—Semi-double dark velvety crimson blooms produced in clusters. Very resistant to mildew. The best of the Red Letter Day type. E.

AUGUST NOACK (H.T.) (Kordes, 1928), F.3.—In every respect a real unaltered Columbia, except colour, which is cerise. It is considered to be the best of three red sports of this variety, thus superseding Europa and F. Louise Lindecke.

JAMES WALLEY (H.T.) (Easlea, 1923), F.3.—Deep apricot suffused pink with a buttercup yellow base. At times it is difficult to decide whether the general impression is pink or yellow. The blooms are of medium size and are produced on stiff stems. Quite an acquisition for garden purposes but not a tall grower. Tea. E.

(130) J. K. B. ROOS (H.T.) (M. Leenders & Co., 1933), F.3.—This rose has surpassed our expectations with its healthy and free flowering habit. The colour is silvery pink, becoming much more intense in autumn. Blooms open well and are highly perfumed. Recommended. E.

SOUV. DE GILBERT NABONNAND (T.) (Nabonnand, 1920), 4.—Carmine pink double blooms with a yellow base which gives the flowers a multi-coloured appearance. Very free flowering and highly resistant foliage. E.

APHRODITE (H.T.) (W. Easlea, 1928), F.3.—Pretty reddish coral with gold base to the petals. The flowers are not too full and are very fragrant. The foliage is handsome and disease-proof. Specially good in the Autumn. 15 petals. A very beautiful semi-double variety. The pronunciation is Aph-ro-di-te. Highly recommended.

JOANNA HILL (H.T.) (J. H. Hill Co., 1929), 3.—Outer petals of a clear, sulphur yellow, inner petals of a deeper tone, showing a decided pink flush. Fairly full and well formed. Should be better known. E.

LADY RHODES (H.T.) (A. Clark, 1933), F.3.—Crimson shaded scarlet in the opening stages, passing to bright crimson carmine when fully developed. Large and shapely flowers, opening freely, having an average of sixty petals each. Fragrant and very lasting on the plant, and particularly so when cut and placed in water for indoor decoration. The colour is especially brilliant under artificial light, when it appears to be bright scarlet. Vigorous and erect growth, free blooming. Particularly good in the autumn. E.

POLLY (H.T.) (G. Beckwith & Son, 1928), F.3.—The buds are gold, flushed with pink. The open flower is a charming blend of cream, pale rose, pink and gold. Perfect shape. Sweetly scented. Very free flowering but most variable. Handsome foliage. E.

MADAME JULES GROLEZ (H.T.) (Guillot, 1896), F.3.—Bright satiny Chinese pink. Good shape, free blooming and double. Makes a good bedder, but will not match with other colours, and does not last when cut. The variety does well on standards. Attention is directed to a genuine climbing sport of this variety which is a very welcome addition as it provides quite a new colour in climbers. Tea. E.

GUSTAV GRUNERWALD (H.T.) (Lambert, 1903), F.3.—Bright carmine pink blooms of a splendid rounded outline. The flowers are built

The descriptions strive to be fair to both Roses and planter.

up with petals of good substance, and although full enough for a good garden rose are only sometimes suitable for exhibition. The plant is very liable to black spot and mildew. Sweet. E.

COUNTESS OF GOSFORD (H.T.) (McGredy, 1906), 4.—A very vigorous growing decorative variety, particularly free in blooming, but lacks fulness. The colour is a lovely salmon pink which, however, is inclined to fade, and the foliage is rather susceptible to mildew. It makes an excellent standard, and had it only a few more petals it would reach a very high position. Light tea. A.B.Mt.P.S.

CARINE (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1911), F.3.—Creamy fawn shaded orange and carmine. A good semi-double decorative variety. A.H.M.Mts. P.S.

(140) LA TOSCA (H.T.) (Schwartz, 1900), 4.—Soft pink, shaded rosy white. A large semi-double, very free flowering garden rose. Tea. E.

COMTESSE DE CAYLA (China) (Guillot, 1903), F.3.—Indian red tinted orange and carmine, semi-double flowers which do not last when picked. Very free flowering, with mildew-proof foliage. A good hedge rose. Tea. E.

MRS. W. E. NICKERSON (H.T.) (S. McGredy & Son, 1927), 3.—An extremely vigorous growing, very free flowering rose of the duotone Pernetiana type. The splendidly formed buds are of an entrancing new colour, the exterior of the petals heavily veined with rose d'Or and shaded orange cadmium, the interior a deep chrome yellow on the lower half, passing to a warm rich rosy salmon. Must not be confused with W. E. Nickerson. 28 petals. Pale pink when open. Recommended. A.M.P.S.

KILLARNEY QUEEN (H.T.) (Budlong, 1912), F.3.—A dark pink sport of Killarney, otherwise identical with the parent. A splendid variety for exhibiting in decorative sections. Sweet. E.

MDLLE. CHRISTINE DE NOUE (T.) (Guillot, 1895), 4.—Large semi-double blooms of purplish red. A very vigorous grower and free flowering. E.

ETHEL JAMES (H.T.) (McGredy, 1921), F.3.—Single, on the line of colouring of Isobel, but the tone is softer, habit of growth excellent and sweetly scented. The colour is very rich at times, but fades. H.M.Mt.S.

LUCIEN CHAURE (H.T.) (Soupert & Notting, 1913), 3.—Dainty flesh colour shaded rosy cream. The flowers are large, double, of good shape, and an ideal bedding variety. A seedling from Madame Abel Chatenay with better habit. Liable to mildew, but nevertheless a fine variety. In strong sunlight the colour will fade. Tea. A.B.M.P.S.

J. OTTO THILOW (H.T.) (Verschuren, 1927), 3.—Souv. de H. A. Verschuren x Hadley. Colour a brilliant rose. Growth extra strong; very long flower buds carried on strong shoots. Flowers are often up to exhibition standard. 30 petals. E.

THEA HARRISON (H.T.) (Harrison, 1927), 3.—A true single rosy pink, of large size, and flowering in small clusters over a long period. An effective variety for exhibition in the decorative classes. E.

Place cut blooms immediately in water.

EVERT VAN DIJK (H.T.) (G. A. van Rossem, 1931), F.3.—Large, full, clear carmine pink flowers. Apparently a seedling of Columbia. E.

MONSIEUR TILLIER (T.) (Bernaix, 1891), 3.—Large, full flowers of carmine red shaded with brick red. An unusual colour. E.

We can also supply the following varieties:—

Dividend (H.T.) (A. Clark, 1931), 2.—Yellow.

Dr. Grill (H.T.) (Bonnaire, 1886), 4.—Pink.

Duchess of Wellington (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1909), 4.—Yellow.

Edith Clark (H.T.) (A. Clark, 1927), 2.—Red.

Francois Dubreuil (T.) (Dubreuil, 1894), 4.—Red.

General Gallieni (T.) (Nabonnand, 1899), 4.—Red.

Guss an Teplitz (H.T.) (Geschwind, 1897), 3.—Red.

Hugo Roller (T.) (W. Paul, 1907), 2.—Yellow.

Kralj Tomislav (H.T.) (M. Leenders & Co., 1931), 3.—Pink.

Lady Helen Maglona (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1925), 3.—Red.

Lady Sylvia (H.T.) (W. Stevens Ltd., 1927), 3.—Pink.

Ludwig Oppenheimer (H.T.) (Leenders, 1932), 3.—Red.

Marchioness of Linlithgow (H.T.) (Dobbie & Co., 1930), 2.—Red.

Marguerite Chambard (H.T.) (Chambard, 1928), 3.—Red.

My Maryland (H.T.) (T. Cook, 1908), 3.—Pink.

Madame Lambard (T.) (Lacharme, 1877), 4.—Pink.

Madame Welmeot van Heek (H.T.) (Buisman & Sons, 1932), 3.—Pink.

Mrs. B. R. Cant (T.) (B. R. Cant & Sons, 1901), 4.—Pink.

Mrs. T. Smith (H.T.) (Smith & Sons, 1924), 3.—Pink.

Paul Neyron (H.P.) (Levet, 1869), 3.—Pink.

Penelope (T.) (Williams, 1907), 2.—Cream and red.

Rhea Reid (H.T.) (E. G. Hill, 1908), 3.—Red.

Safrano (T.) (Beauregard, 1839), 4.—Yellow.

Sunburst (H.T.) (Pernet Ducher, 1912), 2.—Yellow.

W. R. Smith (T.) (Smith, 1908), 4.—Pale pink.

Yves Druhen (H.T.) (Buatois, 1921), 3.—Dark red.

I received the six roses last Saturday as requested. I have one complaint to make, they look so fine and healthy that I want more. H.W.W., Auburn. 16/8/35.

I would like to tell you that the dozen roses I got from you at the end of last season for Mrs. C., Rockhampton, did wonderfully well. McL., Charters Towers, Q'ld. 30/5/35.

I was delighted to receive your booklet the other day. Incidentally, I won the rose cup at the autumn show with your roses for the second year in succession. I would like to try some of the new ones this year. J.H., Kalgoorlie, W.A. 31/5/35.

I must compliment you on your excellent packing, etc., and on the splendidly rooted specimens of the varieties ordered. B.M.A., Dubbo. 1/6/35.

Fragrance is an essential charm.

Exhibition Roses

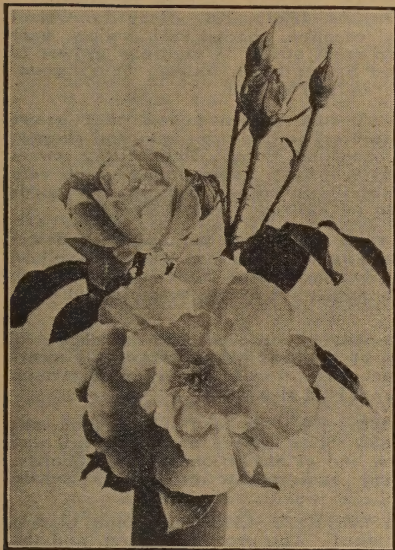
The following varieties are mostly valued by exhibitors, and when skilfully grown, may produce high-class blooms for the show tray. Taken as a whole, however, they may be considered as somewhat difficult at times, and for this reason they cannot be generally recommended for average gardens. The faults include variable colour, poor growth, weak stems, divided centres and insufficient flowering value. Individual blooms may, and often do, achieve championship honours.

Price, 1/6 each, 16/- doz. Postage or freight extra.

- Alexander Hill Gray (T.) (A. Dickson, 1911).—Yellow.
 Alexander Marghiloman (H.T.) (Arpad Muhle, 1927).—Creamy white.
 America (H.T.) (E. G. Hill, 1923).—Pink.
 Aspirant Marcel Rouyer (H.T.) (Pernet Ducher, 1919).—Yellow.
 Barcelona (H.T.) (W. Kordes Sohne, 1932).—Red.
 Baroness H. von Geyr (H.T.) (Leenders, 1928).—Pink.
 British Queen (H.T.) (McGredy, 1912).—White.
 Earl Haig (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1921).—Red.
 Elizabeth Arden (H.T.) (Geo. Prince, 1929).—White.
 E. Pemberton Barnes (H.T.) (Pemberton, 1929).—Pink.
 Fontanelle (Pernt.) (E. G. Hill & Co., 1927).—Yellow.
 Frank W. Dunlop (H.T.) (Dunlop, 1920).—Pink.
 Francis Scott Key (H.T.) (Cook, 1913).—Red.
 George Dickson (Clb. H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1912).—Red.
 Gloire de Chedane Guinoisseau (H.P.) (Chedane-Pajotin, 1907).—Red.
 Gorgeous (H.T.) (Dickson, 1915).—Coppery.
 Hermann Eggers (H.T.) (Kordes, 1930).—Red.
 Konigin Carola (H.T.) (Turke, 1903).—Pink.
 Konigin Luise (H.T.) (Weigand, 1927).—White.
 Lady Plymouth (T.) (A. Dickson, 1914).—Yellow.
 Lord Charlemont (H.T.) (McGredy & Sons, 1922).—Red.
 Lord Rossmore (H.T.) (Dr. J. Campbell Hall, 1930).—Creamy white.
 Lucile Rand (Pernt.) (Pernet Ducher, 1930).—Pink.
 Madame Maurice Gazin (H.T.) (A. Schwartz, 1931).—Red.
 Maman Cochet (T.) (Cochet, 1893).—Pink.
 Molly Bligh (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1917).—Pink.
 Mrs. A. R. Barraclough (Pernt.) (McGredy, 1926).—Pink.
 Mrs. Charles Lamplough (H.T.) (McGredy, 1920).—White.
 Mrs. David McKee (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1904).—White.
 Mrs. E. M. Gilmer (H.T.) (J. Cook, 1927).—Red.
 Mrs. Foley Hobbs (T.) (A. Dickson, 1910).—White.
 Mrs. H. R. Darlington (H.T.) (McGredy, 1920).—White.
 Mrs. J. D. Eisele (H.T.) (Howard & Smith, 1932).—Red.
 Mrs. W. C. Egan (H.T.) (Howard & Smith, 1922).—Pink.
 Priscilla (H.T.) (Montgomery, 1922).—Pink.
 Stately (H.T.) (Alister Clark, 1930).—Pink.
 W. F. Dreer (Pernt.) (Howard & Smith, 1920).—Yellow.
 White Maman Cochet (T.) (Cook, 1897).—White.

After planting remove label strings to prevent injury.

Pernetiana Roses



Federico Casas

This new race takes its name from the renowned Hybridist of Lyons, Mons. Pernet Ducher. He commenced by crossing the Persian yellow with a Hybrid Perpetual (Antoine Ducher), and produced Soliel d'Or. From this variety and its close relative, Austrian Copper, we have had some of the loveliest coloured roses possible to conceive, but, so far, almost all of them have the weak foliage of both ancestors, with a particular liability to black spot. This disease causes premature defoliation, and in moist climates the shoots die back to the bud for lack of proper ripening. As Adelaide possesses the driest atmosphere of all the capital cities, these roses reach their fullest perfection in that place, and wherever Adelaide conditions are found, similar success may be expected. The divisions marked "P" are also quite satisfactory, while "M," having a rather moister atmosphere, is somewhat limited as to the number of varieties suitable. In "B" and "S" they are not satisfactory generally. Care should be taken when planting that they are not placed in moist positions, and that an extra supply of potash and phosphatic manures is allowed them. As a class, they do better on the Adelaide briar stock than when

dwarf worked on noisette. Only very light pruning should be practised, as it has been found in all climates that they resent heavy cutting. In addition to the decided break in colour, this class has introduced quite a new type of perfume. Until further classification is possible, it is all being grouped under the heading of fruit scent. As previously stated the dividing line between Hybrid Tea and Pernetiana is becoming very obscure. 1/6 each, 16/- per doz. Postage extra.

REV. F. PAGE ROBERTS (B. R. Cant, 1921), F.2.—Large, double, very beautiful blooms of true exhibition form, with an inner face of soft buff and a reverse of rich salmon shaded carmine and yellow. The perfume often suggests that of a ripe apple, and the flowers last well in water. The plants as a rule are not very vigorous, and in many places appear to be weakening in constitution after several years' growth. Because of this fact, we have placed the variety in this list, as average performances indicate it is more Pernetiana than H.T. In some gardens and districts it is doing well, but clients need to exercise care in selecting, to prevent disappointment. A.H.M.Mts.P., and, in favoured places, in S.

ANGELE PERNET (Pernet Ducher, 1924), 3.—Hardy and vigorous, nice shiny bronze green foliage, colour very distinct. Vivid orange yellow shaded fiery red, deep reddish apricot, outside of petals golden yellow. A lovely colour. Blooms are semi-double. Fruit scent. One of the very best decoratives. A.H.M.Mts.P.S.

DAME EDITH HELEN (A. Dickson, 1925), F.3.—Pure glowing rose pink without any other shade. The blooms last splendidly, are quite full, and represent one of the highest standards so far attained in an exhibition bloom. In its first season this rose gave every indication of good growth and robust constitution, but later experience has shown it to die back badly in many coastal districts. Strong climbing sport is also available.

MEVROUW G. A. VAN ROSSEM (G. A. Van Rossem, 1926), F.3.—The flowers are heavily flamed and shaded dark orange and apricot on a dark golden yellow ground, the reverse of the petals is often dark bronze and nearly brown when the blooms are in the first stage. Very striking colour and promises well. Coming more into favour each season. A.B.H.M.Mt.P.S.

Pernetianas are a glorious advance in colour.

- VILLE DE PARIS (Pernet Ducher, 1925), 3.—Clear sunflower yellow, with semi-double blooms of good shape, freely produced. Faint tea scent. Our trials show this the best out of four similar sorts. The others are Elegante, Mrs. Beckwith and Madame H. Pate. A.H.M.Mts.P.S.
- SOUVENIR DE GEORGES PERNET (Pernet Ducher, 1921), F.3.—Beautiful Orient red colour, the end of the petals cochineal carmine, shaded with yellow, very large, full and globular, oval bud carried on erect stem. A vigorous grower of branching habit, with many long thorns and bronze-green foliage. Very good. See climbing section for the climbing form. A.H.M.Mts.P.S.
- JULIEN POTIN (Pernet Ducher, 1927), F.3.—A rich golden yellow that grows deeper and more intense as the flowers mature. The buds are long and shapely and develop into large full flowers of beautiful form. Delightfully sweet scented. Growth upright with ample glossy bronzy green foliage and very floriferous. Recommended. This variety has improved wonderfully as regards flower, but growth still leaves something to be desired. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.
- FEDERICO CASAS (P. Dot, 1929), F.2.—Bud very large, long pointed, red; flower very large, semi-double, open, very lasting, intensely fragrant, red and yellow, borne singly on long, strong stem. Foliage abundant, large, dark green. Growth vigorous, bushy; profuse bloomer. Fruit scent. A very beautiful variety. A.H.M.Mts.P.S.
- WILLIAM ORR (McGredy, 1930), F.3.—Deep velvety crimson with a delightful sheen. The outer portion of the petals is of a much lighter shade. Flowers large, full and of perfect form. Fragrance exceptionally sweet and strong. A garden, bedding and exhibition variety. A.H.M.Mts.P.S.
- (10) ROSE BERKELEY (S. McGredy & Son, 1928), 3.—Deep rosy salmon pink suffused orange and running to an orange base. The flowers are large, full and beautifully shaped, with high pointed centre, and of exhibition size and quality. The foliage is large, dark green, leathery and mildew proof. 65 petals. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.
- ROSIERISTE GASTON LEVEQUE (Pedro Dot, 1931), 3.—Clear rose pink blooms of refined shape, fully up to exhibition standard. The growth is good, and the blooms carry 35 petals. Highly recommended. A.H.M.Mts.P.S.
- MARGARET MCGREDY (S. McGredy & Son, 1927), 3.—Flowers are large, full, of perfect form, and exhibition size, and are borne freely throughout the season. Medium habit of growth. So far the colour rarely reaches the orange scarlet described by the raiser, but on local performance would be called deep cerise pink. 40 to 50 petals. A.B.H.M.Mt.P.S.
- MAX KRAUSE (Max Krause, 1930), F.3.—Deep reddish orange changing to clear yellow as the bloom opens. Flowers are very large, carrying 50 to 60 petals, and are produced singly on strong stem. Highly recommended, but when unduly forced is liable to come quartered. A.H.M.Mts.P.S.
- ROSLYN (Towill, 1929), F.2.—Colour variable. Sometimes deep orange, at other times pure yellow, with semi-double flowers of large size and good shape. Not unlike Golden Emblem, but much more satisfactory than this variety in Sydney. The flowers are borne singly on long, strong stems, while the growth is fairly vigorous. Recommended. A.H.M.Mts.P.S.
- CUBA (Pernet-Ducher, 1926), F.3.—The long buds are almost scarlet, very heavily flushed orange and claret, with deep orange scarlet or Lincoln red on the back of the petals, and the inside of the petal is a rich velvety scarlet crimson with carmine towards the tips. Long buds carried on upright stems. The open flowers are large, semi-double and globular. Very sweet scented. Very vigorous. Very free flowering. A very striking colour and worth a trial in all climates except B. and R.
- LI BURES (P. Dot, 1928), F.3.—The plant is of good growth with ample shiny foliage. The blooms are produced on long strong stems and are a happy combination of yellow and deep red and rose. The flowers are delightfully fragrant and are freely produced. Very variable. 35 petals. E.
- FEU JOSEPH LOOYMANS (P. J. Looymans & Zonen, 1922), 3.—Flower yellow, with vivid apricot, giving a brilliant effect in the centre; large, fairly full; buds well formed, long and pointed, resembling "Sunburst." Growth strong, straight and bushy. Good on standards. The name is pronounced Fer Yoseph Looymanne, and it literally means a tribute to the late Joseph Looymans. Fruit. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.
- MADAME NICOLAS AUSSSEL (Pernet Ducher, 1930), F.3.—A unique colour such as would be obtained by mixing copper and orange. The flowers are of splendid size and shape, and, except for a slight weakness of the stem, it is a particularly fine variety. Highly recommended. A.H.M.Mts.P.S.

The health of a plant is governed very largely by the health of the foliage.

- MADAME EDOUARD HERRIOT** (Pernet Ducher, 1913), 2 or 3.—Coral red shaded with yellow and bright rosy scarlet passing to prawn red, bud coral red shaded with yellow on the base. Flower of medium size, semi-double, green bronzed foliage. Growth vigorous, of spreading, branching habit, with many long thorns. Does moderately well in S. on standards. A.H.M.Mt.P.
- (20) **MRS. SAM MCGREDY** (McGredy, 1929), F.2 or 3.—Flower on inside is coppery apricot, and on the outside a light Lincoln red. When fully opened blooms change to old gold and salmon. Altogether a very striking colour. Growth is medium and branching and foliage good. 30 petals. A.H.M.Mts.P.S. Constitution weak in Sydney climate.
- SOUV. DE PIERRE GUILLOT** (Guillot, 1928), F.3.—Colour in bud is coppery salmon with yellow base, fading to light salmon carmine as the flower opens. Growth vigorous and branching, with good foliage. Attractive colour, but not very full. 22 petals. A.M.P.S.
- SOUVENIR DE CLAUDIUS PERNET** (Pernet Ducher, 1922), F.3.—The flowers are very large, full and of a rich sunflower yellow, and are borne on strong stems. They are prone to show green centres and ball in wet weather, and it should be considered a hot weather rose only. Fruit scent. A.M.P.S.
- LOS ANGELES** (Howard & Smith, 1916), F.3.—Luminous flame pink, toned with coral and shading to gold. Large, fairly full blooms, of good shape. The dividing line between Pernetianas and Hybrid Teas is becoming difficult to determine. Fruit scent. Very liable to black spot. A.H.M.Mts.P. and in some soils in S.
- FRAU MARGARET OPPENHEIM** (Felberg Leclerc, 1928), 3.—Deep carmine, with golden centre as the flower opens. The buds are long and pointed, and open to a loose decorative bloom of 12 to 20 petals. Very attractive. Growth and foliage good. A.M.P.S.
- NORMAN LAMBERT** (McGredy, 1926), 3.—Outside petals cadmium yellow flushed tomato red; inside russet orange. A very dainty decorative rose of 24 petals. Foliage and growth appear good. Highly recommended as a decorative. Fruit. A.H.M.Mt.P.
- COMTESSE DE CASTILLEJA** (C. Chambard, 1926), F.3.—Growth vigorous and erect, with free branching habit and beautiful mildew-resisting foliage, very free and continuous in bloom. Superb long bud. Colour orange flamed vermilion, passing to golden coral as the flower expands. The semi-double blooms are large, perfectly formed, and very highly perfumed. Moderate grower, fruit scent, and colour very variable. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.
- CECIL** (B. R. Cant, 1926), 2.—Golden yellow single blooms produced in clusters. The habit is bushy and vigorous, while the foliage is disease resistant. A most attractive colour; 5 petals. Yellow stamens; fruit scent. Quite as outstanding amongst dwarfs as Mermaid is amongst climbers. A.H.M.Mt.
- GOLDEN EMBLEM** (McGredy, 1917), F.3.—Colour cadmium yellow, buds reddish gold. A great improvement on Rayon d'Or, the color being richer and deeper, with larger and more perfect blooms, and, at its best, it surpasses Marechal Niel in shape and formation, and, with its wonderful colour, will be a telling decorative flower. Branches frequently die back after two or three years growth. Does best on standards. Fruit scent. Sydney growers should plant Roslyn, which is very similar and not so liable to fail. A.H.M.Mts.P.
- SYLVIA LEYVA** (Pedro Dot, 1932), F.2.—Plants of moderate growth. The blooms are quite new in colour, which is intense geranium red. The variety dies back considerably and can be recommended only in dry inland climates. A.M.Mts.
- (30) **ANNI JEBENS** (W. Kordes Sohne, 1932), 2.—Plants are of medium growth and the colour is a most striking combination of yellow, orange, scarlet and carmine. A very pretty variety and well worth trying in districts suitable to this type. 40 petals. A.H.M.Mts.P.
- VIKTORIA ADELHEID** (W. Kordes Sohne, 1932), F.2.—Chas P. Kilham x Mev. G. A. van Rossem. Bud thick, oval, opening slowly to a very large, full bloom of 40 petals. The colour is deep golden yellow, reverse a capucine red on deep golden yellow. A very beautiful variety, but we are afraid it will only be suitable for the dry inland areas. A.H.M.Mts.P.
- HEINRICH WENDLAND** (W. Kordes Sohne, 1930), F.2.—Deep golden yellow on the outside, with a rich nasturtium red on the inner face of the petal. The pointed buds open to large blooms, carrying upwards of 45 petals, but although they are sometimes confused and somewhat weak as regards shape, they present such a novel colour that most growers will be prepared to overlook the fault. Growth medium. A.H.M.Mts. P.S.
- HINRICH GAEDE** (Kordes, 1931), 2.—Rich, coppery red blooms, with large, broad petals. Growth is moderate. A very striking colour. The christian name is correctly spelt, though in other districts it is usually written "Heinrich". Weak constitution. A.H.M.Mts.P.

Do not plant pernetianas near the Coast without careful enquiry.

MADAME RAYMOND GAUJARD (Pernet Ducher, 1931), 2.—A very beautiful coppery pink variety, known in U.S.A. as "Olympiad". The flowers are very refined in shape, but whether from over-propagation or natural weakness, the growth was very disappointing at first. It has improved somewhat this season, but it appears to be only suitable for districts where Pernetianas really thrive as it dies back more than most Pernetianas.

MRS. PAUL GOUDIE (McGredy, 1932), F.2.—Primrose yellow heavily edged carmine. The flowers are large, semi-double, and very distinct. Moderate growth. A.H.M.Mts.P.S.

ISOBEL (McGredy, 1916), F.3.—A superb single variety, with wonderful colouring, described as carmine flushed with orange scarlet. In A.H.M. grows quite vigorously, but in B. and S. shows a tendency to die back in winter, due to its Pernetiana origin. Closes at night when cut, and is, therefore, a failure for decorative purposes. Tea.

EDUARD SCHILL (Kordes, 1931), F.3.—Large, double flowers of a rich coppery red shade, and very variable in colour like most of this class. The growth is moderate, with shiny foliage. Weak grower. A.H.M.Mts.P.

We can also supply the following varieties:—Autumn, Charles P. Kilham, Golden Gleam, Lord Lonsdale, May Wettern, Miss Rowena Thom, Portadown Fragrance, Reveil Dijonnais and Souv. de R. B. Ferguson.

I wish to thank you for rose plants received, which in my opinion were the best rooted that I have ever planted. We have just concluded a very successful season's exhibiting, our winnings for the year being six silver cups, four champion ribbons, sixty-two first and eighteen second prizes. Our best blooms shown I would place as follows:—Mrs. A. R. Barraclough, Una Wallace and Dame Edith Helen, the first named somewhat difficult to grow. For blooming Frau Karl Druschki was on top, closely followed by Laurent Carle. For bowl work I think E. G. Hill stands alone. H.L., Merrylands. 28/5/35.

I purchased one dozen bush and two climbing roses from you two years ago and am pleased to say they are all doing fine. You would think some of them had been in for years going by the size of the plant and the amount of wood they have made and all have come true to catalogue colours. E.E.C., Weston. 5/3/35.

The rose trees you have sent for the trial ground have arrived in first class condition. The way they were packed and the condition they arrived in was a revelation to me. The trees were as green as when they were packed. They have been planted and I can assure you every care will be taken with them and I will look forward with the greatest of interest to the results. C.P., London. 24/6/35.

As lecturer in Biology and Agriculture, my duties include supervision of the College gardens, and I have found a borrowed copy of your "Favourite Roses and Other Plants, 1909-1935," of considerable value. I should be obliged if you could forward me a copy for the Department's use. J.M.V., Teachers' College, Sydney University. 29/6/35.

Treat all Pernetianas to a liberal ration of Wood Ashes.

Climbing Roses

LARGE FLOWERING SECTION.

The varieties in this class are much more limited than the dwarf section, and, generally speaking, do not flower quite so freely, while some few sorts are spring blooming only. They differ in style of growth, some being rampant climbers quite capable of covering a wall up to 20 feet high; others, usually called "Pillar Roses," of more moderate growth, suitable for furnishing the supports of a pergola or archway. Except in a few instances, they do not flower the first year of planting, as all blooms are produced on the wood made the previous year.

For covering fences, arches, pergolas, walls, old trees and stumps, this large-flowered section is unsurpassed. The other sections listed are also useful for the same class of work, but will be described separately to prevent confusion. It is particularly important when ordering a climbing sport of a dwarf variety to distinctly write "Climbing" against the name, as there is no other way to distinguish it from its parent. Customers frequently experience disappointment in this respect by carelessness in ordering "Maman Cochet" and expecting a climber.

Climbing sports from Dwarf Varieties might be considered as freaks of Nature. They cannot be produced or controlled by human agency. When observed, these freak growths may often be propagated and the climbing habit is frequently reproduced in the young plants. On other occasions these sports or mutations refuse to perpetuate themselves, in spite of every attention.

Plants propagated from climbing sports often revert to dwarf growth, and no precaution on the part of the propagator can prevent such a happening. The best advice is to leave the plants lightly pruned as received from the nursery, and do not cut them back further at planting time.

Prices: 1/6 each; 16/- dozen; 50 more at the rate of £6 per 100. Postage or freight extra.

The figures after the year of introduction refer to the habit of growth. (See page 49.)

CLIMBING ETOILE DE HOLLANDE (H.T.) (Leenders, 1931), F.6.—Dark, reddish crimson, heavily perfumed flowers identical to the original. It promises to be one of the very best climbers in the list. E.

BLACK BOY (H.T.) (Alister Clark, 1919), F.6.—Deep velvety crimson, shaded blackish maroon, and overlaying fiery scarlet. The blooms are large, semi-double, and are produced on long, stiff stems. In addition to extraordinary vigour, it is sweetly scented, and has mildew-proof foliage. Reports from all sources proclaim Black Boy as one of the finest varieties ever sent out from any country. The only weak point is that the flowers do not hold their shape well when picked. As this variety revels in the heat, it should not be planted in a cold, unless position. E.

MERMAID (Hyb. of Rosa, Bracteata) (Wm. Paul & Son, 1918), 6 or 4.—Flowers sulphur yellow, the deep amber stamens standing out prominently and throwing a rich shade of yellow over the whole of the blossom, of great size but single, produced continuously from early summer till late in autumn. Growth is good; the foliage most effective, the leaves being very large and massive, of a deep shining green, and the young shoots tinged with red. A very distinct and charming acquisition to the single-flowered roses; it is well suited for growing on walls, trellises, buildings, and pillars, also for forming large bushes in the garden. A beauty. E.

CLIMBING DAILY MAIL SCENTED (H.T.) (Archer, 1930), F.5.—Rich, deep crimson blooms of excellent shape and highly fragrant. The number of petals varies from 25 to 60 and on occasions perfect exhibition blooms have been produced on unforced plants. This is a free flowering variety, blooming well into autumn, on plants of vigorous to very vigorous growth, according to soil and locality. The foliage is somewhat liable to mildew in unfavourable seasons, but the variety is one of the best red climbers to date. Recommended. E.

CLIMBING SOUV. DE MADAME BOULLET (H.T.) (Howard & Smith, 1930), F.6.—There are quite a number of yellow climbing roses, but not one which really comes up to this variety for general all-round excellence. It is a vigorous grower, with clean foliage, and produces extremely long buds of rich deep cadmium yellow, opening into fairly full flowers with a rich tea scent. It is particularly free flowering, and in our opinion, one of the most outstanding varieties introduced for many years. Highly recommended for all climates.

CLIMBING ROSE MARIE (H.T.) (Pacific Rose Co., 1927), F.6.—The peach pink colour is quite new in this section while the shape of the blooms and rich sweet fragrance will ensure it a place in the very front rank of climbers.

Do not prune climbing sports when planting.

The growth is most vigorous and the clean mildew-proof foliage adds still another argument for its inclusion in every order for high-class climbing roses. Highly recommended as one of the very best. E.

CLIMBING MADAME SEGOND WEBER (H.T.) (Ardagh), 6.—This beauty is only just being appreciated at its proper value. Rosy salmon blooms very freely produced. Recommended as one of the very best. E.

CLIMBING SHOT SILK (H.T.) (G. Knight, 1931), F.5.—A new and welcome addition to the climbing section with variable coppery salmon pink blooms quite distinct from any other variety. The foliage is a rich glossy green, while the growth appears vigorous and healthy. Recommended. E.

CLIMBING MRS. DUNLOP BEST (H.T.) (), 1933), F.6.—Coppery apricot, semi-double blooms, and clean, healthy foliage. The growth is vigorous, and the variety promises to be one of our best climbers. E.

(10) **CLIMBING OPHELIA (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1920), F.6.**—Genuine climbing habit and producing even better flowers than the parent. The only climber in this colour, which is salmon flesh shaded yellow. Recommended as one of the very best. Sweet. E.

KITTY KININMONTH (H.T.) (Alister Clark, 1922), 6.—A brilliant climbing rose, producing huge semi-double decorative flowers, which are a bright carmine rose colour. This rose has enormous petals, and is perfectly even in colour. The flowers are freely produced all over the plant, on splendid stiff stems, which show them off to great advantage. The plant clothes itself with splendid green, mildew-proof foliage, which by contrast enhances the telling effect of the immense flowers. Recommended. E.

CLIMBING RADIANCE (H.T.) (H. J. Catt, 1928), F.6.—A vigorous climbing sport producing carmine pink flowers in great profusion. A clean, healthy grower, and highly recommended. E.

MISS MARION MANIFOLD (H.T.) (Adamson, 1913), 6.—A Victorian-raised variety that more than holds its own with the imported kinds from the older established rose growing centres. It is a particularly vigorous climber, and right into winter it carries splendid big blooms of fairly full petalage and refined form. The colour is crimson scarlet and of a quality that does not easily fade or blue, while it is lightly Bourbon scented. The foliage is the weakest point, as it (like almost all other roses) is subject to black spot. Still, it stands easily ahead of many older varieties in the number of plants sold, showing, as it has been out some years, that the rose-growing community have proved the value of this excellent variety. For most effective results, mass several plants together. E.

CLIMBING DAME EDITH HELEN (Pernt). (Howard & Smith, 1930), F.6.—A vigorous climbing sport, producing superb rose pink exhibition flowers of the highest excellence. Highly recommended for all climates where Pernetianas thrive.

CLIMBING GOLDEN OPHELIA (H.T.) (Hage, 1925), 5.—A fine climbing sport of the pretty dwarf variety. The flowers are perfect in shape, and will prove a welcome addition to the yellow flowering climbing varieties. Tea. E.

CLIMBING MADAME ABEL CHATENAY (H.T.) (Easlea, 1916), F.6.—A vigorous climbing sport, producing well shaped, salmon pink flowers like the original. One of the best. E.

CLIMBING LORRAINE LEE (T.) (McKay, 1932), 6.—A most vigorous and healthy sport of the well-known dwarf. Exceptionally strong and free branching variety, with a profusion of semi-double, terra-cotta pink blooms. The foliage is leathery and resistant to a high degree, which makes an extra attraction on pergola or trellis. Blooms well into late autumn or winter long after most other climbers. Highly recommended. E.

CLIMBING LADY HILLINGDON (T.) (Hicks, 1917), F.5.—A valuable addition to the really good climbing yellow roses. In the Portland Test Garden this variety produced 104 blooms per plant for a two years' test, and scored 88 1-3rd per cent. of marks. Tea. E.

FLYING COLOURS (Alister Clark, 1922), 6.—A hybrid from *Rosa Gigantea* that has won many admirers. It is a vigorous climber, producing large single flowers fully 5 inches across of a deep cerise. One of the first to bloom, and blooms for four months in the Sydney climate. Spring flowering only. E.

(20) **CLIMBING RED RADIANCE (H.T.) (Pacific Rose Co., 1927), F.6.**—The colour is a cerise red which is very telling under artificial light and particularly good in autumn and winter. In every other respect the bloom is similar to the parent with the same shape and rich fragrance. A vigorous climbing sport will be very welcome in New South Wales where all the Radiance family are so popular as it supplies quite a new colour in climbing roses. E.

"Daily Mail Scented" is quite distinct from "Daily Mail."

CLIMBING LAURENT CARLE (H.T.) (Rosen, 1923), F.5.—Good red climbing roses have always been scarce, and a strong-growing climbing sport of the justly popular "Laurent Carle" should prove a warm favourite. It is free flowering, mildew-proof, sweetly perfumed, and specially suited for pillar work. Don't overlook Climbing General MacArthur and Climbing Hoosier Beauty. They are all good. E.

CLIMBING HADLEY (H.T.) (Teschendorf, 1927), F.5.—The flowers are identical with the parent in rich crimson colour and sweet fragrance, while the very vigorous climbing habit shows the sport has been firmly fixed and may be depended upon to give satisfaction in respect of climbing growth. Highly recommended. E.

CLIMBING COLUMBIA (H.T.) (Totty, 1923), F.6.—A vigorous climbing sport of this popular variety. The flowers are identical in the rich pink colour, shape, fragrance and lasting qualities with those of the parent, and will provide a new shade in climbers. Highly recommended. Climbing Mrs. George Shawyer should not be overlooked. Sweet. E.

CLIMBING MRS. HERBERT STEVENS (H.T.) (Pernet Ducher, 1922), 6.—A very vigorous, large, fairly full snow white flower, a sport from "Mrs. Herbert Stevens." This variety, which is very hardy, will prove superior for open ground culture to Climbing Niphetos. True climber. Needs no further recommendation. Mildews like the parent. Faint tea. E.

CLIMBING K. A. VIKTORIA (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1897), 5 or 6.—White roses are scarce in both dwarfs and climbers, and this sort will be much appreciated where variety of colour is desired. It is a variable performer, in some instances only moderate, in others a rampant grower. Tea. E.

WAR PAINT (H.T.) (A. Clark, 1930), 6.—Flower rich bright fiery rose. The flowers are large and are produced very freely, making a splendid display on the plant. They are also delightful for indoor decoration, the colour being very radiant under artificial light. It has a great advantage over many climbers in that it flowers freely in the autumn. E.

CLIMBING WHITE MAMAN COCHET (T.) (Upton, 1907), 6.—Another locally-raised variety. The habit is most vigorous, almost too rampant, and in other respects the plant is quite equal to the parent dwarf, so well and favourably known. E.

CLIMBING LORD CHARLEMONT (H.T.) (Hurcombe, 1932), F.6.—Rich crimson blooms of exhibition shape, with a light, sweet perfume. Good growth, but foliage is often lost early in the season. E.

CLIMBING GOLDEN EMBLEM (Per.) (Armstrong, 1923), 5.—A vigorous climbing sport from the well known dwarf. No further description should be necessary. This rich yellow climber should prove a welcome addition to zones A.H.M.Mt.P.

(30) EVEREST (H.T.) (W. Easlea & Sons, 1927), 5.—A giant white rose of perfect form, with delicate cream suffusion, carried upright on powerful stems. This is the largest rose yet raised, and when fully expanded it resembles a huge Paeony. E.

CLIMBING GENERAL MACARTHUR (H.T.) (H. Dickson, 1923), F.6.—Perhaps no climbing sport of recent years will be so generally welcome as this, which possesses all the good points of the parent. Genuine, vigorous climbing growth. Recommended as a fragrant mildew-proof red climber. Sweet. E.

PAUL BUATOIS (H.T.) (Buatois, 1931), F.6.—Attractive dark red fading to bright red, with a decided yellow base apparent in the open flower. The plant is a strong grower, with healthy foliage. Recommended. E.

CLIMBING MRS. W. T. SUMNER (H.T.) (Hazlewood, 1932), F.6.—Another vigorous climber, quite unlike any other variety so far in commerce. It produces bunches of semi-double flowers of carmine shading to rose pink, and for decorative effect for exhibiting in that class they are most valuable. It is free blooming, and to those who do not object to the semi-double open type of bloom, it should prove a very satisfactory variety. Sweet scent. E.

CLIMBING CHATEAU DE CLOS VOUGEOT (H.T.) (Morse, 1920), F.5.—A most valuable climbing form of this very distinct and esteemed variety, which is one of the darkest H.T.'s grown. Shows good climbing habit. Sweet. E.

Climbing sports sometimes unavoidably revert to dwarf after planting.

MARGARET TURNBULL (H.T.) (Alister Clark, 1931), 5.—A pillar rose of a new colour, salmon flushed yellow. Blooms well both in spring and autumn. Semi-double, but of good shape, particularly in the bud to three-quarter bloom. The growth is free and healthy, first class cut flower and decorative. Recommended.

NORA CUNNINGHAM (H.T.) (Alister Clark, 1920), 5.—A very fine climber; suitable for pillars, tripods, or trellises. Flowers are large, decorative, and semi-double in form. Colour is pure pink in spring, and becomes particularly vivid in autumn. E.

FRAGRANT PILLAR (ALLEN'S) (H.T.) (Allen, 1931), F.6.—Long pointed, cerise pink blooms, which are very fragrant. A good grower and very free in bloom. E.

We can also supply the following varieties:—Amy Johnson, Clb. Caroline Testout, Clb. Frau Karl Druschki, Clb. Georges Schwartz, Clb. Hoosier Beauty, Clb. Irish Fireflame, Clb. Jonkheer, J. L. Mock, Clb. Los Angeles, Clb. Mabel Morse, Clb. Madame Butterfly, Clb. Madame Edouard Herriot, Clb. Madame Jules Grolez, Clb. Maman Cochet, Clb. Mrs. Aaron Ward, Clb. Mrs. Chas. J. Bell, Clb. Mrs. George Shawyer, Clb. Mrs. W. J. Grant, Clb. Perle des Jardins, Clb. Souv. de Claudius Pernet, Clb. Souv. de Georges Pernet, Clb. Sunburst, Clb. Sunstar, Cloth of Gold, Countess of Stradbroke, Felberg's Rosa Druschki, Fortune's Yellow, Jessie Clark, La Marque, Noella Nabonnand, Mrs. Norman Watson, Mrs. Philip Russell, Sachsengruss, Souv. de Leonie Viennot, W. A. Richardson and Zephirine Drouhin.

I have been very lucky with prizes in the last fortnight. I got amongst numerous entries at one show 1st and Champion with Mrs. H. Stevens, 1st from bud to bloom with Mrs. H. Stevens, and 1st again yesterday with the same rose. It has been a picture for weeks and weeks full of blooms. At the two Flower Shows practically every exhibitor who won prizes had Hazlewood roses.—Mrs. W.G.C., Kingaroy, Q'ld., 1/11/35.

Roses in Pots



In late spring we generally have a limited selection of the very best dwarf and climbing roses well established in pots. They are invaluable for the late planter, for extreme cold climate districts, and for replacing failures or unsuitable varieties. They are planted while in full growth, and receive no check as when leaves have to be clipped and branches cut back. Owing to extra weight, it is not advisable to forward by post, but are eminently suited for despatch by passenger and goods trains. When ample notice is given (say, by July at latest) clients may have their rose orders potted up for delivery in October, November or December, and the lengthening of the planting season is greatly appreciated by many unable to plant at the regular time. Prices, 1/6 each; 18/- per doz., freight extra.

Potted roses extend the planting season.

Dwarf Polyantha Roses

The list we offer is picked from over 100 varieties, and, for convenience, is divided into different types. Price, 1/6 each; 12/- dozen; £4/10/- per 100. Postage or freight extra.



GLORIA MUNDI

Orleans Type

A class of Miniature Roses producing their flowers in clusters, almost continuously throughout the season. Their dwarf, compact habit of growth makes them specially desirable for massing, dwarf hedges, edges to beds, or planting in beds of standards. Suitable everywhere.

GLORIA MUNDI (G. de Ruyter, 1929), 2.—Double, orange scarlet, borne in clusters. Growth not quite as good as Orleans, but quite satisfactory. Highly recommended.

ORLEANS (Levasseur, 1909), 2.—Carmine suffused rose, white centre. A very free flowering variety, but the colour is inclined to get hard in hot weather.

GOLDLACHS (Golden Salmon) (Dwarf Poly) (de Ruyter, 1926), 1.—An intense fiery golden salmon of wonderful beauty. Flowers medium to large in size, produced in large full trusses. One of the most distinct and pleasing novelties for some years. Strong bushy growth of medium height. Fine healthy foliage. Syn. Orange Perfection. Highly recommended.

PAUL CRAMPPEL (Kersbergen, 1930), 2.—This variety flowers with the same scarlet orange colour as the well-known Geranium bearing the same name. There are so many of the same type that continued testing must be carried out to decide which is the one worth retaining.

SPARKLER (G. de Ruyter, 1930), 2.—Sparkling brilliant red of the Orleans type of flower and growth. On present performances it appears to be superior to the others of this class.

CHATILLON (A. Nonin, 1923), 1 or 2.—Bright pink semi-double flowers, very freely produced. A good variety. An improved Orleans.

RUFUS (A. J. & C. Allen, 1925), 1.—Pure crimson with an occasional white stripe on the outer petals.

FRANC LEDDY (G. de Ruyter, 1927), 2.—Extraordinary fine carmine lake colour, very shapely flowers of fine habit. Attractive colour. Very large trusses. Good.

IDEAL (Jan Spek, 1922), 1.—Flower beautiful dark crimson, at times scarlet, under glass the blooms are almost black. A sport from "Miss Edith Cavell," and in growth somewhat similar. Will burn slightly in very hot weather, but is easily the best dark Polyantha to date. Highly recommended.

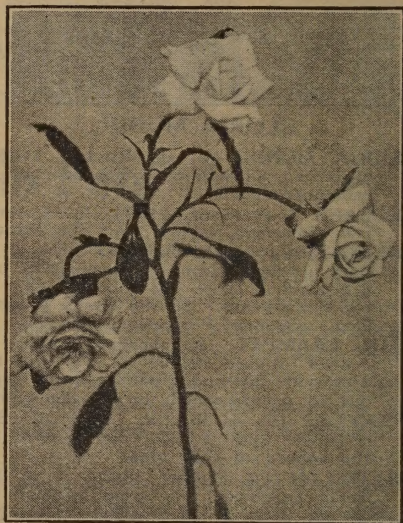
MISS EDITH CAVELL (Meiderwyk, 1917), 1 or 2.—A scarlet crimson sport from Orleans, possessing all the parent's qualities. A particularly clear colour, and one that promises well in our climate. This must not be confused with the Edith Cavell, an Ivory White H.T. rose sent out some years ago. It is a genuine sport of Orleans; the colour burns somewhat in hot sun, but is nevertheless a most valuable acquisition. Highly recommended. Displaces Glory of Hurst, Perle des Rouges, Marechal Foch, Koster's Orleans, Verdun, and Erna Teschendorff.

The new orange shades often revert to their original colours.

- DOLLY VARDEN** (De Ruyter, 1930), 3.—Clear pink double flowers in large trusses. The blooms are very double, and rather deeper than Orleans.
- FIREGLOW** (K. Wezelenberg & Son, 1929), 2.—Fiery orange red and one of the most brilliant colours seen amongst the Orleans type. It is aptly named but the individual flowers are somewhat smaller than Orleans.
- GLOIRE DU MIDI** (G. de Ruiter, 1932), 2.—Orange pink, semi-double flowers, which hold their colour very well. It is brighter than Gloria Mundi and displays more pink than that variety. Recommended.
- LOCARNO** (De Ruyter, 1926), 2.—A deep orange scarlet sport of "Orleans." A fine bedding or forcing sort. Good.
- CAMEO** (G. de Ruiter, 1932), 2.—A sport of Orleans rose with semi-double, cupped, orange salmon flower fading to shell pink. Profuse bloomer. At times the pink is more pronounced than the orange.
- WHITE ORLEANS** (Van der Bom, 1924), 1.—A pure white sport of this well-known variety. As there has been no white variety in this type, this should prove a decided acquisition. Good clean colour.
- JACQUES CARROY** (Turbat, 1929), 2.—Carmine pink flowers in clusters of 15 to 20. Free flowering habit and compact growth.
- MARINUS**, 2.—After the style of Ideal, but even better. The dark, red colour extends almost to the base of the petals. Orleans type of growth. Recommended.
- E. N. WARD** (Kershaw, 1919), 3.—Warm pink, sometimes tipped with carmine. Does well in cool climates where the colour is richer.

Cecile Brunner Type

The varieties in this section are the perfectly shaped Miniature Roses, borne in small bunches, and especially useful for buttonholes, posies and other decorative work. They are not so suitable for bedding as the Orleans type, but should not be left out of any collection. Successful in all climates. 1/6 each; 12/- doz.; postage extra.



- TIP TOP** (Lambert, 1909), 1.—Cerise with yellow base; lovely miniature buds and blooms of perfect form and finish, borne erect. A gem.
- CECILE BRUNNER** (Ducher, 1880), 1.—Delicate salmon pink, with coppery centre.
- PERLE D'OR** (Dubreuil, 1884), 1.—Nankeen yellow with orange centre.
- SUZANNE TURBAT** (Turbat, 1919), 2.—Coppery-pink double blooms in small clusters.
- GEORGE ELGER** (Turbat, 1913), 1.—Golden yellow, passing to clear yellow when open.
- ETOILE LUISANTE** (Turbat, 1918), 1.—Coral and carmine, base golden yellow; orange red bud. Medium size and splendid shape; quite distinct from other Polyanthas. Very pretty little buds borne on long sprays.

Make every Rose earn its place in your garden.

Miscellaneous Sorts

In this list the varieties are of very varied shape of flowers and habits of growth, and while splendid effects may be gained by massing one sort, it is very inadvisable to mix varieties unless perfectly certain the styles and habits will harmonise. May be planted anywhere. 1/6 each; 12/- doz.; postage extra.



SALMON SPRAY.

- ELLEN POULSEN** (Poulsen, 1911), 2.—Brilliant pink; large, fairly full, sweetly scented.
- BRITANNIA** (The Burbage Nurseries, 1929), 2.—Rich crimson with white centre and yellow stamens. It might justly be described as a dwarf *Hiawatha*. Growth vigorous and erect, foliage bright green.
- BORDERER** (Alistair Clark, 1918), 1.—Pink, copper and amber colours, very free flowering and splendid foliage. Dwarf growing and particularly well suited as to its name.
- MAMAN TURBAT** (Turbat, 1911), 1.—China rose, shaded peach. This is a very beautiful variety.
- ALICE AMOS** (Jan Spek, 1922), 1.—Single flowers of a beautiful cherry pink with white eye, borne in large trusses. Growth strong. "Tip Top x Seedling." Awarded Certificate of Merit. A dwarf American Pillar. This variety has attracted a lot of attention in the nursery. Highly recommended for beds and low hedges.
- LADY READING** (Van Kleef, 1921), 2.—A red sport from Ellen Poulsen combining all the qualities of the parent with a richer colour.
- KIRSTEN POULSEN** (Poulsen, 1924), 3.—A seedling from "Orleans Rose," producing medium size single flowers of a beautiful bright scarlet colour with golden anthers, borne erect on strong stiff stems of upright growth. Excellent for decorative work, as the flowers retain their original colour and remain fresh for several days; quite distinct. Quite large for a polyantha.
- SALMON SPRAY** (Grant, 1923), F.4.—Colour rich salmon pink, reverse of petals carmine, borne on sprays. Sweetly scented, and lasts well in water. The colour fades in spring and summer. Mildew-proof foliage.
- MDLLE. FRANCIS FAVRE** (Dubreuil, 1915), 2.—Rich dark crimson single flowers produced in clusters.
- YVONNE RABIER** (Gouchalt & Turbat, 1911), 2.—Pure white, semi-double.
- MRS. R. M. FINCH** (Finch), 2.—An attractive seedling from Orleans Rose, producing large trusses of rosy pink blooms continuously throughout the season. It won a certificate at the Rose Trials conducted by the R.H.S. at Wisley, England.
- ELSE POULSEN** (Poulsen, 1924), 2.—Semi-double rose pink flowers borne in clusters.
- LEONIE LAMESCH** (Lambert, 1900), 3.—Copper red, shaded yellow.
- EVELYN THORNTON** (Bees' Ltd., 1919), 1.—Shell pink, deepening to salmon and lemon, with orange shading, a combination of tints pleasing beyond measure; growth vigorous, perpetual blooming. In strong sunlight the colours fade to white, but it still remains clean and attractive. Quite an acquisition.
- PINK GROOTENDORST** (Grootendorst, 1923), 8.—A sport from F. J. Grootendorst which was a cross between *Rosa rugosa* and Orleans. The petals are fringed, while the small clear pink flowers are borne in clusters.
- D'ANA** (), 2.—Single dark orange suffused carmine. Free flowering.
- KAREN POULSEN** (D. T. Poulsen, 1932), 2.—A very vivid, brilliant scarlet variety, which is an attractive colour. The flowers are quite single, carrying five petals, while there is no white eye usual with varieties of this type. Recommended. E.

Do not mix types for hedges.



Climbing Multi- flora or Rambling Roses, Etc.

These are spring or early summer blooming sorts only. They have a stiffer habit of growth, and, as a class, are much more liable to mildew and black spot than the Wichuraianas, and must therefore give way to the better foliaged kinds. 1/6 each; 12/- doz.; postage extra.

CLIMBING ORLEANS.

CLIMBING ORLEANS (Levassieur, 1913), 5.—A strong climbing sport of the favourite dwarf; scarlet, with a white eye, blooming in clusters. E.

CLIMBING CECILE BRUNNER (Ardagh), 6.—This sterling rose has proved a welcome acquisition in climbers. It is a strong, vigorous grower, and blooms profusely all the year round, often producing sprays with 70 or 80 coppery pink flowers on one branch. Excellent for hedge. This variety is out of place amongst the Multiflora Roses, as it is not liable to the diseases mentioned, and would be much more at home in the ordinary climbing list only that its flowers are the small Polyantha type. E.

TAUSENDSCHON (Thousand Beauties) (Schmidt, 1906), 5.—Pink, turning to bright rose and carmine as the flower expands; produced in large trusses of from ten to fifteen blooms; sweetly scented and very attractive. This variety gives an autumn crop of blooms as well. It is a hybrid, and while showing the habit of the multiflora, has more distinct flowers and is much more resistant to disease. E.

RED EXPLORER (Penny, 1928), 5.—A climbing sport of Miss Edith Cavell, with the same dark crimson blooms, which are produced in large clusters. Its free flowering qualities have not been proved so far. E.

MOONLIGHT (Hyb. Musk) (Pemberton, 1913), 6.—Moderate-sized blooms, white flushed lemon, borne in clusters. Free blooming and fragrant. E.

VEILCHENBLAU (Violet Blue) (Schmidt, 1908), 5.—Seedling from Crimson Rambler; lilac to bluish purple; blooms produced in trusses. E.

PROSPERITY (Hybrid Musk) (Pemberton, 1919), 6.—A perpetual flowering rose. Colour, white, tinted pink in bud. Form, rosette; flowers produced on extra large clusters. Blooms well into autumn. A distinct advance. E.

THE BEACON (Wm. Paul & Son, 1922), 5.—Bright fiery red, with white eye, as in American Pillar; single and semi-double, produced in large clusters; handsome foliage. Recommended. E.

MRS. F. W. FLIGHT (Cutbush, 1907), 6.—Lovely pink, with white centre; semi-double and fair size, produced in enormous trusses. Splendid for arches, pergolas, etc., and fine for decorating. E.

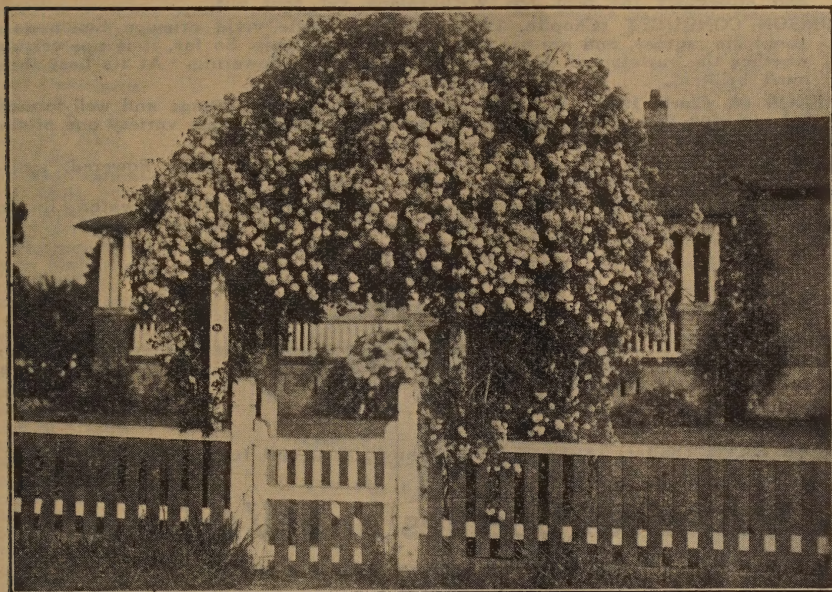
PROMISE (F. Cant., 1929).—A single salmon pink rose, with large clusters of yellow stamens. E.

CLIMBING ELSE POULSEN (Ley, 1932), 5.—A climbing sport of the dwarf Polyantha of the same name. The colour is rose pink, while the blooms are borne in clusters. E.

CRIMSON RAMBLER.—See Excelsa in next section.

Crimson Rambler has been discarded owing to mildew.

Wichuraiana Class



Named after the celebrated botanist, Wichura, who accompanied the German Expedition to China and Japan in 1859-61.

The varieties in this section are all climbers, and are particularly suitable for rockeries, sloping banks, old stumps, pillars, pergolas, or arches. Their long canes are very flexible, and they conform to the shape of the object covered much better than the Climbing Multiflora types. Most of the varieties have small, very shiny foliage and large clusters of small to medium flowers in spring. 1/6 each; 12/- doz.; postage extra. Suitable in all climates.

PAUL'S SCARLET CLIMBER (Paul & Son, 1916), 5.—Vivid scarlet, shaded bright crimson; medium-size, semi-double blooms. A particularly bright colour, but spring blooming only.

EXCELSA (Walsh, 1908), 6.—Bright scarlet; double flowers produced in clusters; thick, glossy foliage; very attractive variety; large flowering. Much more satisfactory than Crimson Rambler, as it does not mildew as a rule.

EMILY GRAY (B. R. Cant, 1918), 6.—Golden yellow, double flowers; said to be the best yellow in the class.

AMERICAN PILLAR (Van Fleet, 1902), 6.—The single flowers are of a lovely shade of pink, with a clear white eye, are two inches across, and are produced in huge clusters resembling a bouquet. The charming feature of this rose is that it flowers on the basal growths, so that it may be used either for creating bold masses in the garden (pegged down) or for the pergola.

DOROTHY PERKINS (Perkins, 1902), 6.—Rich, soft rose, produced in large clusters. An American introduction of great merit. Mildews badly.

HEART OF GOLD (Dr. W. van Fleet, 1924), 6.—Rich crimson single flowers with white centre, but showing a cluster of yellow stamens, which accounts for the name. The blooms are often three inches across, and are freely produced in spring. Foliage good. Highly recommended for a spring blooming climber.

ROMEO (Walter Easlea, 1919), 6.—Flower deep red, double and of perfect form; resembling a miniature Liberty. Excellent for buttonholes and florists' work. A grand addition to the fast-growing ramblers.

ALBERTINE (Barbier, 1921), 6.—Salmon pink, with copper shades. Flowers are double and are freely produced in the Spring.

SANDER'S WHITE (Sander & Sons, 1912), 6.—A very fine double variety. The best white.

EASLEA'S GOLDEN RAMBLER (Easlea, 1933), 6.—Large semi-double flowers of 30 to 40 petals of a pale yellow colour. Flowers are fully four inches across,

Bloomfield Courage is the best red in this class.

produced in small clusters, while the dark shiny foliage with the brownish-red wood make a very striking contrast.

BLOOMFIELD COURAGE (Capt. Thomas, 1932), 6.—Bright crimson single flowers with a white centre and produced in bunches. Fine disease-resisting foliage, and altogether the best red Wichuraiana yet sent out.

CRIMSON CONQUEST (Chaplin, 1932), 6.—The single vivid crimson blooms are about 2in. across, and are produced in small clusters. So far, it is not certain whether the variety will bloom beyond the Spring flowering. At its best it is most brilliant.

CHERUB (A. Clark, 1923), 6.—A Climbing Rose with good foliage and well-formed salmon pink flowers. It also flowers in autumn, making this variety one of the most distinct of its class.

DR. W. VAN FLEET (Van Fleet, 1910), 6.—A very fine, large flowered, semi-double, light pink variety.

We can supply the following varieties:—Bushfire, Glendale, Hiawatha, Ile de France, Jacotte, New Dawn, Refresher, Silver Moon and Shower of Gold.

Moss Roses

This section thrives best in the colder districts; about Sydney they bloom only in the spring. Most of them are beautifully mossed and very attractive. 1/6 each; 16/- doz.; postage extra.

CAPTAIN BASROGER, 3.—Crimson.

CRESTED MOSS, 3.—Pink.

WHITE BATH (Salter, 1810), 3.—Pure white, large and full.

Botanical Species and Varieties

1/6 each; 16/- dozen; postage extra.

THE CHEROKEE ROSE (*Rosa laevigata*).

SINICA ALBA, 5.—Large, pure white, single flowers and bright, shining foliage. A strong climber, or may be grown as a large bush. E.

SINICA ANEMONE (Schmidt, 1895), 5.—Silvery pink, single blooms, shaded with rose. A very beautiful climbing variety, flowering freely when two or more years old. Garden origin. E.

BANKSIAN ROSES.

In China the root bark of these roses is collected for dyeing and strengthening fish nets, and it is claimed it renders the net invisible to fish.

BANKSIA ALBA (Kerr, 1807), 6.—Pure white, small sweet scented flowers in bunches.

BANKSIA LUTEA (Damper, 1823), 6.—Similar to above, but yellow.

BANKSIA FORTUNEI (Fortune, 1850), 6.—Pure white, large flowers, quite distinct from *B. alba*.

OTHER BOTANICAL SPECIES.

Recommended for large gardens only, or for hybridists in search of new types.

AUSTRIAN COPPER, 4.

ROSA BRACTEATA, 4 or 5.

(The Macartney Rose).

ROSA BRUNONII, 6.

ROSA GIGANTEA.

ROSA HUGONIS, 3.

ROSA LUCIDA, 2.

ROSA MOYESII, 4.

PERSIAN YELLOW, 2.

ROSA INDICA.

This variety is known under the various names of:—Lady Brisbane, Cramoisi superieur and Crimson monthly. It is an ideal variety for hedges, being compact in growth and quite continuous in its blooming. It may be clipped when necessary and treated in the same way as an ordinary shrub hedge. It is becoming increasingly popular and is highly recommended for low ledges and borders. Price, 1/6 each; 12/- doz.; £4/10/- per 100; postage extra.

Our experience is always at your service.

Standard Roses

As yearling plants are not always satisfactory, we are having these specially grown for us, and the plants we offer are two years old. These are infinitely superior to those usually offered. 30 inch and 36 inch stems, 4/- each; 45/- dozen, postage or freight extra.

Angele Pernet.
Barcelona.
Betty Uprichard
Caledonia.
Cathrine Kordes.
Chas. H. Rigg.
Columbia.
Comtesse Vandal.
Daily Mail Scented.
Dame Edith Helen.
David McKee.
Dr. Hawkesworth.
Editor McFarland.
E. G. Hill.
Elizabeth Arden.
E. N. Perkins.
Eliz. of York.
Ethel Somerset.
Etoile de Hollande.
Evert van Dyk.
Fascination.
Federico Casas.
Frau Karl Druschki.
Gaiety.
General MacArthur.
Georges Schwartz.
Golden Dawn.
Golden Emblem.
Golden Ophelia.
Hadley.
Heinrich Wendland.
Hoosier Beauty.
Hugo Roller.
Imperial Potentate.
Irish Elegance.
Irish Fireflame.
J. C. Thornton.
Joyous Cavalier.
Julien Potin.
K. A. Viktoria.
K. of K.
Lady Barnby.
Lady Hillingdon.
Laurent Carle.
Li Bures.
Lord Charlemont.
Lorraine Lee.
Los Angeles.
Mabel Turner.

Madame Abel Chatenay.
Madame Butterfly.
Madame Edouard Herriot.
Madame Nicolas Aussel.
Madame P. S. du Pont.
Madame Second Weber.

Mrs. Bryce Allan.
Mrs. Dunlop Best.
Mrs. Geo. Geary.
Mrs. George Shawyer.
Mrs. Harold Brocklebank.
Mrs. Herbert Stevens.

Mrs. H. Winnett.
Mrs. W. C. Egan.
Mrs. W. E. Lenon.
Oliver Mee.
Ophelia.
Pres. Hoover.
Radiance.
Rapture.
Red Radiance.
Red Letter Day.
Rev. F. Page
Roberts.
Richard E. West.
Rose Berkeley.
Rose Marie.
Sensation.
Shot Silk.
Sir Henry Segrave.
Sunny South.
Souvenir de Claudius
Pernet.
Souvenir de Georges
Pernet.
Souvenir de H. A.
Verschuren.
Souvenir de Madame
Boullet.
Talisman.



Malar Ros.
Margaret McGredy.
McGredy's Scarlet.
Mev. G. A. Van Rossem.
Molly Sharman Crawford.

Ville de Paris.
Una Wallace.
W. E. Chaplin.
White Ensign.
William Orr.

Polyantha Standard Roses

4/- each, 45/- dozen; freight or postage extra.

The value of this type of standard rose does not seem to be fully realised. They make wonderful heads and flower very freely through the greater part of the year. A wonderful effect is secured, either planted singly or in a row of the one variety with an undergrowth of dwarf plants of the same sort. When whole beds are planted, by having a standard in the centre, it obviates the flat appearance so often noticed when all dwarf plants are used. Available in the 30 inch size only.

ORLEANS TYPE.

Chatillon.
Franc Leddy.
Gloria Mundi.
Locarno.
Paul Crampel.
Sparkler.

MISCELLANEOUS TYPES.

Alice Amos.
Britannia.
Cecil Brunner.
Ellen Poulsen.
George Elger.
Kirsten Poulsen.
Lady Brisbane.
Lady Reading.
Leonie Lamesch.
Maman Turbat.
Mary Guthrie.
Mdlle. Francis Favre.
Tip Top.
Yvonne Rabier.

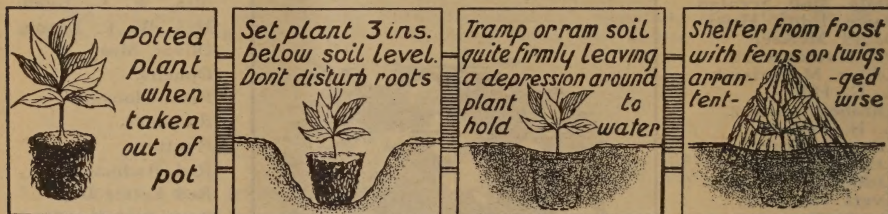
We can also supply other varieties in small quantities. List on application.

Always place the stakes on the Northern side. This provides protection from sunburn.

Ornamental Trees and Shrubs

DIRECTIONS FOR PLANTING.

1. PLANTS FROM POTS.—There is a prevalent idea that all plants grown in pots should have the roots disentangled when being planted. Most emphatically we state that this is a frequent cause of failure, as very many plants resent disturbance of this nature. Leave the ball of soil intact, placing it about three inches lower than the surface of the prepared hole, then fill in fine soil and tramp quite firm. Stake, tie, and water



well, and cover with a loose surface of dry soil after the water has soaked away. A mulching of dry leaves or grass will prevent evaporation, and a few ferns or twigs stuck in the ground will shade the stems against sunburn in summer planting, and provide a protection against frost when the work is done in winter. This precaution should never be omitted with evergreen plants. All tender evergreens should be planted when the ground is warm and moist, preferably in early autumn or late spring. When planted at this time and protected from frost through the first winter many plants may be acclimatised and successfully grown which otherwise would succumb to the first heavy frost if planted in the cool weather.

It has been found necessary to stress the fact that, when planting, plants must be taken out of the paper pots in which they are despatched. In a number of cases we have found that clients have planted pot and all and as the paper is heavily waterproofed, it prevents moisture from the surrounding soil reaching the roots. Failure in such cases is certain.

2. Plants from the Open Ground (generally deciduous trees and shrubs) should have any bruised roots removed by a clean cut, and planted at the same depth as in the Nursery. Firm planting is absolutely essential, and one good watering should be given as an extra means of settling the soil well round the roots.

PRUNING.—This is a most important work in connection with shrubs and also certain kinds of trees, and by its omission many plants are frequently spoilt. The pruning induces a much better shape, and tends to make the plant more floriferous, thus increasing the decorative value in the garden. When pruning for shape, trees which have an upright habit of growth should not have the leading shoot touched in any way, but the pruning should be confined to keeping the lateral branches in proper proportion to the rest of the tree. Where it is desired to make a low spreading plant, all upright shoots should be cut back regularly, which induces side growth, and the plant will gradually assume the desired circular form of head. With shrubs the golden rule is to prune after flowering, as by this means the following crop of bloom is safeguarded. Some plants which produce their flowers on the end of the current season's growth, such as Cassias, Lagerstroemias, and Poinsettias, are best pruned in winter to the main stem, after the method of pruning grapes. It must be noted, however, that Hydrangeas must be

If the variety desired is not listed write for details.

Lagerstroemia



Before Pruning.

After Pruning.

The first illustration gives a good idea of correct and incorrect pruning. The framework had been formed by the pruning indicated in the middle of the picture, but the following winter the cuts were wrongly made at the top. As the flowers are produced on the ends of the growths made the same season, the cutting should be hard back to the main framework. This ensures good shape, long stems and good blooms.

cut early in autumn and Poinsettias after the flowering at the end of the winter months. The non-flowering shrubs should be pruned back as soon as the growth begins to get out of proportion, and they should be regularly cut to the desired shape.

SUITABLE SORTS.—A very great deal of investigation has been carried out in order to ensure that growers may be able to select the plants most suited for their particular climates. The dominating factors, generally speaking, are frost and heat. In a few instances, with plants like Azaleas and Rhododendrons, the soil must be free from lime and artificial manures. A careful study of the various climates, as described, will soon show the particular possibilities of each garden or portion of a garden. For instance, the letters after a description giving the key to the climates, also indicate by their omissions the conditions to avoid. Thus a variety marked A. B. M. P. S., means the plant can survive the moist heat of Brisbane, the dry heat and cold of Adelaide or Melbourne, but is unsatisfactory or will not live at all in the greater cold of Hobart. Those sorts marked H. Mt. require the cold winter conditions obtaining in those districts and will not thrive where mild winters prevail. Contrary to these might be mentioned some sorts of Hibiscus which delight in the moist, even and high temperature of B. & S., but yet are quite unsuitable for

With a few exceptions, pruning after flowering is the rule.

Evergreen Hibiscus



Before Pruning.

After Pruning.

Cut back all hardy evergreen shrubs after flowering. Pruning consists of cutting out any dead or weak wood and shaping the plant. Tender evergreens like hibiscus, Acalyphas or other subtropical subjects are best pruned just before the spring growth commences, as frost will then not injure the young growths.

the hotter but drier conditions of A., as this dry atmosphere nearly always carries with it cool or cold nights. Where there is any difficulty in determining what to plant, we will, on receipt of full particulars of situation, soil, frost, rainfall, wind, etc., make out a list of suitable varieties for individual positions. It is always advisable to mention what class of plants or trees do well, such as "Cold enough for Cherries," "Oranges thrive," "Tender annuals flower right through winter uncut by frost," etc.

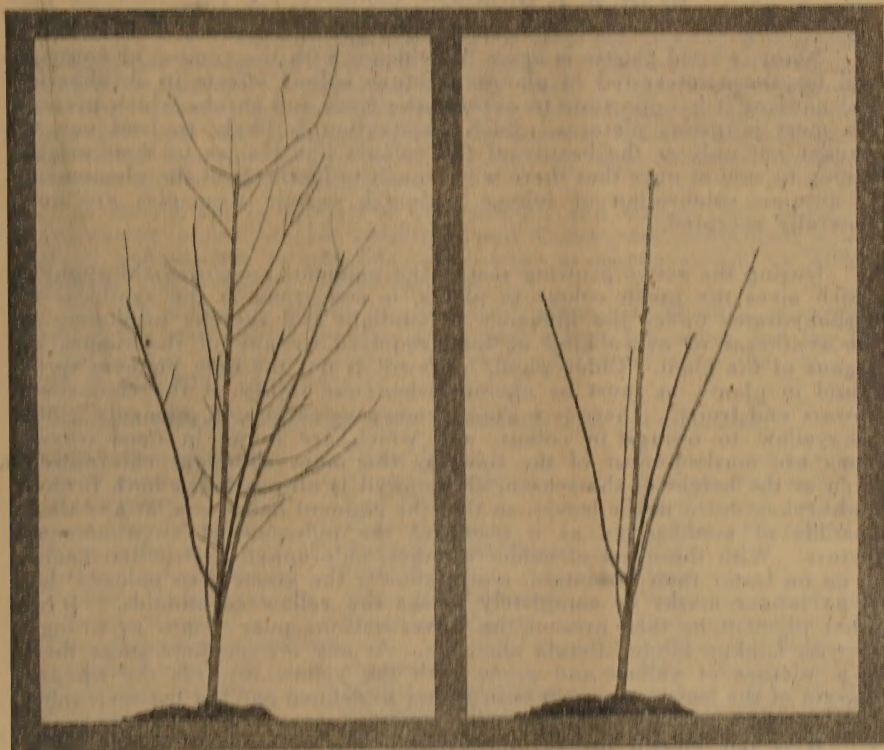
PLANT NAMES.—One is repeatedly met with the impatient "Why can't they give plants common names and drop those long tongue-twisting words." The reply is that Gardening, as a daughter of Botany, is a science, and must needs use a scientific language in order to be universally understood. If common names were relied on there would be endless confusion, as each nation would have a different word for the one plant, and some even two or three, as in the case of the "English May." This name is applied in different districts in England to *Crataegus*, *Spiraea* and *Viburnum*. A peculiar case of common names being inadvisable is shown in "Cape Gooseberry." This plant is not a gooseberry, and comes, not from South Africa, but from Peru.

The better way is to reveal the origin of each botanical term and show the many interesting and instructive meanings.

TIME OF FLOWERING.—In response to many requests, we are indicating the main seasons of flowering for the various trees and shrubs mentioned in this list. Owing to the great diversity of climate, it is not possible to state any one month, as a tree which flowers in November in Sydney may not possibly be in bloom until January in a mountain

Pruning of shrubs is mostly shaping.

Double Flowering Peach



Before Pruning.

After Pruning.

After forming the main framework of branches, pruning of these trees consists of cutting back to the main stems all the laterals after each flowering. The length and number of main branches must be determined by the vigour of the tree.

climate. Growers should, however, be able to get some idea as to the contrasts which will appear in the garden from the flowering times indicated.

VARIETIES ARE LEGION.—The old idea of a Nursery was a place where any plant might be bought; but this collecting of varieties is strictly the work of a Botanic Garden. Since the advent of Industrial Courts and high wages, it is incumbent on nurseries generally to reduce varieties to a minimum and grow only the very best sorts. Further, by specialising in one or two directions it is possible to improve the quality, properly maintain the stock of proved varieties, and ensure that novelties of excellence are procured at the earliest possible date.

Carnations, Dahlias, Chrysanthemums, Ferns, House Palms, Fruit Trees, etc., are not grown by us, but will be procured from reliable sources at current prices, if desired.

Our recommendations are the result of extensive investigations.

Autumn Colours

By Dr. B. T. DICKSON, Canberra, F.C.T.

Nature's vivid palette is again in evidence with the coming of autumn, and for those interested in planning future colour effects in shrubberies and gardens it is opportune to observe the trees and shrubs which present the most gorgeous pictures. Such observation is likely to lead one to wonder not only at the beauty of the colours but also as to their origin. It may be said at once that there is yet much to learn about the phenomena of autumn colouration of foliage, although certain principles are now generally accepted.

During the active growing season the pigment, known as chlorophyll, which gives the green colour to plants, is concerned in the synthesis of carbohydrates under the influence of sunlight and thereby ultimately in the syntheses of every kind of food required by any of the tissues or organs of the plant. Chlorophyll, however, is not the only pigment to be found in plants, as must be obvious when one thinks of the colours of flowers and fruits. There is a group known as carotinoid pigments which are yellow to orange in colour, and which are found in most leaves. They are masked most of the time by the more abundant chlorophyll. Even at the height of the season, chlorophyll is always being both formed and broken down in the leaves, so that the pigment balance is, at any time, possible of modification as a result of the influence of environmental factors. With the onset of colder weather, chlorophyll destruction begins to go on faster than formation, and gradually the green is so reduced that it no longer masks or completely masks the yellow carotinoids. If no other pigment be then present the leaves become pure yellow or orange, as with *Ginkgo biloba*, *Betula alba*, etc. At any intermediate stage there is a mixture of yellow and green with the yellow towards the tip and margin of the leaf, or sometimes in rather ill-defined patches between veins.

It is not known for certain whether the carotinoids concerned in autumn colouration are exactly the pigments already present during the season, or whether they are modified as a result of the initiation of breakdown and subsequent translocation of all storable products. It is quite likely that they are slightly modified.

Still another class of pigments is to be found dissolved in the cell sap. These are reds and purples and are known as anthocyanins. These substances are also likely to be changed in quantity as a result of environment factors, and cold autumn weather, which engenders changes in the carbohydrate content of the leaves, may cause an increase in the amount of anthocyanins present. As with the carotinoids, they are usually masked by the chlorophyll, although the reader will at once recall that there are some bronze-leaved and purple-leaved plants. The destruction of the chlorophyll unmasks the anthocyanins and the extent of their presence determines the intensity of the red or purple in the leaves, as with *Quercus palustris*, *Quercus rubra*, *Vitis Coignetiae*, etc.

If it happens that the leaves contain both carotinoid and anthocyanin pigments, the removal of chlorophyll unmasks yellow and red-purple. If the red is strongly present in local patches it will there mask the yellow with the end result that the leaf exhibits a gorgeous mottle of colour, as is the case with the Maples of Canada and Japan.

Plant Autumn colours for contrast.

The immediate conditions for autumn colour development are, of course, those which conduce to the eventual fall and death of the leaves. One expects to find that with the first frosts colour begins to show, but it may also happen in the case of occasional leaves and branches at almost any time following an injury which affects food and water supplies locally.

While it is in autumn that the effect is seen, the glory of it is affected by the prior conditions of summer growth in which are involved soil, sunlight, temperature, moisture, and so forth. Light warm soil with plenty of moisture is conducive to bright colouration, as against rather heavy cold soil. Good growth during the summer followed by cold nights and warm, intensely bright days, especially in high altitudes, results in abundant and brilliant colouration.

It should not be forgotten that autumn and winter tints occur, to some extent, under tropical conditions and in this case colouration is due not to yellow, but to reddish carotinoids, as rhodoxanthin in *Thuya orientalis* and lycopin in other conifers.

In the following tables a number of plants is classified along the lines of the above brief account of autumn colour formation, but the list is not by any means exhaustive, nor is it considered from the point of view of suitability of species to locality.

1. Autumn foliage containing both carotinoids and anthocyanins.

<i>Acer dasycarpum</i>	Silver Maple	Yellows and purples.
<i>Acer platanoides</i>	Norway Maple	Yellows and reds.
<i>Acer rubrum</i>	Red Maple	Scarlet and orange.
<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	Sugar Maple	Yellow and red.
<i>Acer trifidum</i>	Three Lobed Maple . . .	Red.
<i>Aronia arbutifolia</i>	Chokeberry	Red.
<i>Berberis Thunbergii</i> . . .	Japanese Barberry . . .	Yellow and dark red.
<i>Cerasus japonica</i>	Japanese Cherry	Red and yellow.
<i>Cercidiphyllum japonicum</i>		Yellow and dark red.
<i>Cornus Kousa</i>	Dogwood	Red.
<i>Crataegus mexicana</i>	Mexican Hawthorn . . .	Orange red to bronze.
<i>Crataegus crus-galli</i> . . .	Cockspur Hawthorn . .	Intense red.
<i>Euonymus alatus</i>	Spindle Tree	Scarlet to purple with yellow red fruit.
<i>Fraxinus Raywoodi</i> . . .	Claret Ash	Purple.
<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	Sweet Gum	Yellow, orange and crimson.
<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i>	Black Gum or Tupelo . .	Brilliant red and scarlet.
<i>Oxydendrum arboreum</i>	Sorrel Tree	Purple.
<i>Parrotia persica</i>	Persian Parrotia	Scarlet and gold.
<i>Pistacia chinensis</i>		Red.
<i>Prunus cerasifera</i> Pissardi	Ornamental Cherry Plum	Deep bronze red.
<i>Pyrus aucuparia</i>	Rowan or Mountain Ash	Red to crimson.
<i>Quercus rubra</i>	Red Oak	Reddish purple.
<i>Quercus coccinea</i>	Scarlet Oak	Crimson.
<i>Quercus palustris</i>	Pin Oak	Red.
<i>Rhus typhina</i>	Staghorn Sumach	Scarlet with yellowish reverse.
<i>Rhus cotinus</i>	Sumach	Crimson and yellow.
<i>Sapium sebiferum</i>	Tallow Tree	Red and yellow.
<i>Symphoricarpus vulgaris</i>	Coral Berry	Red.
<i>Viburnum opulus</i>	Guelder Rose	Red.
<i>Vitis Coignetiae</i>	Crimson Glory Vine . .	Bright scarlet.
„ <i>Veitchii</i> (Ampelopsis)	Virginian Creeper	Bright red to scarlet.

Autumn Beauty varies each season.

2. Autumn foliage containing no anthocyanins.

<i>Acer campestre</i>	English Maple	Yellow.
<i>Betula alba</i>	White Paper-Birch	Golden yellow against silver bark.
<i>Catalpa speciosa</i>		Yellow.
<i>Celtis occidentalis</i>	Sugar Berry	Yellow.
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Ash	Yellow.
<i>Fraxinus oxycarpa</i>	Desert Ash	Yellow.
<i>Ginkgo biloba</i>	Maidenhair Tree	Bright yellow.
<i>Liriodendron tulipiferum</i>	Tulip Tree	Clear yellow.
<i>Populus</i> spp.	Poplars	Bright yellow.
<i>Salix</i> spp.	Willows	Yellow.
<i>Ulmus campestris</i>	Elm	Yellow.
<i>Ulmus montana</i>	Wych Elm	Yellow.
etc.		

3. Red winter foliage due to carotinoids.

<i>Cryptomeria japonica</i> ..	Cryptomeria.
<i>Juniperus virginiana</i> ..	Red Cedar.
<i>Retinospora plumosa</i> ..	Juvenile Thuya.
<i>Taxus baccata</i>	Yew.
<i>Thuya orientalis</i>	Arbor vitae.
etc.	

After having seen the quality and splendid condition your plants have arrived in at my neighbours, I have decided to send my order to you. Mrs. V.C., Grandchester, Q'ld. 3/4/35.

Those rose trees I got from you a little while ago are growing very fast, some have shoots of four inches on their stems, and I could not have been more satisfied than if I had been on the spot to pick them myself. Please accept my sincere thanks. W.J.L., Charters Towers, Q'ld. 23/4/35.

I received the roses and thought they were excellent plants. A.H.C., Sydney. 29/4/35.

I may say that we were more than pleased with the obvious health and sturdiness of the plants. C.R., Bexley. 9/4/35.

The dozen roses I purchased from you last April twelve months ago are magnificent, glorious blooms all the while, especially Talisman, colourings are wonderful. I won champion rose of show in district exhibit with Talisman against fourteen exhibits. Mrs. R.S., Bowraville. 8/5/35.

I am utterly astonished at the wonderful roots the roses had, far ahead of what I had got from another nursery last year. Rest assured I am another of your satisfied customers. T.J.B., Gordonvale, Q'ld. 13/5/35.

Thank you very much for your 1935 catalogue which I am always delighted to get. The way in which it is set out positively fascinates one until one feels that some of those attractive items must be procured at once. No other nursery catalogue ever succeeded in having that effect on me. Miss K.C., Bega. 14/5/35.

Many new varieties are being tested.

Adelaide and Perth Zones

Suitable Shrubs.

E.—Evergreen.

Abelia (E), Aberia (E), Aloysia (D), Amygdalus (D), Arduina (E), Aronia (D), Bambusa (E), *Bauhinia (E), Berberis (E & D), Brachysema (E), Brugmansia (E), Buddleia (E), Callistemon (E), Caryopteris (D), Ceanothus (E), Ceratostigma (D), Cercis (D), Cestrum (E), Chamaelaucium (E), Choisya (E), Chorizema (E), Clianthus (E), Coprosma (E), Cotoneaster (E), Crataegus (E & D), Crotalaria (E), Cydonia (D), Cytisus (E & D), Daphne (E), Deutzia (D), Diervilla (D), Diosma (E), Diplacus (E), Dombeya (E), Duranta (E), Eleagnus (E), Eriostemon (E), *Erythrina (D), Escallonia (E), Euonymus (E), Exochorda (D), Felicia (E), Feijoa (E), Forsythia (D), *Gardenia (E), Genista (E), Goldfussia (E), Graptophyllum (E), Grevillea (E), Hakea (E), Habrothamnus (E), *Heliotropium (E), *Hibiscus (E & D), Hypericum (E), Inga (E), *Iochroma (E), Jasminum (E), Lagerstroemia (D), Lantana (E), *Lasiandra (E), Laurus (E), Lavandula (E), Leonotis (E), Leptospermum (E), Ligustrum (E), Linum (E), Magnolia (E & D), Malus (D), Myrtus (E), Nandina (E), Nerium (E), Ochna (E), Osmanthus (E), Pentapterygium (E), Philadelphus (D), Photinia (E), Plumbago (E), Podalyria (E), Poinciana (D), *Poinsettia (D), Prostanthera (E), Protea (E), Prunus (D), Psidium (E), Punica (D), Rhus (D), Romneya (E), Rosmarinus (E), Russelia (E), Spartium (E), Spirea (D), Syringa (D), Tamarix (D), *Tecoma (E), Veronica (E), Viburnum (E & D).

D.—Deciduous.

Trees.

Acacia (E), Acer (D), Agonis (E), Angophora (E), Arbutus (E), Backhousia (E), Calodendron (E), Camphora (E), Casimiroa (E), Casuarina (E), Celtis (D), Ceratonia (E), Cercis (D), Dracaena (E), Erythrina (D), *Eucalyptus (E), Eugenia (E), *Ficus (E), Fraxinus (D), Gleditschia (D), Grevillea (E), Hovenia (D), Hymenosporum (E), *Jacaranda (D), Lagunaria (E), *Macadamia (E), Magnolia (E), Melia (D), Olea (E), Pittosporum (E), Platanus (D), Populus (D), Quercus (E & D), Salix (D), Sapium (D), Schinus (E), *Stenocarpus (E), Sterculia (E & D), *Tristania (E), Virgilia (E).

Conifers.—All except Abies, Cryptomerias, Cupressus Lawsoniana, Ginkgo Retinospora.

Climbers.

Akebia (D), Ampelopsis (D), Bignonia (E and D), Bougainvillea (E), Cobea (E), Dolichos (E), Ficus (E), Gelsemium (E), Hardenbergia (E), Hedera (E), Jasminum (E), Lathyrus (E), Lonicera (E), Mandevilla (E), Manettia (E), Passiflora (E), Phaseolus (E), Rhynchospermum (E), *Solanum (E), *Stigmaphyllon (E), Tasconia (E), *Thunbergia (E), Wistaria (D).

*Require protection from frost till established and are best planted late in season when frosts are over.

Brisbane Zones

Suitable Shrubs.

Aberia (E), Abutilon (E), Acalypha (E), Aeschynanthus (E), Aloysia (D), Ardisia (E), Arduina (E), Bambusa (E), Bauhinia (E), Begonia (E), Brachysema (E), Browallia (E), Brugmansia (E), Brunfelsia (E), Buddleia (E), Callistemon (E), Cassia (E), Cestrum (E), Choisya (E), Christia (E), Clerodendron (E), Crotalaria (E), Dombeya (E), Doryanthes (E), Duranta (E), Eleagnus (E), Erythrina (D), Eugenia (E), Eupatorium (E), Feijoa (E), Gardenia (E), Graptophyllum (E), Grevillea (E), Habrothamnus (E), Heliotropium (E), Hibiscus (E & D), Hydrangea (D), Inga (E), Iochroma (E), Jasminum (E), Justicia (E), Lagerstroemia (D), Lasiandra (E), Ligustrum (E), Mackaya (E), Murraya (E), Mussaenda (E), Nandina (E), Nerium (E), Ochna (E), Pentapterygium (E), Plumbago (E), Plumieria (D), Poinciana (E), Poinsettia (D), Psidium (E), Punica (D), Rondeletia (E), Russelia (E), Senecio (E), Sesbania (D), Spartium (E), Strelitzia (E), Tamarix (D), Tecoma (E).

Trees.

Acacia (E), Agathis (E), Agonis (E), Angophora (E), Backhousia (E), Calodendron (E), Camphora (E), Casimiroa (E), Castanospermum (E), Celtis (D), Dracaena (E), Erythrina (D), Eucalyptus (E), Eugenia (E), Ficus (E), Flindersia (E), Grevillea (E), Hovenia (D), Hymenosporum (E), Jacaranda (D), Lagerstroemia (D), Lagunaria (E), Macadamia (E), Melia (D), Olea (E), Populus (D),

For late planting book early.

Pittosporum (E), *Salix* (D), *Schinus* (E), *Spathodea* (E), *Stenocarpus* (E), *Sterculia* (E & D), *Tristania* (E).

Conifers.—*Araucaria*, *Podocarpus* (E), *Pinus insignis* (E), *Juniperus* (E), *Taxodium* (D), *Cupressus* (E).

Climbers.

Antigonon (D), *Beaumontia* (E), *Bignonia* (E & D), *Bougainvillea* (E), *Canavalia* (E), *Dolichos* (E), *Ficus* (E), *Gelsemium* (E), *Jasminum* (E), *Lonicera* (E), *Mandevilla* (E), *Passiflora* (E), *Phaseolus* (E), *Quisqualis* (E), *Rhynchospermum* (E), *Solandra* (E), *Solanum* (E), *Stigmaphyllon* (E), *Tacsonia* (E), *Thunbergia* (E), *Wistaria* (D).

Hobart and Mountain Zone

Suitable Shrubs.

Abelia (E), *Acer* (D), *Aloysia* (D), *Amygdalus* (D), *Aronia* (D), *Aucuba* (E), *Azalea* (D), *Benthamia* (E), *Berberis* (E & D), *Boronia* (E), *Buddleia* (E), *Buxus* (E), *Callicarpa* (D), *Caryopteris* (D), *Ceanothus* (E & D), *Cerasus* (E & D), *Ceratostigma* (D), *Choisya* (E), *Clethra* (E), *Clianthus* (E), *Cornus* (D), *Coton-easter* (E), *Crataegus* (E & D), *Cydonia* (D), *Cytisus* (E & D), *Daphne* (E), *Deutzia* (D), *Diervilla* (D), *Edwardsia* (E), *Eleagnus* (E), *Eriostemon* (E), *Escallonia* (E), *Euonymus* (E & D), *Exochorda* (D), *Felicia* (E), *Forsythia* (D), *Genista* (E), *Grevillea* (E), *Hakea* (E), *Hibiscus syriacus* (D), *Hydrangea* (D), *Hypericum* (E), *Ilex* (E), *Jasminum* (E), *Kerria* (D), *Laurus* (E), *Lavandula* (E), *Leptospermum* (E), *Ligustrum* (E), *Magnolia* (E & D), *Malus* (D), *Melaleuca* (E), *Myrtus* (E), *Nandina* (E), *Olea* (E), *Osmanthus* (E), *Parrotia* (D), *Philadelphus* (D), *Photinia* (E), *Pittosporum* (E), *Prunus* (D), *Punica* (D), *Raphiolepis* (E), *Rhododendron* (E), *Rhus* (D), *Romneya* (E), *Rosmarinus* (E), *Sambucus* (D), *Spartium* (E), *Spirea* (D), *Syringa* (D), *Tamarix* (D), *Teloepa* (E), *Veronica* (E), *Viburnum* (E & D), and all Conifers except *Araucaria excelsa* and *A. Cunninghamii*.

* In positions sheltered from frost and fairly moist.

Trees.

Acacia (E), *Acer* (D), *Aesculus* (D), *Agonis* (E), *Amygdalus* (D), *Arbutus* (E), *Betula* (D), *Catalpa* (D), *Celtis* (D), *Cercis* (D), *Chionanthus* (D), *Crataegus* (E & D), *Eucalyptus* (E), *Fagus* (D), *Fraxinus* (D), *Gleditschia* (D), *Hoheria* (E), *Koelreuteria* (D), *Liquidambar* (D), *Liriodendron* (D), *Magnolia* (E & D), *Melia* (D), *Olea* (E), *Paulownia* (D), *Platanus* (D), *Populus* (D), *Pyrus* (D), *Quercus* (E & D), *Salix* (D), *Sapium* (D), *Tilia* (D), *Ulmus* (D).

Climbers.

Akebia (D), *Ampelopsis* (D), *Bignonia Guilfoylia* (D), *Clematis* (D), *Gelsemium* (E), *Hardenbergia* (E), *Hedera* (E), *Jasminum* (E), *Lathyrus* (E), *Lonicera* (E), *Passiflora* (E), *Tacsonia* (E), *Wistaria* (D).

Melbourne Zone

Suitable Shrubs.

Abelia (E), *Aberia* (E), *Abutilon* (E), *Acer* (D), *Aloysia* (D), *Amygdalus* (D), *Arduina* (E), *Aronia* (D), *Aucuba* (E), *Azalea* (E & D), *Bambusa* (E), *Benthamia* (D), *Berberis* (E & D), *Boronia* (E), *Brugmansia* (E), *Buddleia* (E), *Buxus* (E), *Callicarpa* (D), *Callistemon* (E), *Camellia* (E), *Caryopteris* (D), *Ceanothus* (E & D), *Cerasus* (E & D), *Ceratostigma* (D), *Cercis* (D), *Chamaelaucium* (E), *Choisya* (E), *Chorizema* (E), *Clianthus* (E), *Coprosma* (E), *Cornus* (D), *Coton-easter* (E & D), *Crataegus* (E & D), *Crotalaria* (E), *Cydonia* (D), *Cytisus* (E & D), *Daphne* (E), *Deutzia* (D), *Diervilla* (D), *Diosma* (E), *Diplacus* (E), *Doryanthes* (E), *Duranta* (E), *Edwardsia* (E), *Eleagnus* (E), *Eriostemon* (E), *Erythrina* (D), *Escallonia* (E), *Euonymus* (E), *Exochorda* (D), *Feijoa* (E), *Felicia* (E), *Forsythia* (D), *Genista* (E), *Gordonia* (E), *Grevillea* (E), *Hakea* (E), *Habrothamnus* (E), *Heliotropium* (E), *Hibiscus* (E & D), *Hydrangea* (D), *Hypericum* (E), *Ilex* (E), *Inga* (E), *Lochroma* (E), *Jasminum* (E), *Kerria* (D), *Lagerstroemia* (D), *Lantana* (E), *Lasiandra* (E), *Laurus* (E), *Lavandula* (E), *Leptospermum* (E), *Ligustrum* (E), *Linum* (E), *Magnolia* (E & D), *Malus* (D), *Melaleuca* (E), *Myrtus* (E), *Nandina* (E), *Nerium* (E), *Ochna* (E), *Osmanthus* (E), *Philadelphus* (D), *Photinia* (E), *Pittosporum* (E), *Plumbago* (E), *Podalyria* (E), *Poinciana* (E), *Prostanthera* (E), *Protea* (E), *Prunus* (D), *Psidium* (E), *Punica* (D), *Rhododendron* (E), *Rhus* (D), *Rosmarinus* (E), *Russelia* (E), *Sambucus* (D), *Sesbania* (D), *Spartium* (E), *Spirea* (D), *Strelitzia* (E), *Syringa* (D), *Tamarix*, *Tecoma* (E), *Teloepa* (E), *Veronica* (E), *Viburnum* (E & D), *Westringia* (E).

Never disturb the roots of plants from pots.

Trees.

Acer (D), Acacia (E), Agonis (E), Angophora (E), Arbutus (E), Backhousia (E), Betula (D), Calodendron (E), Camphora (E), Catalpa (D), Celtis (D), Cercis (D), Dracaena (E), Erythrina (D), Eucalyptus (E), Eugenia (E), Fagus (D), Ficus (E), Fraxinus (D), Gleditschia (D), Grevillea (E), Hoheria (E), Hymenoporum (E), Jacaranda (D), Koelreuteria (D), Lagunaria (E), Liquidamber (D), Liriodendron (D), Macadamia (E), Magnolia (E & D), Melia (D), Metrosideros (E), Olea (E), Paulownia (D), Pittosporum (E), Platanus (D), Populus (D), Pyrus (D), Quercus (E & D), Salix (D), Sapium (D), Schinus (E), Sterculia (D), Tilia (D), Tristania (E), Ulmus (D), and all Conifers.

*In warm spots only and planted in late spring to escape damage by frost.

Climbers.

Akebia (D), Ampelopsis (D), Bignonia (E and D), Bougainvillea (E), Clematis (D), Cobea (E), Dolichos (E), Ficus (E), Gelsemium (E), Hardenbergia (E), Hedera (E), Jasminum (E), Lathyrus (E), Lonicera (E), Mandevilla (D), Passiflora (E), Phaseolus (E), Rhynchospermum (E), Tacsonia (E), Thunbergia (E), Wistaria (D).

Rockhampton Zone

Suitable Shrubs.

Abelia (E), Aberia (E), Acalypha (E), Aeschynanthus (E), Aloysia (D), Ardisia (E), Arduina (E), Bambusa (E), Bauhinia (E), Browallia (E), Brugmansia (E), Brunfelsia (E), Callistemon (E), Cassia (E), Cestrum (E), Clerodendron (E), Crotalaria (E), Cuphea (E), Cyphomandra (E), Doryanthes (E), Dracaena (E), Duranta (E), Erythrina (D), Eugenia (E), Eupatorium (E), Euphorbia (E), Feijoa (E), Gardenia (E), Graptophyllum (E), Grevillea (E), Habrothamnus (E), Heliotropium (E), Hibiscus (E & D), Hydrangea (E), Hypericum (E), Inga (E), Iochroma (E), Jasminum (E), Justicia (E), Lagerstroemia (D), Lasiandra (E), Ligustrum (E), Mackaya (E), Melaleuca (E), Murraya (E), Nandina (E), Nerium (E), Ochna (E), Pittosporum (E), Plumbago (E), Plumieria (D), Poinciana (E), Poinsettia (D), Psidium (E), Punica (D), Rondeletia (E), Rosmarinus (E), Russelia (E), Sesbania (D), Spirea Reevesiana (D), Strelitzia (E), Tecoma (E), Toxicophlea (E).

Trees.

Acacia podalyriaefolia (E), Agathis (E), Backhousia (E), Bambusa (E), Camphora (E), Castanospermum (E), Celtis (D), Ceratonia (E), Dombeya (E), Eleocarpus (E), Erythrina (D), Eugenia (E), Ficus (E), Flindersia (E), Grevillea (E), Hovenia (D), Jacaranda (D), Lagunaria (E), Macadamia (E), Melia (D), Millitia (E), Schinus (E), Spathodea (E), Sterculia (E & D), Tamarix (D).

Climbers.

Akebia (D), Ampelopsis (D), Antigonon (D), Beaumontia (E), Bignonia (E & D), Bougainvillea (E), Canavalia (E), Cobea (E), Dolichos (E), Ficus (E), Gelsemium (E), Hardenbergia (E), Hedera (E), Jasminum (E), Lathyrus (E), Lonicera (E), Manettia (E), Medeola (E), Passiflora (E), Phaseolus (E), Quisqualis (E), Rhynchospermum (E), Solandra (E), Solanum (E), Tacsonia (E), Thunbergia (E).

Conifers.

Araucarias Bidwillii and Cunninghamii, Cupressus Funerbris, C. Knightii, C. Lambertiana Aurea, C. Sempervirens, C. Torulosus, Podocarpus elatus, Taxodium distichum.

Sydney Zone

Suitable Shrubs.

Abelia (E), Aberia (E), Abutilon (E), Acalypha (E), Aeschynanthus (E), Aloysia (D), Amygdalus (D), Arbutus (E), Ardisia (E), Arduina (E), Aronia (D), Aucuba (E), Azalea (E & D), Bambusa (E), Bauhinia (E), Begonia (E).

If in doubt, write for advice.

Benthamia (E), Berberis (E & D), Boronia (E), Brachysema (E), Browallia (E), Brugmansia (E), Brunfelsia (E), Buddleia (E), Buxus (E), Callicarpa (D), Callistemon (E), Camellia (E), Caryopteris (D), Cassia (E), Ceanothus (E), Cerasus (E & D), Ceratostigma (D), Cercis (D), Cestrum (E), Chamaelaucium (E), Choisya (E), Chorizema (E), Clerodendron (E), Ceanothus (E), Coprosma (E), Cornus (D), Cotoneaster (E), Crataegus (E & D), Crotalaria (E), Cuphea (E), Cydonia (D), Cytisus (E & D), Daphne (E), Deutzia (D), Diervilla (D), Diosma (E), Diplacus (E), Dombeya (E), Doryanthes (E), Dracaena (E), Duranta (E), Edwardsia (E), Elaeagnus (E), Eriostemon (E), Erythrina (D), Escallonia (E), Eugenia (E), Euonymus (E), Eupatorium (E), Euphorbia (E), Exochorda (D), Feljoa (E), Felicia (E), Forsythia (D), Gardenia (E), Genista (E), Goldfussia (E), Gordonia (E), Graptophyllum (E), Grevillea (E), Habrothamnus (E), Hakea (E), Heliotropium (E), Hibiscus (E & D), Hydrangea (D), Hypericum (E), Ilex (E), Inga (E), Iochroma (E), Jasminum (E), Justicia (E), Kerria (D), Lagerstroemia (D), Lantana (E), Lasiandra (E), Laurus (E), Lavandula (E), Leonotis (E), Leptospermum (E), Ligustrum (E), Linum (E), Mackaya (E), Magnolia (E & D), Malus (D), Melaleuca (E), Montanoa (D), Murraya (E), Mussaenda (E), Myrtus (E), Nandina (E), Nerium (E), Ochna (E), Osmanthus (E), Parrotia (D), Pentapterygium (E), Philadelphus (D), Photinia (E), Pittosporum (E), Plumbago (E), Plumieria (D), Podalyria (E), Poinciana (E), Poinsettia (D), Prostanthera (E), Protea (E), Prunus (D), Psidium (E), Punica (D), Rhododendron (E), Rhus (D), Romneya (E), Rondeletia (E), Rosmarinus (E), Russelia (E), Sambucus (D), Senecio (E), Sesbania (D), Spartium (E), Spirea (D), Strelitzia (E), Syringa (D), Tamarix (D), Tecoma (E), Telopea (E), Toxicophlaea (E), Veronica (E), Viburnum (E & D).

Trees.

Acacia (E), Agathis (E), Agonis (E), Angophora (E), Backhousia (E), Bauhinia (E), Calodendron (E), Camphora (E), Casimiroa (E), Castanospermum (E), Casuarina (E), Catalpa (D), Celtis (D), Ceratonia (E), Ceratopetalum (E), Cercis (D), Erythrina (D), Eucalyptus (E), Eugenia (E), Ficus (E), Flindersia (E), Fraxinus (D), Gleditschia (D), Grevillea (E), Hoheria (E), Hovenia (D), Hymenosporum (E), Jacaranda (D), Koelreuteria (D), Lagunaria (E), Liquidambar (D), Liriodendron (D), Macadamia (E), Magnolia (E), Melaleuca (E), Melia (D), Metrosideros (E), Olea (E), Paulownia (D), Pittosporum (E), Platanus (D), Populus (D), Pyrus (D), Quercus (E & D), Salix (D), Sapium (D), Schinus (E), Stenocarpus (E), Sterculia (E), Tilia (D), Tristania (E), and practically all Conifers.

Climbers.

Akebia (D), Ampelopsis (D), Antigonon (E), Beaumontia (E), Bigonia (E & D), Bougainvillea (E), Canavalia (E), Clematis (D), Cobea (E), Dolichos (E), Ficus (E), Gelsemium (E), Hardenbergia (E), Hedera (E), Hoya (E), Ipomea (E), Jasminum (E), Lathyrus (E), Lonicera (E), Mandevilla (E), Manettia (E), Passiflora (E), Quisqualis (E), Rhyncospermum (E), Solandra (E), Solanum (E), Stigmaphyllon (E), Tacsonia (E), Thunbergia (E), Wistaria (D).

Mrs. P. is afraid that one catalogue may have been sent and someone else has pinched it, so please, for the love of Mike, send her one. H.A.P., Lidster, via Orange. 16/5/35.

I wish to thank you for the fine rose trees so excellently packed and sent with such despatch. I am sure every one of them will soon be earning their living by winning awards for me. R.C., North Ipswich, Q'ld. 27/5/35.

Please accept my sincere thanks for your 1935 catalogue, undoubtedly the best of its kind in all Australia, and I am the recipient of many from the old world and America. It is always pleasant to pass on something kind as well as true, and in a recent letter from a well-known writer on horticulture, at one time Curator of the Botanic Gardens in two states, his commentary on your annual was that "it was not only the most authoritative and reliable, but the most comprehensive of its kind in the world." Mrs. B.McK., West Fairfield. 24/5/35.

Let us help you make a safe selection for your climate.

SPECIAL ITEMS

This list is not confined to new trees or plants, but is written to draw attention, also, to the worth-while varieties which are not receiving the attention due to their worth. Each year we import novelties from many different countries and are testing out scores of varieties to determine their suitability to Australian climates and their value to gardeners generally. The experience gained in this respect is always at the call of our clients and we will gladly comment on any variety when desired. The plants not in stock will be procured if at all possible, and any varieties not available in Australia will be imported on a commission basis.

E—Evergreen. D—Deciduous, while the approximate height in feet at maturity follows.



Millettia caffra

ACER DAVIDII, D.20.—A new and distinct Maple with large, undivided leaves, which are red in spring and again in autumn before they fall. H.M.Mts. and the hills round Sydney. 2/6 each.

ACER NEGUNDO CALIFORNICA AUREA, D.20.—A golden variety of a strong growing form of Acer Negundo. The leaves are larger than the other variegated forms and are a uniform colour throughout, having no green in their make up. H.M.Mts. 2/6 each.

ACER TRIFIDUM, D.20.—A small growing tree of fairly rapid growth. In spring the young foliage is tinted with red and the leaves again become tinted with pink and red in autumn. H.M.Mts.S. 2/6 each.

AGATHIS ROBUSTA, E.40.—Queensland Kauri. A handsome foliated tree suitable for parks and large gardens. B.R.S. only. 3/6 each.

AMYGDALUS WINTER FLOWERING, D.12.—The red and pink Winter Flowering Peaches introduced by us a few years ago have proved wonderfully successful, blooming as they do fully a month ahead of the old double flowering sorts. We now offer a white form of the above which we are sure will prove equally as popular as the other early flowering varieties. A.M.P.S. 2/6 each.

ARAUCARIA COOKII, E.50.—A beautiful tree in the early stages with drooping branchlets. The mature tree resembles the Norfolk Island Pine, but is not nearly so spreading. A.B.M.P.R.S. 2/6 each.

Prune after flowering for most shrubs.

ASTERS (Perennial).—The following have been selected from a large collection recently imported by us and promise to be a big improvement on most of the older sorts. 1/- each, except where otherwise priced.

Acme.—Very large pale lavender flowers.

Barr's Pink.—Mauve-carmine flowers. The best of its colour. 1/6 each.

Herman Lons.—Large lavender blue.

Silver Spray.—Small white flowers.

AZALEA.—The following varieties of Kurume Azaleas are recent importations, and are all recommended as being very fine varieties:—

Bouquet Rose.—A beautiful shade of rose pink. Semi double. 2/6 each.

Debutante.—A deep salmon, paling towards the centre, with a row of tiny outer petals. 2/6 each.

Esmeralda.—Large, light pink, single flowers. 2/6 each.

Fairy Queen.—A sport from Tancho, having the same flowering habit, the blooms being of a beautiful shade of soft, clear pink. 2/6 each.

Flame.—Flame red. 2/6 each.

Kurai No Himo.—Semi-double, rosy carmine. 2/6 each.

Xmas Cheer.—Semi-double, light carmine red. 2/6 each.

BOUGAINVILLEA MRS. BUTT. This is one of the real floral treasures imported several years ago. It came to us from America under the name of B. "Crimson Lake" or "Panama," but is now generally known in England under the name given above. According to the "Gardeners' Chronicle" it was discovered in a priest's garden near Cartagena, Columbia, by Mrs. R. N. Butt, wife of the Manager of the Colonial Bank, Trinidad.

In foliage it is quite distinct from all other varieties, while the colour of the bracts is carmine crimson. The plant is most profuse in bloom, and the flowering season extends over a long period. Until thoroughly tested for ability to stand cold, it can only be recommended for climates similar to Brisbane, Rockhampton and Sydney. 3/6 each.

CAMELLIA EDWARD BILLING, E.10.—An outstanding variety from New Zealand, with large, double salmon pink flowers which shade to white at the edge of the petals. Recommended. M. & S. 2/6 each.

CAMELLIA SASANQUA, E.10.—The following are new forms of C. Sasanqua:—

Azumanishiki.—Pale pink, rather bigger and paler than Benizuri. 3/- each.

Benizuri.—Soft pink. 3/- each.

Fuji no Mine.—Double white. 3/- each.

Onigoromo.—White, with pink and red blotches round edges of petals. 3/- each.

CASSIA FISTULA, E.6.—Quite a distinct sort with its long racemes of yellow Laburnum-like flowers. Suitable for frost-free climates only. B.R.S. 2/6 each.

CEDRUS ATLANTICA GLAUCA, E.30.—A very striking tree, particularly where there is a background of darker foliage to show up its silvery colour. H.M.Mts. Grafted plants, 4/- each.

CERCIDIPHYLLUM JAPONICUM, D.40.—A large tree with drooping branches and heart shaped leaves which turn to rich red and yellow shades in autumn. H.M.Mts.S. 2/6 each.

COLEUS THYRSOIDES, E.4.—A soft wooded shrub producing large spikes of intense blue flowers during the winter months. Prefers a little shade. For frost free districts only. B.R.S. 2/6 each.

COPROSMA KIRKII, E.2.—A prostrate species with small, dark green, shiny foliage. Suitable for large rockeries or banks. H.M.Mts.S. 2/6 each.

COTONEASTER BULLATA, D.10.—A very striking shrub in autumn when carrying its bunches of large, brilliant red berries. Recommended. E. 2/6 each.

COTONEASTER HENRYANA, E.6.—A very distinct species with long leaves and spreading habit of growth. Salmon red berries in large bunches. Recommended. E. 2/- each.

COTONEASTER SEROTINA, E.10.—The most attractive of all Cotoneasters. In the early spring after growth has commenced, the leaves of the previous year develop beautiful red colourings, which, combined with the silvery green tonings of the young leaves are quite unique. A little later the bush is covered with bunches of white flowers, and in the autumn the pendulous branches are weighed down with their masses of bright red berries. We can recommend this with every confidence. E. 2/- each.

CRATAEGUS SPATHULATA, D.20.—One of the finest of the deciduous Hawthorns, the purple red berries literally covering the plant and remaining long after the leaves have fallen. A.H.M.Mts.P.S. 2/6 each.

CYTISUS C. E. PEARSON, D.6.—Wings wallflower-red tipped with old rose. Standards buff apricot shaded with red on the reverse. A.H.M.Mts.P.S. 2/6 each.

CYTISUS DALLIMOREI, D.6.—An unusual shade of vieux-rose, very distinct and attractive. A.H.M.Mts.P.S. 2/6 each.

Prune flowering peaches differently.

- CYTISUS HIBERNIA, D.6.**—Wings orange-scarlet shaded with rose, standards rose tinted. A showy variety. A.H.M.Mts.P.S. 2/6 each.
- CYTISUS LADY MOORE, D.6.**—Wings rich red, standards yellowish buff shaded with pink. A very pleasing colour combination. A.H.M.Mts.P.S. 2/6 each.
- DAPHNE GENKWA, D.4.**—This dwarf shrub is quite unlike the well-known *Daphne rubra*. The sprays of lilac coloured flowers resemble the Persian Lilac and are sweetly perfumed. H.M.Mts. and the hills round Sydney. 5/- each.
- ELEOCARPUS BAUERLINII, E.30.**—A species of Blue Berry Ash, but a larger tree than *E. cyaneus*. A very beautiful subject in flower, foliage, or berry. B.R.S. only. 2/6 each.
- ERYTHRINA ACANTHOCARPA, D.6.**—An extremely rare and beautiful variety, being the most striking colour of any *Erythrina*, scarlet with yellow tip. Dwarf habit. A.B.M.P.R.S. 3/6 each.
- ERYTHRINA HENDERSONII, D.12.**—This beautiful Coral Tree resembles *E. cristagalli* in habit, being slightly more compact and producing long spikes of salmon red flowers two or three times during the season. A specimen tree growing in the nursery has been a source of admiration to visitors but unfortunately until recently we have not been able to propagate it. However, we were able to obtain a few seeds, and those of the resulting plants which have so far flowered have all proved true to type. A.B.M.P.R.S. 2/6 each.
- ERYTHRINA HUMEII, D.6.**—One of the best of the dwarf *Erythras*, the growth being compact and bushy and the bright red flowers stand up on erect spikes well above the foliage. A.B.M.P.R.S. 2/6 each.
- GALPHIMIA GLAUCA, E.5.**—An attractive, evergreen shrub, with spikes of yellow flowers. B.R.S. 2/6 each.
- GARDENIA THUNBERGII, E.5.**—Large, tubular, single white flowers which are very sweetly scented. This variety is particularly slow growing and only very small plants are available. A.B.M.P.R.S. 2/6 each.
- HYDRANGEAS.**—In recent years a wonderful improvement has been made in the *Hydrangea*. Some hundreds of varieties have been put on the market, and most of these have been a vast improvement on the old *Hydrangea hortensis*. The two sorts which in our opinion stand out from all the others are Nixe and Caroline. Where grown in an iron-free soil, Nixe is a most striking shade of red, while Caroline, which has large fringed pips, comes a glorious deep blue in an acid soil. These two varieties are recommended with every confidence. 2/6 each.
- KNIPHOFIA F. CROMMELIN, E.**—In recent years considerable improvement has been made in the Red Hot Pokers, both in colour and habit. Many people, while admiring the old types, considered them too large for an ordinary garden. In *F. Crommelin* we have a variety which overcomes this objection, as it does not grow more than about 2 ft. 6 inches high. The flowers are orange-red with a shading of salmon, and are borne profusely in spring. E. 1/6 each.
- LIBOCEDRUS DONIANA, E.20.**—A very rare and distinct type of conifer, with narrow upright growth, and crinkled leaves. H.M.Mts.S. 5/- each.
- LONICERA HILDEBRANDTII, E.**—A novel and distinct Chinese Honeysuckle. Large, shining green leaves, and unusually long, tubular flowers, which are cream at first but deepening to a rich golden yellow. Delightfully fragrant. A.B.H.M.P.R.S. 2/6 each.
- MILLETIA CAFFRA, E.12.**—A rare shrub or small tree of spreading habit. In the spring it is very conspicuous when covered with its spikes of rosy-purple pea-shaped flowers. B.R.S. 3/6 each.
- PAEONIA MOUTAN.**—Owing to disappointments through plants from previous importations being untrue to colour, we have decided not to send them out this year until they have flowered. This will of necessity mean that the bulk of them will not be available till the spring flowering. Orders will be booked in rotation and plants will be sent as available. 7/6 each.
- PARROTIA PERSICA, D.15.**—A very rare shrub or small tree with magnificent foliage effects in yellow, red, and pink during the autumn months. The plants are rather slow growing in their first few years. Highly recommended. H.M.Mts.S. 5/- each.
- PENTAPTERYGIIUM SERPENS, E.3.**—This beautiful shrub bears tubular scarlet flowers, which hang from the under side of the arching branches. The young shoots, which are tinged with red, make an added attraction. Requires partial shade and a lime free soil. B.P.S. 2/6 each.
- PICEA PUNGENS GLAUCA, KOSTER'S VARIETY, E.**—An outstanding form of the Blue Spruce which is greatly in demand in Europe and America, but so far is almost unknown in this country. The colour of the whole plant is a clear, silvery blue, and combined with its symmetrical habit, would form a dominating feature in any landscape, but particularly when backed by darker masses. The plants we are offering are shapely specimens established in 12 inch pots. Supply limited. £2/2/- each.

Carefully select according to climate.

- PISTACIA CHINENSIS**, D.20.—Trees which produce coloured foliage in autumn are always in great demand, and the *Rhus succedanea* has for some time been most popular. Owing, however, to it causing serious skin trouble, the *Rhus* is being condemned by many authorities. In *Pistacia chinensis*, however, we have a rival excelling all the charm of *Rhus* without any ill effects from handling foliage or plants. *Pistacia* is considerably like *Rhus* in appearance, grows into a bushy shrub or tree, and is eminently suited to small gardens in all climates. Highly recommended. E. 2/6 each.
- PLECTRANTHUS SACCATUS**, E.2.—A small leaved, soft wooded plant which in autumn is covered with spikes of lavender-blue flowers. Prefers semi-shade. B.M.P.S. 2/- each.
- POPULUS YUNNANENSE**, D.30.—A recently introduced Chinese species, which is bound to become popular when better known. The growth is very rapid, and the large, handsome leaves have a distinct red veining. A.H.M.Mts.P.S. 2/6 each.
- QUERCUS MACRANTHERA**, D.30.—A particularly large-leaved species from Persia. The individual leaves are over 12 inches long and four to five inches broad. They often colour beautifully during the autumn months, and finally turn brown and remain on the branches till pushed off by the new foliage. H.M.Mts.S. 5/- each.
- SOLANDRA NITIDA**, E.—A very rare and beautiful climbing plant. The deep yellow flowers are fully one foot in length and open to a wide mouth six to eight inches across from which the popular name of Golden Cup is taken. The plants are very susceptible to frost injury and require a warm sheltered position in the B.R. & S. climates. 2/- each.
- SPATHODEA CAMPANULATA**, E.30.—The West African Tulip Tree. A tender subject, suitable only to tropical climates, where its masses of orange scarlet flowers make it a most conspicuous tree. B. & R. 2/6 each.
- STERCULIA ACERIFOLIA**, D.30.—The Illawarra Flame Tree is universally admired when in flower in December, but many people are averse to planting them owing to the length of time that elapses before flowering. To overcome this difficulty, we have grafted a number of plants, which from our experience with the grafted Hybrid Kurrajong, leads us to confidently anticipate their flowering at a much younger stage. 3/- each.
- SYRINGA CHARLES SARGENT**, D.8.—An outstanding variety with large trusses of individual pips of a clear lilac colour. Recommended. H.M.Mts.S. 2/6 each.
- SYRINGA PAUL THIRION**, D.8.—Carmine buds opening to large, double, rosy-claret flowers. A very promising variety. 2/6 each.
- SYRINGA THUNBERG**, D.8.—Bright blue, double flowers in large trusses. A very pleasing colour. H.M.Mts.S. 2/6 each.
- THEVETIA NERIIFOLIA**, E.6.—A bushy shrub with long, narrow leaves and yellow, bell-shaped flowers. B.R.S. 2/6 each.
- ULEX EUROPEUS FL. PL.**, E.4.—A double flowered form of the English Gorse. This dense growing shrub is a particularly striking object in the late winter and early spring when the whole plant is covered with clear, golden yellow, pea-shaped flowers. The plant never seeds, so there is no danger of it spreading like the common Gorse. Will thrive in dry situations. Hardy everywhere. 2/- each.
- VIBURNUM BUDDLEIFOLIUM**, D.6.—A recent introduction from China, having long downy leaves and heads of white flowers, followed by bunches of black berries. H.M.Mts. S. 2/6 each.
- WATSONIA LESLEY CARSON**.—A distinct advance in these hardy and decorative bulbs. The large, wide open flowers are a beautiful shade of soft salmon pink. This variety was raised by the late Mr. Duncan Carson and before his death was given to us for distribution. 1/6 each.
- WIDDRINGTONIA SCHWARTZII**, E.—An uncommon South African conifer with glaucous green cypress-like foliage. A.M.P.S. 5/- each.
- ZELKOVA ACUMINATA**, D.50.—A graceful, spreading tree, somewhat resembling the Elm and having beautiful autumn foliage. H.M.Mts.S. 2/6 each.

DWARF CONIFERS.

Suitable for rockeries, tubs and small gardens.

- RETINOSPORA filifera compacta**, E.3.—A compact form with slender drooping branchlets. A.H.M.Mts.P.S. 5/- each.
- THUYA FROEBELLI**, E.3.—A dwarf, rounded type, with green foliage. Very suitable for tub work. H.M.Mts.S. 5/- each.
- THUYA OCCIDENTALIS LITTLE GEM**, E.3.—Compact, dark green form of fairly wide growth. H.M.Mts.S. 5/- each.
- THUYA PYRAMIDALIS**, E.8.—A narrow, upright grower which is sure to become popular. H.M.Mts.S. 5/- each.
- THUYA RECURVA RHEINGOLD**, E.3.—One of the most beautiful of the dwarf conifers. The habit is dwarf and compact and the golden foliage becomes tinted with bronze during the winter months. H.M.Mts.S. 5/- each.
- THUYOPSIS DOLOBRATA NANA**, E.3.—Beautiful compact shrub, with upright branches, resembling some of the *Selaginellas*. H.M.Mts.S. 5/- each.

Pistacia Chinensis is gorgeous in Autumn.

TREES AND SHRUBS

GENERAL LIST.

E.—Evergreen.

D.—Deciduous.

The numbers following give the average height in feet at maturity for plants grown in ordinary soil, and must be taken as a rough guide only. When not specified the variety may be considered as hardy in all Australian climates.

- | | s. d. | | s. d. |
|--|-------|--|-------|
| ABELIA. —(After Dr. Abel, a noted physician). Summer. | | Baileyana , E.20.—Named after the late Mr. F. M. Bailey, Government Botanist of Queensland, but commonly known as Cootamundra Wattle. It is the best variety for garden purposes. The plant is beautiful either in silver leaf or golden bloom. Winter | 1 3 |
| rupestris , E.4.—Pink and white flowers | 2 0 | cyanocephalla (blue leaved), E.20.—A tall growing variety with drooping branches and long pendulous spikes of bloom. Spring. A.B.M.P.S. | 1 6 |
| ABERIA. —(After Mt. Aber in Abyssinia). | | dealbata (Dealbatus, white-washed) E.30.—The branches appear as if dusted with chalk. This variety is grown in the South of France for the cut flower trade, and is sold as "Mimosa." Also called the Tasmanian Silver Wattle. Lemon yellow flowers. Winter | 1 3 |
| caffra , E.12.—Kaffir Apple. A thorny plant used for tall hedges. A.B.M.P.R.S. Plants in pots | 1 9 | decurrens , variety <i>mollissima</i> , E.20.—A popular form of the well-known Black Wattle of the Sydney district, but valuable because the blooms are produced in the summer. | 1 3 |
| ABUTILON (An Arabic Name).—These hardy and showy shrubs are commonly known as "Chinese Lanterns." Regular pruning after flowering will ensure compact growth, and in variegated sorts any branch reverting to green foliage should be cut away as soon as noticed, as otherwise the whole plant may return to its original green colour. Spring to Autumn. A.B.M.P.S. | | decurrens , variety <i>normalis</i> , E.20.—The Queen Wattle of New South Wales, producing typical yellow flowers in the Spring months | 1 3 |
| Boule de Nieve (Ball of Snow) E.6.—Pure white | 1 9 | elata (Tall), E.30.—One of the finest Wattles for street planting. Commonly called Cedar Wattle. Summer | 1 6 |
| Cloth of Gold , E.6.—Yellow .. | 1 9 | podalyriaefolia (<i>Podalyria</i> leaved), E.15.—The Queensland Silver Wattle. One of the very best, with beautiful silvery foliage and large, deep yellow flowers. Has the longest period of flowering of any Wattle. In great demand for the cut flower trade. Strongly recommended. Winter. A.B.M.P.R.S. | 1 3 |
| Emperor , E.4.—Dark crimson .. | 1 9 | pyncnantha , Golden Wattle, E.20.—The leaves of this wattle are much broader than in other varieties. Though found also in Victoria and part of N.S.W., it is sometimes known as South Australian Wattle. A.H.M.Mt.P. | 2 0 |
| Rosaeflorum , E.4. Rosy pink .. | 1 9 | saligna , E.15.—The Golden Wreath Wattle of Western Australia. A graceful, quick-growing tree, with long | |
| Sawitzii , E.3.—Small flowers, but green leaves margined with white are its main attraction | 1 9 | | |
| Souvenir de Bonn , E.10.—Foliage regularly margined silvery white; flowers orange, veined scarlet | 1 9 | | |
| Sydney Belle , E.6.—Rich yellow, with large blooms of good shape | 1 9 | | |
| vexillarium variegata , E.3.—Small dull crimson flowers with yellow edged petals. Variegated foliage and prostrate growth usually | 1 9 | | |
| ACACIA . Wattle.—Some of the original varieties were armed with spines and this prompted the name "Akazo" (to sharpen), from which we get the name of one of the most extensive genus of plants known. The Australian varieties are all evergreen, and included amongst them are some very beautiful subjects. They should be pruned after flowering, and careful watch kept on branches and trunk for borers, which, if not checked, will ultimately kill the tree. Unless otherwise mentioned, suitable for all climates. | | | |
| Accola , E.20.—A very beautiful narrow leaved variety. Early and one of the best | 1 6 | | |

Hardy everywhere where climates are not marked.

	s. d.
slender leaves and masses of golden yellow flowers. Spring	1 3
spectabilis (Showy), E.10.—A good variety where space is not sufficient for the larger growing sorts. Spring	1 6
<i>We can also supply the fol- lowing varieties:— decora, glaucescens, longifolia, loph- antha and prominens, each ..</i>	
	1 6
ACALYPHA (Akalepe, a nettle), marginata , E.6.—The Fijian Fire plant. A handsome foliated shrub, with brown red leaves margined crimson. Very susceptible to frost. B.R.S.	2 0
ACER. Maple.—In olden times when pikes and lances were the order of the day, Maple wood was greatly used, and it was given its botanical name, "Acer," meaning hard or sharp, in particular reference to its use for the weapons mentioned. In this class are some of the most beautiful foliage trees grown. The flowers are quite insignificant.	
campestris , D.30. The English Maple.—H.M.Mt.S.	2 0
Davidii. —See Special Items.	
ginнала , D.15. — Particularly vivid in Autumn, with its reddish brown foliage. H.Mts.	2 6
negundo , D.40. Box Elder. Light green leaves. H.M.Mt.S.	2 0
negundo argentea variegata , D.15.—A silver leaved form of <i>Acer negundo</i> . H.M.Mt.S.	2 6
negundo aurea variegata , D.15. —A golden form with the same habit as the green leaved type. H.M.Mts.S.	2 6
negundo californica aurea .— See Special Items.	
platanoides , D.30. Norway Maple.—Foliage turns yellow in autumn. H.M.Mt.S.	2 0
polymorphum (poly, many, mor- phum, a shape), D.12. Japanese Maple.—A beautiful tree for hedges or specimens; specially recommended where rich Autumn foliage is de- sired. H.M.Mt. and in sheltered places in Sydney. Seedlings	2 0
saccharinum , D.30.—The Sugar Maple. One of the finest of the large growing Maples, the autumn tints being particu- larly vivid. H.M.Mts.	2 6
trifidum. —See Special Items.	
Other Maples in stock in- clude the following: <i>colchi- cum aureum</i> 2/6, <i>pseudo</i>	



Callistemon Salignus

	s. d.
<i>platanus</i> 2/-, <i>Leopoldi</i> 2/6, <i>Virginicum rubrum</i> 2/6, <i>Vir- ginicum Vieri laciniatum</i> 2/6. H.M.Mt.	
ADENANDRA. —A small shrub from South Africa. A.B.M. P.R.S.	
uniflora , E.2.—Pale pink flowers	2 0
ADHATODA. —(Its native name). duvernoia , E.10.—A rather ten- der evergreen shrub produc- ing terminal bunches of white flowers in Summer. B.R.S.	
	2 0
vasica , E.10.—A compact grow- ing shrub bearing flowers somewhat similar to the pre- vious variety but with purple markings on the otherwise white flowers. B.R.S.	2 0
AESCHYNANTHUS. —(From <i>aischuno</i> , to be ashamed; and <i>anthos</i> , a flower.)	
grandiflorus , E.3.—A tender dwarf shrub producing on the end of arching branches flowers of a red and orange colour. B.R.S.	2 0
AESCULUS. —(A name given by Pliny to a sort of oak having an edible fruit). Horse Chestnut. These are suitable for H. & Mts. in good deep soil.	

Carefully study the Climate Map.

**Olea europea as a street tree**

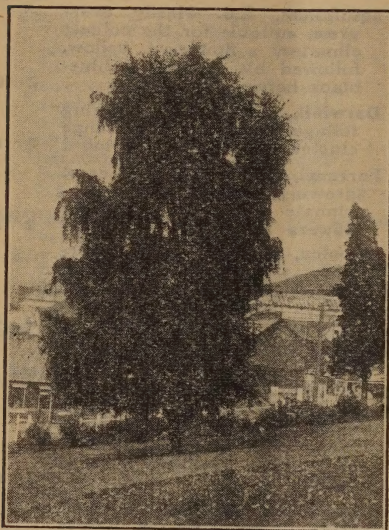
- | | s. | d. |
|--|----|----|
| hippocastanum, D.40. — The common Horse Chestnut. White flowers in spring, followed by showy foliage | 2 | 6 |
| rubicunda, D.30. — A pink flowered form from North America | 2 | 6 |
| AGATHIS robusta. —See Special Items. | | |
| AGONIS. —(Agon, a gathering or collection, referring to the number of seeds.) | | |
| flexuosa (flexible), E.15. —A hardy tree from Western Australia with a pleasing weeping habit and attractive white flowers. Summer. A.B.H.M.P.S. | 2 | 0 |
| ALEURITES. —(from the Greek word signifying floury.) | | |
| Fordii, E.20. —A fine ornamental tree producing fruit from which is extracted the Tung Oil of commerce. The nuts are extremely poisonous and care should be taken that they are not allowed within the reach of children. A.B.M.P.R.S. | 2 | 6 |
| ALLSPICE. —See Calycanthus. | | |
| ALMOND (Flowering). — See Amygdalus. | | |
| ALOYSIA. —(Named in honour of a Spanish Queen.). Now known as Lippia. | | |
| citriodora, D.8. Lemon scented verben. The plant requires to be pruned every winter in order to be kept bushy. Summer | 1 | 9 |
| AMYGDALUS. —(Amyssos, to lacerate, referring to the corrugated seeds.) | | |
| persica (Persian), D.12. —Double flowering Peach. These fine spring flowering shrubs should be pruned quite differently from the fruiting varieties, as flower alone is wanted. After the bloom is over, prune hard back to bare main branches. We can supply in pink, red, white, and striped. Spring. A.H.M. Mt.P.S. | 2 | 0 |
| New Winter Flowering Peaches, D.12. —Commence flowering about the end of July or early August, and are finished when the ordinary varieties come into bloom, thus prolonging the blooming season. The colours available are red, pink and white, and are worthy of a place in any garden where the blossoms are not injured by heavy frost. A.M.P.S. Red and pink | 2 | 0 |
| White (see Special Items) .. | 2 | 6 |
| Pollardi, D.15. —A single pink flowering variety, blooming before the double flowered peaches. Very attractive in early Spring. A.M.P.S. | 2 | 0 |
| ANDROMEDA. — (Named after the daughter of Cepheus, who was rescued from the sea monster by Perseus). | | |
| japonica, E.3. —Dwarf shrub allied to the Erica and Rhododendron families, and requiring moist shady positions and peaty soil. The white bell shaped flowers in long spikes are very attractive. H.M.Mts. Spring . | 2 | 6 |
| ANGOPHORA. —(Aggos a vessel, phero to bear, alluding to the shape of the fruit.) | | |
| lanceolatus, E.40. —The so-called "red gum" of the Sydney district. The bark is reddish pink, and the young shoots provide the red "gum tips" which in recent years have become so popular for decoration. A.B.M.P.S. | 1 | 6 |
| APPLE (Flowering). —See Malus. | | |
| APRICOT (Flowering). — See Prunus mume. | | |
| ARALIA. —(Meaning unknown.) | | |
| japonica, E.6. —A handsome shrub with broad, glossy green leaves. A.H.M.Mts.S... .. | 2 | 0 |
| ARBUTUS. —In Celtic "Arboise" means sour, stringent fruit, and it is generally considered to be the origin of this name. Unedo is said by Pliny to have been so-called from unum edo, "I eat one" but never a second. | | |

Our recommendations are the result of extensive investigation.

- s. d.
- unedo, E.10.—Irish Strawberry tree. — White flowers, resembling Lily of the Valley, followed by red fruits. Recommended as a splendid evergreen. In warm climates this plant is only a shrub, but in colder temperatures grows to a small tree. Autumn. A.H.M.Mt. P.S. 2 0
- ARDISIA.—(Ardes, a point. The anthers are like tiny spears.)
- crenulata (Full of Notches), E.2.—A beautiful pot plant producing crimson berries in winter. B.R.S. 2 0
- ARQUINA.—Pietro Arduini, Curator of the Botanic Gardens, (Padua.)
- bispinosa grandiflora (Two spined, large flowered), E.6.—Cape plum. Strongly scented white flowers followed by edible fruit. Dark green leaves. Makes a compact shrub, very suitable for shrubby or large border. Spring. A.B.M.P.R.S. 2 0
- ARONIA.—(A modification of Aria.)
- arbutifolia (Arbutus leaved), D.4.—A dwarf growing deciduous shrub closely related to the Pyrus or Pear family. Valued for the coloured foliage and bunches of attractive red berries freely produced during the Autumn months. A.H.M.Mts.P.S. 2 0
- ASTERS (Perennial).—See Special Items and Herbaceous Plants.
- AUCUBA.—(The native Japanese name.) H.M.Mts.S.
- japonica, E.6.—Large dark green foliaged shrubs suitable for growing under trees or in a large bush house. Only the plants producing female flowers berry, and then only if a pollen-bearing plant is close by.
- Male (or pollen-bearing) plants 2 0
- Female (or berry-bearing) plants 2 0
- japonica aurea, E.4.—The Gold Dust Tree.—Beautiful golden variegated foliage. Should be grown in shade to preserve the full beauty of the leaves 2 0
- AZALEAS.—See Special Items and separate section.
- BACKHOUSIA.—After James Backhouse of York.
- citriodora, E.15.—A native of Queensland.—This tree promises to be the foundation of an extensive industry in this country, as its leaves provide an oil containing
- s. d.
- 93 per cent. citral, which is used to flavour Lemon Oil, and is an important constituent of Violet perfume. Spring. A.B.M.P.R.S. 2 0
- BAMBUSA.—(Bambos its Indian name.)
- Alphonse Karri, E.6.—A dense growing variety with yellow and green striped stems ... 2 0
- Arundinaria Hindsii, E.15.—A slender growing ornamental variety of Bamboo suitable for tubs or specimens 2 0
- Arundinaria Hindsii graminea, E.10.—A small-leaved form of the preceding variety .. 2 0
- Arundinaria Simoni, E.15.—A strong erect variety with handsome deep green foliage
- auricoma, E.2.—An extremely dwarf golden foliaged variety suitable for hedges and dwarf specimen plants 2 0
- japonica, E.12.—A free growing green leaved variety forming elegant specimens and providing excellent stakes for the flower garden 2 0
- ruscifolia, E.2.—Dwarf tufted species with dark green leaves 2 0
- BANANA (Ornamental). — See Musa.
- BARBERRY.—See Berberis.
- BAUERA.—Named after Francis and Ferdinand Bauer.
- rubrioides, E.3.—A dainty native shrub which bears quantities of small pink flowers in spring. Prefers a moist position. H.M.Mts.S. 2 0
- BAUHINIA.—Named in honour of two brothers, John and Casper Bauhin, both famous botanists in the 16th century. The twin leaves on these plants make this name very appropriate. Spring.
- alba, E.15.—A beautiful white flowering tree, rather tender except in warm climates. B.R.S. 2 0
- Galpinii, E.8.—A very fine brick red variety from Natal, blooming for a long time in the summer. B.R.S. 2 6
- purpurea, E.15.—Large rosy purple flowers; beautiful, A.B.P.R.S. 2 0
- BEAUCARNEA.
- recurvata, E.10.—A Dracaena like plant with long, recurving leaves and useful for pedestal or pot culture. B.R.S. 2 6
- BEECH.—See Fagus.
- BEGONIA.—(Mons. Begon was a French Patron of Botany.) Although Begonias are generally listed as bush house plants, the tall tree-growing varieties are extensively planted in the garden, and are therefore listed

	s.	d.		s.	d.
here with Shrubs. They require shelter from strong winds and partial shade but are hardy in all climates except Hobart. M. & Mt. if planted in frost free positions. Spring to Autumn.			aquifolium, E.6.—Hardy evergreen suitable for the coldest climates, flowers yellow, followed by masses of blue-black berries. Spring	2	0
carnea, E.8.—Large pale green leaves and great bunches of rosy pink flowers	1	0	Darwinii, E.6.—Dark shining foliage, with rich orange clusters of flowers. Spring .	2	0
corallina, E.8.—Leaves edged red, flowers rich scarlet	1	0	Fortunei, E.5. — An erect growing variety with large pinnate foliage. Yellow flowers in Spring	2	0
Credneri, E.4.—Leaves bronzy green, downy. Pink flowers	1	0	japonica, E.8.—A hardy evergreen shrub with extra large prickly foliage and producing in Spring yellow flowers followed by purple berries .	2	0
Ingrami, E.3.—Medium sized shiny green foliage with bunches of pleasing pink flowers which are produced in great profusion	1	0	Pirate King, D.5.—A hybrid variety with bright red berries	2	0
lucerna, E.6.—One of the large leaved type and after the style of President Carnot or Smithii. The flowers are rich red and are produced in large pendant sprays	1	0	sargentiana, E.8.—Yellow flowers, followed by sprays of black berries. Long, yellow thorns and beautiful autumn foliage	2	0
metallica, E.4.—A fairly large leaved sort producing bunches of soft pink flowers	1	0	stenophylla, E.6.—Large quantities of small yellow flowers in Spring	2	0
Smithii, E.6.—Bronze foliage, thickly spotted white, large pink flowers	1	0	Thunbergii, D.4.—The foliage of this variety turns to a purplish red in Autumn. The flowers are yellow, followed by red berries	1	6
BENTHAMIA (George Bentham, a most distinguished English botanist).—Spring.			Thunbergii atropurea, D.4. We consider this the most outstanding of all Berberis. The Spring foliage is like the purple-leaved plum, lightening slightly in the summer, and finally in late autumn taking on intense autumn colourings. Like Thunbergii, it has yellow flowers in the Spring and red berries in the Autumn	2	0
fragifera (Strawberry fruited.) E.12.—Himalayan Strawberry Tree. The flowers are creamy pink, two inches across, and are followed by scarlet fruit. Recommended. H.M.Mt.S. .	2	0	Wilsonae, E.4.—Golden yellow flowers in Summer followed by red berries in Autumn. Requires pruning to keep it bushy	2	0
BERBERIS. —(Berberys is its Arabian name). Barberry. Following legislation in other parts of the world, New South Wales has now outlawed the common European Barberry, B. vulgaris and its varieties. The action is rendered necessary owing to the fact that rust spores of wheat find in this plant a host during the time wheat is not available. Eradication of growing plants is compulsory and nurserymen are prohibited from selling this form. The varieties we offer are Japanese or Chinese sorts which are free from infestation and may be planted with perfect safety. A.H.M.Mts. P.S.			BETULA. —(The Celtic name was Betu. If this is pronounced "beat you" the common name of "Birch" becomes quite patent). H.M.Mt.		
aggregata Barbarossa, D.5.—A profuse berrying form of the type with many clusters of coral red berries	2	0	alba, D.30.—Very graceful trees with more or less drooping habit. In Autumn the leaves turn yellow and the contrast with the white trunks is very effective. From	2	6
aggregata Prattii, D.5.—A hardy deciduous shrub with masses of yellow flowers, coral red berries, and beautifully tinted autumn foliage	2	0	BIRCH. —See Betula.		
			BIRD OF PARADISE FLOWER. —See Poinciana.		
			BLUE BERRY ASH. —See Eleocarpus.		
			BORONIA. —After Francis Borone, an Italian servant of Dr. Sibthorp, who was killed whilst collecting plants in Greece. Spring. H.M.Mt.P.S.		

Many new plants are being tested.



Betula alba

- elator**, E.3.—A very bushy variety producing rosy red flowers during the Spring months 2 0
- megastigma** (Large stigma), E.4.—The sweet scented brown Boronia. Should be cut hard back after flowering and well watered through the growing season 2 0
- BOTTLE BRUSH**.—See Callistemon.
- BOUVARDIAS**.—See separate section.
- BRACHYCHITON**.—See Sterculia.
- BRACHYSEMA lanceolatum**.—The Swan River Pea Bush. A hardy evergreen shrub of 3 to 4 feet, with attractive silvery grey foliage, and bright scarlet pea-shaped flowers, clustered close to the branches, in Winter and early Spring. A very desirable shrub that thrives in the most exposed of situations 2 0
- BROOM**.—See Cytisus, Genista and Spartium.
- BROWALLIA**.—(John Browallius, a friend of Linnæus.)
- Jamesoni** (Jameson's), E.6.—Orange and yellow. Blooms in great profusion. Will not stand severe frosts. Spring and Summer. B.R.S. 2 0
- BRUGMANSIA**.—Professor S. T. Brugmans was a botanical author. Angel's Trumpet.
- Knightii** (Knight's), E.8.—Large white flowers. Spring and Summer. A.B.M.P.R.S. . 2 0

sanguinea, E.4.—Reddish orange tubular blooms in Summer. Liable to injury from frost. B.R.S. 2 0

BRUNFELSIA.—Otto Brunfels was first a monk, then a physician, and later a botanist. This is a choice free flowering shrub, and quite uncommon. Very compact growth. Spring and Summer. B.R.S.

latifolia (Broad leaved), E.6.—Lavender flowers with white eye 2 0

BRUSH BOX.—See Tristania.

BUDDLEIA.—(In honour of Adam Buddle, an English collector, whose dried plant specimens are still preserved in the British Museum. Spring and Summer.)

Davidi, E.10.—Dark purple. An improved form of Magnifica 1 9

magnifica, E.10.—Dark purple . 1 9

nanhoensis, E.6. — Heliotrope. A dwarf growing form of Veitchiana 1 9

Pink Pearl, E.10.—A new shade in Buddleias. Soft mauve flowers, which in some lights give a decided pink effect .. 2 0

salviifolia, E.8.—Pale lilac flowers in late winter 2 0

Veitchiana, E.10.—The flower resembles English lilac, and is strongly scented 1 9

Distinctive shrubs producing beautiful long spikes of bloom. The pruning after flowering should never be neglected.

BUXUS (pyknos, dense, referring to the wood which is used for various instruments). Box.



Browallia Jamesonii

Oleanders are specially suited for dry climates.

- aurea variegata*, E.2.—A golden variegated form suitable for low specimens or rockery planting 2 0
- sempervirens*, E.3.—The well-known dwarf hedge plant so long associated with old English gardens, doz. 7 6
- CALLICARPA** (from kalos, beautiful; and carpos, fruit).
- chinensis*, D.10.—Bunches of small, rosy-lilac flowers with conspicuous yellow stamens in Spring, followed by small lilac berries. H.M.Mts.S. . 2 0



CALLISTEMON (Kalos, beautiful; Stemon, a stamen.) Bottle Brush.—A most appropriate name. These are excellent for planting near water, but will thrive splendidly in dry positions. Very attractive when used as a hedge. Spring. A.B.M.P.S.

- acuminata*, E.10.—Larger blooms and richer colour than lanceolatus 1 9
- coccinea*, E.15.—Scarlet 2 0
- lanceolatus*, E.10. (Lance leaved).—Scarlet 1 9
- salignus*, E.20.—A tall variety producing creamy flowers. Its main charm, however, is the very beautiful young growths of bronzy red which are quite as attractive as flowers 1 9
- CALODENDRON** (Kalos, beautiful; dendron, a tree).—The plant fully justifies its name. It is one of the finest of the African Flora. Specially suitable for avenues or single specimens in lawns.
- capense*, E.30.—The magnificent "Cape Chestnut." Large panicles of flesh coloured flowers. Highly recommended. Summer. A.B.M.P.S. 2 0

- CALYCANTHUS** (from kalyx, a calyx; and anthos, a flower).
- floridus*, D.6.—Carolina All-spice. Fragrant, purplish-brown flowers in late Spring. H.M.Mts.S. 2 6
- CAMELLIA**.—(After George Camellus or Kamel.) Compact, slow growing shrubs, eventually attaining to ten or twelve feet, and valued for their profusion of bloom in the winter. M.S. In Adelaide they require protection from heat.
- Angelo Cocchi.—White striped rose 2 6
- Aspasia.—White, pink stripes . 2 6
- Bonomiana.—White occasionally marked pink 2 6
- Candidissima. — Large pure white 2 6
- C. H. Hovey.—Dark crimson . 2 6
- Countess Callina.—Pure white . 2 6
- Dryade.—Rose 2 6
- Edward Billing.—See Special Items.
- Great Eastern.—Bright red. Semi-double 2 6
- Harriet Beecher Sheather. Salmon pink 2 6
- Isabella.—White, late flowering 2 6
- Lady Parker.—Deep rose 2 6
- Lady St. Clair.—Pale pink .. 2 6
- Metallica.—Purplish red 2 6
- Mrs. A. M. Hovey.—Pink with white blotch 2 6
- Prince Frederick William.—Light pink 2 6
- Red Pressi.—Crimson 2 6
- Red Waratah.—Bright red 2 6
- White Waratah.—White with yellow stamens 2 6
- Wrightii.—Deep rose 2 6

Sasanqua, 10.—Single pink. A small foliaged, rather smaller flowered variety than the ordinary single camellia. The plant is of a bushy, compact habit and when in bloom is an attractive shrub. One of its greatest charms is that the flower is not so stiff and formal as the usual type, but a really graceful bloom. We can also supply Single White, Single Red, and Snowflake double white 2 6

Sasanqua.—New varieties. See Special Items.

CAMPHORA (The Arabic Name).—This tree produces the camphor of commerce. A.B.M.P.R.S.

- officinalis*, E.40.—One of our very best evergreen trees; much hardier in cold climates than generally supposed. For a tall hedge or dust break on main road it is unsurpassed. May be grown everywhere, but in very dry districts requires water occasionally 1 6

- CANNAS.**—See separate section. s. d.
- CAPE CHESTNUT.**—See *Calodendron*.
- CAPE HONEYSUCKLE.**—See *Protea*.
- CAROB TREE.**—See *Ceratonia*.
- CARYOPTERIS.**—(Literally "Winged Fruit.") Summer. A.H.M. Mts.P.S.
- tangutica*, D.3.—A charming dwarf shrub with clusters of fluffy lavender flowers along the stems 2 0
- CASSIA.**—Kasia was its old Greek name
- artemisioides*, E.5.—A native shrub well worthy of cultivation. It is a dwarf, compact habit, with graceful foliage and yellow flowers abundantly produced. Winter 2 0
- Candolleana* (de Candolle, a very prominent botanist), E.10.—One of the best yellow flowering shrubs. Will not stand too much frost. Requires pruning after flowering to improve the shape of the plant. Autumn. B.M.P.R.S. 2 0
- didymobotrya*, E.8.—A particularly fine-foliaged and robust growing Cassia. The heads



Catalpa Speciosa.

- of blooms are larger than other Cassias, and the plant keeps in flower a much longer time. Brought from Egypt by the "Diggers." Spring to Autumn. B.R.S. ... 2 0
- fistula*.—See Special Items.
- tomentosa*, E.10.—A splendid winter flowering shrub with

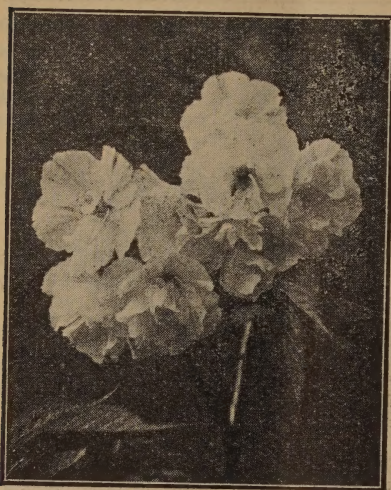
- masses of golden yellow flowers. Coming into bloom just after *C. Candolleana* has finished, it continues right through until late spring. B.M.P.R.S. 2 0
- CASTANOSPERMUM** (*Castanon*, a chestnut; *sperma*, a seed. The taste like chestnuts).—A large, spreading tree with fine foliage.
- australis*, E.30. The Moreton Bay Chestnut.—Flowers saffron. Summer. A.B.P.R.S. ... 2 0
- CASUARINA.**—(From a supposed resemblance to the drooping feathers of the Cassowary (*Casuarus*).
- Cunninghamiana*, E.40.—Scrub She Oak or River Oak. Valuable trees for river planting or avenues. The wood is greatly esteemed by bakers and is an excellent fire wood 1 9
- glauca*, E.50.—Belar. May be used for similar purposes as the preceding. Will grow in brackish swamps 1 9
- torulosa*, E.40.—Very conspicuous in the winter when the foliage turns a reddish brown 1 9
- CATALPA.**—The Indian name. Summer.
- speciosa*, D.20. (Beautiful).—White and purple. H.M.Mt.S. 2 0
- CEANOTHUS.**—A name of doubtful application. Spring. H.M.Mts.S.
- Conquete*, D.6.—Light blue ... 2 6
- divaricatus*, E.10.—Covered with blue flowers in Spring. E. ... 2 6
- Edwardsii*, E.6.—A variety raised in Melbourne, where it has taken the place of *C. Veitchii*. It has small, shiny leaves, and heads of blue flowers 2 6
- Marie Simon*, D.4.—A similar type to *C. Gloire de Versailles*, with the exception that the blooms are pink .. 2 6
- spectabilis roseus*, E.5.—A compact growing sort with pink flowers 2 6
- CEDAR.**—See *Cedrus*, *Juniperus*, or *Melia*
- CEDRELA.**—(A variation of *Cedrus*, the Cedar).
- Toona*, D.50.—A magnificent fast growing tree for warm climates. It provides an extremely valuable timber, but it was squandered in the early colonising days. In some instances it was used for packing cases. A.B.M. P.R.S. 2 0
- CELTIS.**—(The name used by Pliny for the Lotus. The association is obscure).
- australis*, D.30. — Commonly known as the Nettle Tree. This native of southern Europe is not receiving the attention due to itself for its

Coral Trees for coastal planting are worth while.

*Celtis occidentalis*

- | | s. d. | | s. d. |
|--|-------|---|-------|
| valuable ornamental qualities. It is very suitable for single specimens or avenues | 2 0 | The pods and seeds make good cattle fodder | 2 0 |
| occidentalis, D.40. —The American cousin of the preceding variety which is rather hardier and even taller growing | 2 0 | CERATOPETALUM (Keras, a horn, and petalon, a petal). | |
| CERASUS. —Said to be called after a town in Pontus in Asia. | | gummiferum, E.20. —The popular Christmas Bush; one of the very best evergreens. After flowering fully one-third of the plant should be pruned back, and, if manured the succeeding season, the flower will be greatly improved. Where the colour is not naturally rich, it may be improved by lightly scattering a handful of powdered iron sulphate on the soil in September. In October or November the plants must not suffer from drought, otherwise the bloom will fall. Summer. S. | 1 9 |
| lauro-cerasus, E.15. — Cherry laurel or English Laurel. A fine hedge plant. Spring. H.M.Mt.S. | 1 6 | CERATOSTICMA. | |
| lusitanica, E.15. — Portugal Laurel. H.M.Mt.S. | 2 0 | Willmottiae, D.3. —A rare and beautiful shrub discovered in China by Mr. E. H. Wilson in 1908. It is allied to Plum-bago and produces deep sky blue flowers over a long season. This is a very welcome addition to the list of blue flowering shrubs. Highly recommended. Hardy everywhere | 1 9 |
| CERASUS JAPONICA. —Japanese flowering Cherries. Spring. | | CERCIDIPHYLUM japonicum. — See Special Items. | |
| Apple Blossom, D.10. —Large, semi-double, clear pink flowers produced in clusters | 2 6 | CERCIS. —The Scriptural Judas Tree is Siliquastrum. Spring. | |
| hizakura, D.10. — Semi-double rosy pink flowers | 2 6 | siliquastrum, D.15. —Red. A.H. M.Mt.P.S. | 2 0 |
| J. H. Veitch, D.10. —Rosy pink | 2 6 | | |
| Mt. Fuji, D.10. —Semi-double white | 2 6 | | |
| Sieboldtii rosea superba, D.10. —Darker than J. H. Veitch | 2 6 | | |
| In all of these varieties the foliage is worth growing for its Autumn tints, a fact which is often overlooked. H.M.Mt., and on heavy hill land may be tried in Sydney. | | | |
| CERATONIA. —(Keraton, a horn or pod.) | | | |
| siliqua (Podded), E.20. —Carob Tree, or St. John's Bread. Requires a hot, dry climate. | | | |

"The garden should be the best room in the house."



Flowering Cherry.

- CESTRUM.**—(An old Greek name.) s. d.
nocturnum (Night flowering),
D.8.—Greenish white flowers
in Summer. A.B.P.R.S. 1 9
- CHAMAELAUCIUM.**—A name of doubtful origin.)
uncinatum, E.6.—The Geraldton Wax Flower. Autumn to Spring. It requires a well-drained position, and is frequently killed by over watering in Winter. A.M.P.S. ... 2 0
- CHERRY.** (Flowering). — See Cerasus.
- CHERRY PIE.**—See Heliotropium.
- CHIMONANTHUS.**—(Cheimon winter, anthose a flower).
fragens, D.6.—Any shrub which flowers during the winter months should be valuable from this point alone. In addition the yellow blooms are exceedingly fragrant as the name indicates. H.M.Mts.S. 2 0
- CHINESE HAWTHORN.**—See Photinia.
- CHINESE LANTERN.**—See Abutilon.
- CHINESE RAISIN.**—See Hovenia.
- CHOISYA** (In honour of M. Choisy, a Swiss botanist).
ternata (Arranged in threes, a reference to the leaves), E.4.—A pretty white flowered dwarf shrub, suitable either for hot or cold climates. Spring 2 0
- CHORIZEMA.**—(Choros, a dance; zema, a drink.)
cordatum, E.3.—A dwarf, free flowering shrub, native of Western Australia. The orange and red pea-shaped flowers are borne on long spikes produced in great profusion. A.M.P.S. 1 6
ilicifolium, E.3.—Similar to the previous variety, but the spikes are longer, and lend themselves to decoration more readily. A.M.P.S. 1 6
- CHRISTMAS BUSH.**—See Ceratopetalum.
- CISTUS** (Kiste, a box, the shape of the seed vessels.) Rock Rose.
Sunset, E.3.—Large cerise pink flowers, freely produced in the Spring. Hardy 1 9
- CITHAREXYLUM.**—(Kithara a lyre and, Xylon wood). Fiddlewood.
subserratum, E.30.—An uncommon tree producing sprays of white flowers. A.B.M.P. R.S. 2 0
- CLERODENDRON.**—(From Kleros, chance; and dendron, a tree). The reference is to the uncertainty of its medicinal qualities.)
ugandense, E.3.—Large bunches of beautiful blue blooms, which have given it the name of "Butterfly Flower." Practically deciduous in Sydney climate. B.R.S. 2 0
- CLETHRA.**—(A Greek name meaning a ladder.)
alnifolia, D.5.—Smaller in all its parts than C. arborea. Profuse flowering 2 0
arborea (Tree-like), E.10.—The Lily of the Valley Tree. H.M. Mt. Summer 2 0
- CLIANTHUS.**—(Kleios, glory; anthos, a flower.) Spring
puniceus, E.6.—New Zealand Glory Pea. Pink. Requires pruning to keep it shapely and growing well. A.H.M. Mt.P.S. 2 0
- COLEUS thyrsoides.**—See Special Items.
- COPROSMA.**—
Baueriana, E.8.—Splendid hedge plant for hot, dry climates or sea front 1 9
Baueriana variegata, E.6.—Leaves heavily margined creamy yellow 2 6
Kirkii.—See Special Items.
- CORAL TREE.**—See Erythrina.
- CORNUS.**—(Cornu a horn, referring to the tough wood). Dogwood.
Amomum, D.10.—A vigorous growing large shrub producing rather inconspicuous white flowers, followed by blue berries and attractive Autumn foliage. H.M.Mts.S. 2 0
florida, D.10.—The American Dogwood. The flower heads

Ceratostigma is a fine introduction.

	s. d.		s. d.
are surrounded by white bracts. Attractive Autumn foliage	3 6	crus-galli (Cock's Spur), D.12. —Flowers white, tinged red. Lovely Autumn foliage and red fruit	2 0
<i>florida rubra</i> , D.10.—This is a pink bracted form of the ordinary "Dog Wood," and an outstanding variety in every respect. A.H.M.Mts.P.S.	3 6	Hodginsii.—See under <i>Pyra-cantha</i> .	
<i>Kousa</i> , D.20.—Large creamy white bracts surrounding rather small insignificant flowers. The bracts, however, constitute the beauty of this plant in Spring, while the Autumn colours later are very attractive. A.H.M.Mts.-P.S.	2 0	<i>Mexicana</i> , D.15.—Glossy green foliage and large yellow fruit. In some climates it is almost evergreen	2 0
COTONEASTER. —(Literally Quince-like). Spring.		<i>oxyacantha</i> , D.12. (Sharp thorned).—Double crimson .	2 0
Hardy plants which give a pleasing effect when covered in berries. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.		<i>oxyacantha</i> , D.12.—Double pink	2 0
<i>applanata</i> , D.8.—Small white flowers, succeeded by bunches of bright red berries. A good berry-bearing subject	2 0	<i>oxyacantha</i> , D.12.—Double white	2 0
<i>Bullata</i> .—See Special Items.		<i>Rogersiana</i> .—See under <i>Pyra-cantha</i> .	
<i>Francheti</i> , E.10.—Handsome arching, canes heavily laden with orange-red berries in Autumn and Winter	1 9	<i>Rogersiana flava</i> .—See under <i>Pyra-cantha</i> .	
<i>Henryana</i> .—See Special Items.		<i>Smithii</i> , D.15.—An attractive small tree, with large red berries and striking Autumn foliage	2 6
<i>horizontalis</i> , D.2.—Spreading, prostrate habit, red berries and autumn foliage	2 0	<i>spathulata</i> .—See Special Items	
<i>pannosa</i> , E.12.—Long slender branches covered with silvery foliage, and producing white flowers followed by red berries in autumn. A.H.M.-Mts.P.S.	2 0	<i>yunnanensis</i> .—See under <i>Pyra-cantha</i> .	
<i>serotina</i> .—See Special Items.		CREPE MYRTLE. —See <i>Lagerstroemia</i> .	
<i>thymifolia</i> , E.3.—A dwarf, compact growing form of <i>C. microphylla</i> with tiny leaves and red berries in Winter ..	2 0	CRICKET BAT WILLOW. —See <i>Salix coerulea</i> .	
CRATAEGUS. —(Kratos, strength; referring to the extreme hardness of the wood.) Commonly called hawthorn or May, but as <i>Spirea</i> is also called "May," it leads to much confusion. Customers will avoid delay if they definitely state the correct name when ordering. Spring. A.H.M.Mts.P.S.		CROTALARIA. —Krotalon, a castanet; the seeds rattle in the pods if shaken.)	
<i>angustifolia</i> .—See under <i>Pyra-cantha</i> .		<i>laburnifolia</i> , E.8.—A unique shrub, producing spikes of greeny yellow blooms, which bear a distinct resemblance to small birds suspended by their beaks from the branch. A.B.M.P.R.S.	2 0
<i>Carrieri</i> , D.18.—Large fruit. Very showy, and with good autumn foliage. Highly recommended	2 0	CUPHEA. —(Cuphos, curved, referring to the seed pods). Summer. B.R.S.	
<i>coccinea</i> .—See under <i>Pyra-cantha</i> .		<i>lorullensis</i> , E.4.—Yellow and red	1 6
<i>cordata</i> , D.20.—A graceful foliaged variety valued for its autumnal tinted leaves. One of the best for Autumn foliage	2 0	<i>platycentra</i> , E.2.—Cigar flower. —Red, tipped white	1 6
<i>crenulata</i> .—See under <i>Pyra-cantha</i> .		CURRENT (Flowering). —See <i>Ribes</i> .	
		CYDONIA. —(Cydon, in Crete, the native place of the Quince). Spring.	
		<i>japonica</i> (Japanese).—Flowering Quince. This is the spring flowering shrub, commonly known as "Japonica." As Japan has many native plants similarly designated, it is most confusing to use only the least important name.	
		<i>nivalis</i> , D.6.—White	1 6
		<i>nivea extus coccinea</i> , D.6.—White and pink flowers on the same branch	1 6
		<i>rosea</i> , D.6.—A pleasing pink .	1 6
		<i>rubra grandiflora</i> , D.6.—A rich bright red	2 0
		<i>Sargentii</i> , D.6.—Apricot	2 0

Where seasons are mentioned, they refer to flowering periods.

**Cytisus Stenopetalus.**

- | | s. d. |
|--|-------|
| Simonii , D.4. — Large semi-double crimson flowers in Spring. Hardy | 2 0 |
| Vermilion , D.4. — Vermilion scarlet flowers of a particularly bright shade in Spring. We can also supply C. | 2 0 |
| Winter Cheer , D.4. — Orange-scarlet flowers, freely produced in late winter and early spring | 2 0 |
| Suitable for all climates except B. and R. Prune after flowering. | |
| CYPHOMANDRA . — ("Kyphoma," a hump; referring to the shape of the anthers). | |
| betacea , E.10. (Beet-like). — The Tree Tomato. The fruit is edible. Plant requires to be well staked to prevent wind blowing it over. B.R.S. | 1 9 |
| CYTISUS . Originally found in Cynthus. | |
| albus , D.4. — An attractive Broom bearing white flowers on long, slender branches. A.H.M.Mts.P.S. | 2 0 |
| Andreana , D.6. — Crimson and yellow. — A very pretty flower like the yellow broom in shape. A.H.M.Mt.P.S. | 2 0 |
| C. E. Pearson . — See Special Items. | |
| Cornish Cream , D.6. — Very delicate cream and yellow flowers similar in other respects to the other varieties. A.H.M.Mts.P.S. | 2 0 |
| Daisy Hill , D.6. — Cream ground flushed with bright rose. In other respects like the ordinary dwarf broom. A.H.M.Mts.P.S. | 2 0 |
| Dallimorei . — See Special Items. | |
| Firefly , D.6. — Yellow ground, flushed bronzy crimson. A.H.M.Mts.P.S. | 2 0 |
| hibernia . — See Special Items. | |
| laburnum , D.15. — Common Laburnum. Yellow. May be grown everywhere except B. and R. | 2 0 |
| This plant takes several years to flower. Spring. | |
| Lady Moore . — See Special Items. | |
| Lilac Time , E.5. — Produces large masses of lilac pink blooms. A.H.M.Mts.P.S. | 2 0 |
| Lord Lambourne , D.6. — Dark crimson wings and a yellow standard tipped with pink. Very handsome contrast. A.H.M.Mts.P.S. | 2 0 |
| stenopetalus , E.10. — A quick growing shrub, quite distinct from the English and Spanish Broom, bearing spikes of bright yellow flowers. Blooms the first year. Spring | 1 6 |
| DAPHNE . — The Nymph of Grecian fable. | |
| Genkwa . — See Special Items. | |
| rubra , E.3. — Red, flowers earlier than the white. By planting both varieties a longer period of flowering may be obtained. Suitable everywhere except B. & R. They dislike excessive wet Winter. | 5 0 |
| odora , E.3. — White | 5 0 |
| DASYLIRION . — (From dasys, thick, and lirion, a lily.) | |
| acrotichum , E.10. — An uncommon plant resembling a native grass tree. The innumerable leaves are tipped with tufts of white threads, which give the whole plant a unique appearance. Hardy everywhere except the coldest districts. Each | 2 6 |
| DEUTZIA . — (After J. Deutz, a Dutchman.). Wedding Bells. Spring. | |
| candidissima flora plena , D.6. — Double white | 1 3 |
| gracilis , D.2. — Single white, very dwarf grower | 1 6 |
| rosea flora plena , D.6. — Double white with pink on outside of flower | 1 6 |

Where no climate is indicated, hardy everywhere.

Pride of Rochester, D.4.—Double
white flowers. 1 6
Free flowering shrubs, valu-
able for their blooming in
early spring when other
flowers are scarce. A.H.M.
Mt.P.S.

DIERVILLA.—Discovered by Mons. Dier-
ville. (Syn. Weigela.) Spring.

Abel Carriere, D.8.—Rosy crim-
son 1 9

amabilis, D.8.—Light Pink ... 1 9

candida, D.8.—Pure white ... 1 9

conquete, D.8.—Large pink ... 1 9

Eva Rathke, D.6.—Dark crim-
son 1 9

Gloire de Bouquets, D.8.—Dark
rose 1 9

styriaca, D.8. — Lovely deep
pink tubular flowers. New ... 1 9

Hardy and beautiful Spring flow-
ering shrubs. Suitable to all cli-
mates except B.R.

DIOSMA.—(Dios, divine; Osme, odour.
Some authorities declare the claim
open to challenge. The leaves were
used by Hottentots with grease to
anoint their bodies.)

ericaoides (Erica-like), E.4.—
White 2 0

Very compact, dwarf, flowering
shrub with scented foliage. A.H.
M.P.S.

DIPLACUS.—(Dis. two; plakos, a cap-
sule.) A.M.P.S.

hybrida, E.3.—Orange buff
flowers, which, if used by
themselves, make a very fine
decoration. Summer. 1 6

Mrs. A. Scholes, E.3.—Deep
crimson flowers. Quite a dis-
tinct colour break in these
shrubs. Spring and Summer. 1 6



Diplacus hybrida



Diervilla Amabilis.

s. d.
puniceus, E.3.—Flowers similar
to above, but dark Italian red
in colour. Summer. 1 6

DOGWOOD.—See Cornus.

DOMBEYA.—(A French botanist, J.
Dombey, is responsible for this
name.)

Dregiana, E.12.—Pure white,
sweet scented blooms which
have a great attraction for
bees. Autumn. A.B.P.R.S. 2 0

Mastersi, E.12.—White. Larger
blooms than the preceding
variety, but flowers are not
so abundantly produced.
Autumn. A.B.P.R.S. 2 0

spectabilis, E.12.—A pretty pink
variety similar to Mastersi,
but flowering in early Spring.
B.R.S. 2 0

DOUBLE APPLE.—See Malus.

DOUBLE APRICOT.—See Prunus Mume.

DOUBLE CHERRY.—See Cerasus.

DOUBLE PEACH.—See Amygdalus.

DOUBLE PLUM.—See Prunus.

DORYANTHES.—(Dory, a spear; An-
thos, a flower. In allusion to the
long, straight flower stems.)

Palmeri, E.15.—The Giant Spear
Lily. Large spikes of crim-
son flowers which bend over
with their weight. B.R.S. ... 2 0

DORYPHORA.—(Literally "spear bear-
ing." The soft wood was favoured
because it was easily worked with
stone axes).

sassafras, E.30.—A native tree
with masses of attractive
white flowers and aromatic
foliage. B.R.S. 2 0

Always advise if substitutes are acceptable.

- s. d.
- DRACAENA.**—(Drakaina, a dragon.)
The milky juice when dry becomes a hard gum, very like the resinous substance called Dragon's blood. Spring. A.B.M.P.R.S.
- australis**, E.20.—New Zealand Cabbage Tree. An effective tree with a branched head of long, narrow leaves 2 0
- DURANTA.**—(Castor Durantes, a physician to Pope Sixtus V.) A.B.M.P. R.S.
- alba**, E.8.—White flowered variety sometimes used alternately with the blue for hedges, but as it is of slower growth, it is not recommended for the purpose. Summer 1 6
- Plumieri**, E.8.—Lavender flowers followed by yellow berries. This is a favourite hedge plant in Sydney, but makes a good subject for the shrubbery as well. Summer 1 6
- variegata**, E.8.—A golden margined form which is the best variegated form in this family to date. Suitable for specimens or hedges 2 0
- EDWARDSIA.**—(Sydenham Edwards, draughtsman for the Botanical Magazine.)
- microphylla** (Micros, small; phyllon, a leaf), E.20.—A very fine, yellow flowering shrub from New Zealand, where it is known as "Kowhai." Spring. H.M. Mt.S. 2 0
- ELAEAGNUS** (Eleagnos, a wild olive. The fruit somewhat resembles an olive).
- japonica macrophylla aurea variegata**, E.10.—This, being interpreted, means a Japanese variety having large golden variegated leaves. Spring .. 2 0
- ELDERBERRY.**—See Sambucus.
- ELEOCARPUS.**—(Elaiia the olive, and carpus fruit.)
- Bauerlinii.**—See Special Items.
- cyaneus** (Blue), E.20.—A striking native tree, producing clusters of white fringed flowers, followed by blue berries, which give it the name of Blue Berry Ash. A.B.M. P.R.S. 2 0
- ELM.**—See Ulmus.
- ENGLISH LAUREL.**—See Cerasus lauro-cerasus.
- ERICAS.** See separate section.
- ERIOCEPHALUS.**—(Erion, wool and Kephale, a head.)
- africanus**, E.3.—A semi-trailing shrub with silvery foliage and white flowers showing a little red in the centre. Winter. A.B.M.P.S. 1 9
- s. d.
- ERIOSTEMON.**—(Erion, wool, and stemon, stamen; referring to the appearance of the stamens.)
- neritolium** (Oleander leaved), E.3.—A beautiful native shrub with long spikes of white flowers. Does best in shady places . 2 0
- ERYTHRINA.** (Erythros, red.)—Coral Tree. A.B.M.P.R.S.
- acanthocarpa.**—See Special Items.
- Blakei**, D.8.—A small growing species somewhat after the style of crista-galli and producing long sprays of deep red flowers. Summer. 2 6
- crista-galli** (Cockscomb), D.15.—Deep scarlet. A most unique shrub. Summer 1 9
- Hendersonii.**—See Special Items.
- Humeii.**—See Special Items.
- indica**, D.30.—This is the well-known Indian Coral Tree, and is a native of tropical New South Wales, Queensland, North Australia and Asia. This Coral Tree is largely seen round Sydney flowering in winter. The Illawarra Flame Tree (*Sterculia acerifolia*) is frequently called "Coral Tree," which causes much confusion. Winter 1 9
- speciosa**, D.20.—The Coral Trees are indispensable because of their brilliant red flowers offering such a contrast to surrounding foliage. The ordinary *Erythrina indica*



s. d.

grows too large for small gardens, but this variety is recommended as being dwarfer in habit and much more brilliant when in bloom in late Winter 1 9

ESCALLONIA.—(Escallon, a Spanish traveller in South America.) A.H.M.P.S.

C. F. Ball, E.6.—A compact growing shrub with flowers of a vivid red colour 2 0

Donard Seedling, E.6.—Produces large sprays of pale pink flowers which are very decorative 2 0

Edinburgh, E.6.—Carmine pink flowers, with a darker pink reverse. Free flowering and attractive 2 0

Ingrami rosea, E.8.—A very beautiful form with tall, graceful habit, producing long sprays of pink flowers. Recommended 2 0

macrantha (Large flowered.), **E.8.**—Pink; recommended for hedges, quick growing 1 9

montevidiensis (Monte Video), **E.10.**—White flowers in bunches on long stems. Autumn 2 0

Slieve Donard, E.6.—A small leaved shrub, having long arching canes wreathed along the entire length with bunches of rosy pink flowers 2 0

EUCALYPTUS.—(Eu, well; Kalypto, covered. Referring to the cap sealing the flower envelope.)

botryoides (botrys, a bunch of grapes; oides like), **E.60.**—One of the best for planting for shelter trees 1 0

calophylla, E.20. Large, with heads of creamy white flowers 1 6

calophylla rosea, E.20.—A beautiful rosy pink flowering gum blooming earlier than the Scarlet West Australian, Summer. 1 6

citriodora, E.60. Lemon scented Gum.—A very valuable essential oil is being distilled from the leaves of this variety. It promises to provide a new industry in this country 1 6

corynocalyx, E.60.—Sugar Gum. Largely planted for fodder and shelter purposes. Not suitable for moist climates . 1 3

ficifolia (Fig-leaved), **E.15.**—The scarlet Gum of Western Australia. This variety is the leading feature in King's



Fraxinus oxycarpa

s. d.

Park, Perth. Prof. E. H. Wilson, Assistant Director of the Arnold Arboretum, describes the Scarlet Gum as follows:—"California and other parts of the world enjoying a similar climate, are indebted to Western Australia for the red-flowered *Eucalyptus ficifolia*, truly a jewel beyond price among lesser trees. Had Western Australia given no other treasure to the world than this exquisite gem, it would be entitled to a warm place in the affection of all flower-lovers." Summer. 1 6

Special attention is drawn to the fact that in this variety, *E. calophylla rosea* and *sideroxylon rosea*, there is only one known means of propagating, viz., by seeds. As it is quite impossible to control the bees and wind in the distribution of pollen, it can never be guaranteed that these varieties will always flower true to the colour of the parent trees. White flowers will occasionally be produced on a small proportion of the young plants, and varying shades of orange, scarlet and crimson on the balance. The greatest care is taken in procuring seed, but we cannot give any guarantee, and make all sales subject to the above uncertainty.

It is advisable to shelter these two varieties from frost until established.

Berries are just as attractive as flowers.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
globulus, E.60.—The Tasmanian Blue Gum.—Highly esteemed in other countries for its invaluable service in absorbing water from swamps and preventing the breeding of mosquitos which carry malaria	1	3	Ventenatii, E.40.—Weeping Lili-pilli. An extra tall growing variety with drooping branches, giving quite a distinct appearance with its graceful foliage and habit. A.B.M.P.R.S.	2	0
pulverulenta, E.25.—Though at times growing to a fair-sized tree, this gum frequently does not attain more than shrub height. A very hardy variety and well worth growing for its silvery foliage ..	1	6	EUONYMUS (Eu, good; Onoma, a name literally of good repute.)		
sideroxylon rosea, E.30.—The pink flowering iron bark. A graceful tree of drooping habit suitable for specimens or avenues. The flowers are borne amongst the foliage. A.M.Mt.P.S.	1	6	amurensis, D.6.—A slow growing shrub with corky ridges along the stems. The autumn foliage has rich combinations of pink, cream, red, etc. ..	2	6
We can also supply the following varieties:—			europaeus, D.10.—Produces a richly coloured red berry with an orange seed coat and coloured autumn foliage. Hardy	2	0
alpina, amygdalina, corymbosa, crebra, gomphoccephala, Gunnii, Macarthurii, maculata, melliodora, microcorys, punctata, regnans, robusta and saligna. each	1	6	japonicus, E.10.—The large growing variety valued chiefly for its red berries in Autumn	2	0
The Eucalyptus listed here present some peculiarities regarding climate. Calophylla rosea and ficifolia are not suitable for Brisbane, while citriodora is a native of Queensland. All three varieties are susceptible to heavy frost in the young stages, but if sheltered the first two or three winters, may be grown in all except the coldest Australian climates.			japonicus aureus, E.6.—A golden variegated form	2	0
EUGENIA.—(After Prince Eugene, of Savoy.)			latifolius albus, E.8.	2	0
cyanocarpa, E.10.—Dark green foliage and bunches of dark purplish-blue berries. A.B.M.P.R.S.	2	0	ovatus aureus, E.4.	2	0
Luehmanni, E.10. A beautiful tall shrub.—The best of the Eugenis. The young leaves are a lovely pink on opening, changing to purple and then green. Makes a splendid hedge. Spring. B.R.S.	2	0	Wilsonii, E.12.—A spreading shrub which seems to thrive well under the shade of other trees	2	0
myrtifolia (Myrtle leaved), E.20.—A tall shrub with richly coloured young foliage. The berries are reddish purple, and somewhat pear shaped. Spring. A.B.M.P.R.S.	2	0	Hardy evergreen variegated shrubs which are indispensable in cold climates. Hardy everywhere except B. & R.		
pendula, E.15.—Rich red foliage when young, and purple berries. A.B.M.P.R.S.	2	0	EUPATORIUM.—(Mithridates Eupator, King of Pontus.)		
Smithii, E.20.—The Native Lilly Pilly; makes a splendid tall hedge	2	0	ianthinum, E.4.—Large heads of dark lilac flowers in Spring. B.R.S.	2	0
Ugni, E.4.—A dwarf, bushy shrub, with small foliage and tiny red edible berries. A.B.M.P.R.S.	2	0	megaphyllum, E.5.—A taller growing variety with larger leaves and larger heads of bloom like a huge Ageratum. Spring	2	0
uniflora, E.10.—A very attractive shrub with reddish-brown young growths and bright red fruits. A.B.M.P.R.S.	2	0			

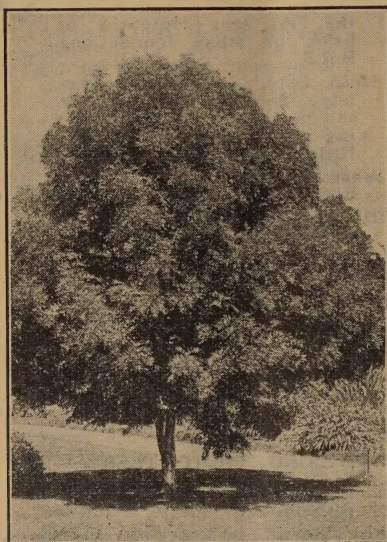


Exochorda Grandiflora.

The colours of Flowering Gums cannot be guaranteed.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
EUPHORBIA. —(Euphorbus, physician to the King of Mauritania).			the Figs near footpaths or brick or stone foundations.		
splendens, E.3.—Suitable for rock work or a very dry situation. Very prickly. Bright crimson flowers. Spring to Autumn. A.B.M. P.R.S.	2	0	B.R.S.	2	0
EXOCHORDA. —			Hillii, E.30. A beautiful variety.—Specially suitable for tall hedges or street planting. Usually sold as F. Nitida, A.—P.R.S.	2	0
grandiflora, D.8. Pearl Bush.—Considered one of the most beautiful white flowering shrubs in cultivation. Hardy everywhere except B.R. Spring	2	0	macrophylla, E.40.—Moreton Bay Fig. A.B.M.P.R.S.	2	0
macrantha, D.8.—Larger flowers than grandiflora	2	0	FIDDLEWOOD. —See Citharexylum.		
FAGUS. —(Phago, to eat; a reference to the edible seeds.)			FIG. —See Ficus.		
sylvatica (Silva a wood. Literally woods loving), D.30.—Common Beech. H.M.Mt.	2	6	FLAME TREE. —See Sterculia.		
sylvatica purpurea, Purple Beech, D.20.—Leaves in Spring are red, changing to deep purple. H.M.Mt.	7	6	FLINDERSIA. —Named in honour of Capt. M. Flinders, R.N.		
FEIJOA. —(Named in honour of J. da Silva Feijo.) A.B.M.P.R.S.			australis, E.40.—The Australian Teak Wood. A handsome tree for coastal districts where soil and rainfall are good. B.R.S.	2	6
Choiceana, E.10.—A selected variety, producing larger fruit than the type. It is advisable to plant another variety as well as this, in order to secure proper pollination ..	2	8	FLOWERING CYPRESS. —See Tamarix.		
Sellowiana, E.10. — A unique flowering and fruiting shrub, native of South America. The red and white blooms are quite attractive in spring, and are followed in the autumn with a green but very finely flavoured fruit, which is just coming into prominence. One fruit thoroughly ripened will scent the whole house. Highly recommended	2	0	FLOWERING FRUIT TREES. —See Amygdalus, Cerasus, Cydonia, Malus, Prunus and Ribes.		
Superba, E.10.—Another selected variety with almost round fruit. This variety would act as a good pollinizer for Choiceana	3	0	FORSYTHIA. —(Named in honour of Wm. Forsyth.)		
FELICIA. —(Felix, happy.)			intermedia, D.8.—Rather upright growing shrub producing yellow flowers in Spring. A.H.M.Mts.P.S.	1	9
angustifolia (Narrowly leaved), E.3.—Lilac flowers of a very cheerful appearance. Suitable for all climates except B. & R. Late Spring	1	6	viridisima (very green), D.8.—A hardy shrub bearing clear yellow bell-shaped flowers. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.	1	9
FICUS. —(The Latin word for the Fig.)			FRANGIPANNI. —See Plumieria.		
australis, E.40.—Port Jackson Fig. A.B.M.P.R.S.	2	0	FRAXINUS. —(The original Latin word for the Ash.) H.M.Mts.S.		
australis variegata, E.10.—Golden variegated form of the Port Jackson Fig suitable for small lawn specimens or large tubs in mild climates. A.B.M.P.R.S.	2	6	americana, D.30. — American Ash. Beautiful Autumn foliage	2	0
Bellingeri, E.40.—An attractive evergreen suitable for specimens or avenues. It is not advisable to plant any of			excelsior aurea, D.30.—Golden Ash. Golden leaved form of the English Ash	2	6
			nigra, D.40.—A very vigorous growing variety with rather darker stems than others of the family. Autumn foliage is reddish brown	2	0
			Ornus, D.30. —The Manna Ash. A dense round headed tree producing in Spring large feathery heads of white flowers followed in Autumn by golden autumn foliage ..	2	0
			oxycarpa, D.30. — The desert Ash. A shapely tree, particularly suitable for the cooler country districts. It is one of the first to break into leaf in the spring, and holds its yellow autumn foliage well into the winter	2	0
			Raywoodi, D.30.—Claret Ash. A shapely tree of fairly rapid growth, making a striking note in autumn when the leaves change from green to purple	2	6

Note the variability in colour of Eucalyptus ficifolia.



Fraxinus excelsior aurea

s. d.

Very valuable ornamental and timber trees, particularly suited for specimens and avenues, but must not suffer from drought.

FUCHSIAS.—See separate section.

GALPHIMIA glauca.—See Special Items.

GARDENIA.—(Dr. Garden, an American.)

globosa, E.10.—Large single white flowers and fine glossy foliage. Spring. A.B.P.R.S. 2 0

intermedia, E.3. Very free flowering.—Pure white and very fragrant. Spring. A.B.P.R.S. 2 0

magnifica, E.4.—Very large, white, scented flowers. Used for hedges in Japan, and recommended for similar treatment in Australia. Spring. A.B.P.R.S. 2 0

radicans, E.2.—A dwarf growing variety producing double white flowers in Summer. A.B.P.R.S. 2 0

Thunbergii.—See Special Items.

GENISTA.—(In Celtic "Gen" is a small bush.) This was the emblem of the Plantagenets (*Planta genista*).

monosperma pendula, E.6.—The weeping white Broom. Spring. A.H.M.Mt.P.S. 2 0

GERALDTON WAX PLANT.—See *Chamaelaucium*.

GERBERAS.—See separate section.

GLEDITSCHIA (Gleditsch, a German botanist). The Honey Locust. Spring.

triacanthos (Three spined), D.40.—White 1 9

By constant clipping it may be used as a thorny hedge. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.

GOLDFUSSIA.—(Dr. Goldfuss, Professor at Bonn.)

anisophylla, E.3. — Lavender Bell-shaped flowers contrasting well with bronzy foliage. Spring. A.M.P.S. 1 9

GORDONIA.—(Named after Mr. Gordon, a London nurseryman.)

anomala, E.10.—A very rare flowering shrub classed by some botanists as *Camellia axillaris*. It produces large creamy white flowers in Winter. H.M.Mt.S. 2 6

GRAPTOPHYLLUM. — (*Grapho*, to write; *phyllon*, a leaf. Referring to the marking on the leaves of some species.)

Earlii, E.6. — A pretty red flowering Queensland shrub. Summer. A.B.P.R.S. 2 0

GREVILLEA.—(Right Hon. C. F. Greville, a patron of botany.)

Banksii Fosterii, E.8.—A richly coloured dwarf form of the Silky Oak. The flowers are rich crimson, produced over a long season. Summer. B.R.S. 2 0



GREVILLEA
BANKSII FOSTERII

Lime for pink, iron for blue hydrangeas.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Bauerii pubescens, E.2. —A low spreading bush, with heads of bright red flowers produced throughout most of the year	2	0	Lord Roberts, E.3. —One of the best of the dark flowered Heliotropes	1	6
Dallachiana, E.3. —The flowers, though small, are borne in great profusion, being a rich rosy red tipped with cream. Bushy habit of growth and small dainty foliage. Spring.	2	0	President Garfield, E.3. —Light mauve or purple	1	6
robusta, E.40. —Silky Oak. Orange. Spring. A.B.M.P.R.S.	1	6	Priapo, E.3. —Dark blue	1	6
rosmarinifolia, E.6. —Another native shrub worth while. The foliage is a silvery green, somewhat like rosemary, and the flowers rosy red with pale cream centre. Spring.	2	0	Swanley Giant, E.3. —A very large type. Dark	1	6
GUAVA. —See Psidium.			HIBISCUS. —(Virgil's name for the Marsh Mallow.)		
GUELDER ROSE. —See Viburnum opulus.			HIBISCUS. —Evergreen Type.		
HABROTHAMNUS (Habros, gay; thamn, a shrub.) A.B.M.P.R.S.			These particularly free-flowering shrubs are great favourites in Sydney and Brisbane, and are extensively used for hedges. They are all susceptible to frost, and may require sheltering the first winter in colder climates. Summer and Autumn.		
elegans, E.8. —Showy scarlet flowering shrub, nearly always in bloom.	1	9	Agnes Galt, E.8. —Cerise shading to old rose. This is the largest flowered evergreen variety. B.R.S.	2	0
Newellii, E.5. —Resembles H. elegans, but the habit is more bushy and the flowers are a lighter red	2	0	Apple Blossom, E.10. —Medium sized pink blooms after the style of Ruth Wilcox. B.R.S.	2	0
HAKEA. —(After Baron Hake). Pin-cushion flower.			Aureole, E.8. —Golden apricot, suffused pink, rosy carmine eye. Growth moderately bushy. B.R.S.	2	0
eucalyptoides (Eucalyptus like.)			Camdeni, E.8. Single red.—This variety is the one usually seen about Sydney. A.B.P.R.S.	2	0
E.10. —A West Australian shrub bearing crimson flowers with cream anthers. Recommended. Spring. A.M.P.S.	2	0	Conqueror, E.6. Buff yellow, crimson base.—A very fine variety. A.B.P.R.S.	2	0
saligna, E.15. —A quick growing native shrub or small tree, very attractive when covered with its bronzy young growth. Makes a good hedge plant. A.B.M.P.R.S.	2	0	General Courteges, E.8. —A splendid scarlet, very large flower. A.B.P.R.S.	2	0
HARPEPHYLLUM.			George Harwood, E.10. —Single pink, dark centre. This variety has a different style of growth to the other varieties, and it is not advisable to mix them when making a hedge. B.R.S.	2	0
caffrum, E.40. —A tall evergreen tree of noble appearance which is of special value for planting on large lawns or for avenue purposes. In its native home it is known as Kaffir plum, and reaches a height of 30 to 40 feet. An excellent specimen may be seen in the Sydney Botanic Gardens. B.R.S.	2	0	Gloria, E.8. —Chinese orange, suffused and veined madder lake. Equal in size to any of the large-flowered older varieties, while the colour is magnificent. B.R.S.	2	0
HAWTHORN. —See Crataegus and Pyracantha.			Island Empress, E.6. Rich pink.—A double form of Island Queen. A.B.P.R.S.	2	0
HELIOTROPIUM. (Helios, the sun; trope, twining. It is generally considered that the flowers are always facing the sun.) The juice of the leaves mixed with salt was used in early days to remove warts. Cherry Pie. Summer. A.B.M.P.R.S.			Julius Camfield, E.8. —Single flowers of a rich crimson colour, with a dark maroon eye. Free flowering. B.R.S.	2	0
Aureum, E.3. —Golden leaves and pale blue flowers	1	6	Lambertii, E.8. —Double crimson. B.R.S.	2	0
			Madeline Champion, E.8. —Rich apricot with deep strawberry-red eye merging into a rosy white zone at base of petals. Much larger than Conqueror, which it resembles, but with more substance in the petals. Strong growing and compact habit. B.R.S.	2	0

Never plant without removing the paper pot.

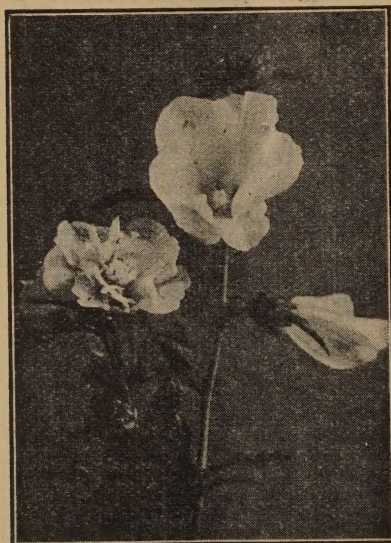
Peachblow, E.8. — Semi-double flowers of a beautiful salmon pink colour. One of the best. B.R.S.	s. d.
Rosy Morn, E.8.—Old Rose with deeper veination, with salmon old rose on reverse of petals. The flowers are not extra large, but the colouring is distinct from any other variety. B.R.S.	2 0
Rose Scott, E.8.—Single. Rose pink with dark eye. B.R.S.	2 0
Tango Queen, E.8.—Beautiful coppery shade, darker than Conqueror. B.R.S.	2 0
Wilder's White, E.8.—The nearest approach to a pure white variety though the buds show a faint flush of pink on the outside. B.R.S.	2 0

HIBISCUS—Deciduous Type.

mutabilis alba. fl. pl., D.10.—Large double white. Autumn.	2 0
mutabilis rosea plena, D.10.—White turning to pink as the flower gets older. Autumn	2 0

HIBISCUS.—Syriacus Type.

Syrian, D.10. This type is suitable for both hot and cold climates. Summer.	
alba plena.—Double white, dark eye	2 0
Amaranthus. — Double, rosy violet	2 0
Ardens.—Double violet rose ...	2 0

**Hibiscus Syriacus.**

Showing single and double types.
Suitable for coldest climates.

**Holmskioldia Sanguinea**

Boule de Feu.—Fiery red. Double	s. d.
Coelestis.—Azure blue. Single	2 0
de la Veuve.—Heliotrope. Single	2 0
Leopoldii. — Semi-double, deep carmine	2 0
monstrosus.—Large single white, red eye	2 0
paeoniflorus. — Double, deep rose	2 0
puniceus plenus. — Semi-double dark rose	2 0
rubis.—Deep red, single	2 0
totus albus.—Pure white, single	2 0

HIBISCUS.

moscheutos.—Hardy herbaceous plants from North America which have been greatly improved in the last few years. They produce in Summer extra large single blooms 8 to 10 inches across in varying shades of white, pink and red. The plants die down in winter, shooting again in the spring from the roots. These Hibiscus have been a special feature in Hyde Park, Sydney, also in the Melbourne Botanic Gardens. Hardy everywhere

HOHERIA.—A Maori name.

populnea, E.20.—The New Zealand Lacebark. White flowers in early summer. H.M.Mts.S.

Hibiscus. Unexcelled for warm coastal climates.

HOLLY.—See Ilex.

HOLMSKIOLDIA.—(After T. Holmskiöld, a Dane).

sanguinea, E.8.—An unusual shrub from India, bearing peculiar red flowers in Autumn. B.R.S. 2 0

HONEY LOCUST.—See Gleditschia.

HORSE CHESTNUT.—See Aesculus.

HOVENIA.—(After David Hoven.)

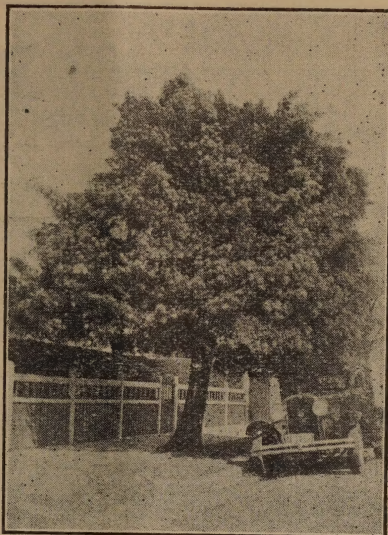
dulcis, D.20.—The Chinese Raisin. A tall tree from China, producing curious fruits which contain a sweet pulp. A.B.M.P.R.S. 1 9

HYDRANGEA.—(Hydor, water; angelon, a vessel. Referring to the shape of the seed vessel. Incidentally an indication as to their successful cultivation, as they rejoice in moist positions.) Summer.

The problem of the colour in Hydrangeas has at last been solved. As is commonly known, while the whites remain quite unaffected, the other varieties may be pink, or blue, according to the soil in which they grow. In some instances it has been noted that both colours have been seen on the one plant. Scientists have investigated the question thoroughly, and we have pleasure in advising that to obtain the blue colour it is necessary to have the soil in an acid condition, also that iron must be present in sufficient quantity to affect the change in colour. In limestone country, or in soils in which lime has been freely used, which is the very opposite of an acid soil, the colour will be pink, as lime generally makes the iron in the soil insoluble.

To ascertain whether soil is acid, or alkaline, take a small sample from the position in which the Hydrangeas are to grow, and place it in a tumbler, pouring over it a wineglassful of muriatic acid. If the liquid fizzes and bubbles freely the soil may be considered alkaline; but if only feeble bubbles appear, or none at all, it may be considered as acid. Iron, if not naturally in the soil, may be added in the form of sulphate of iron, lightly sprinkled on the surface, at the rate of one handful to two square yards, and watered in.

In the last few years there has been a wonderful improvement in Hydrangeas. Although they are still liable to change colour according to the soil they are planted in, the colours they take either in pink or blue are far ahead of the old types. There has also been an improvement in the size of the bloom. At present there are too many varieties grown, and we have picked the following twelve as being far superior to the older sorts. In making this list consideration has been given to the both colours, and



Podocarpus elatus

we have proved these varieties to be good, whether pink or blue. During November and December a large stock of plants in bloom will be available in a good range of varieties for Xmas presents, from 2/6 each.

FIRST TWELVE:

Caroline 2/6 & 3/-	Gertrude Glahn
Nixe 2/6 & 3/-	Sensation
Rubis	Elmar
Odin	Le Cygne, white
Deutschland	Mrs. H. J. Jones
Liebling	Rouget de Lisle

For anybody wanting to plant further varieties, we would recommend the following twelve as being the next best:—

SECOND TWELVE:

Parsifal	Rochambeau
Splendour	Peer Gynt
William Pfitzer	Pasteur
Adelaide	Marie Mathes
Sir Trevor de Baudry	Goliath
David Ingamells	Helge

We can also supply:—

Ajisai	Mme. A. Riverain
Baroness	Mrs. Blandy
Schroeder	Mrs. Chas. Mills
Colonel Durham	„ W. D. Cartwright
Domitioi	My Ideal
F. Mathes	Neidersachsen
General	Niege Orleanaise
Valhubert	white
Germaine Moul-	Satinette
liere, white	Triumph
La Marne	Yvonne Cayeux
Lancelot	

The dwarf Grevilleas are beautiful shrubs.



Jacaranda mimosaefolia

Except where marked the colours of these varieties are pink or blue, according to soil. All varieties suitable for B.M.P.S. In Adelaide they require shady, moist positions. 2/- and 2/6 each, except where otherwise priced.

HYDRANGEA *paniculata grandiflora*, D.6.—Quite different to the ordinary varieties, having longer spikes of white bloom and more suited to cold climates. A.H.M.Mts.P.S. 2/-

HYMENOSPORUM.—(Hymen, a membrane; sporos, seed.)

flavum, E.20.—A yellow flowering native tree similar to Pittosporum. — Very pretty. Spring. A.B.M.P.S. 2 0

HYPERICUM.—(An old Greek name.) Pretty dwarf shrubs. Summer.

Moserianum, E.3.—Yellow 2 0

Moserianum tricolor, E.3.—Yellow flowers and variegated leaves. Suitable for Rockeries 2 0

patulum Henryii, E.4.—This is undoubtedly the finest of the Hypericums. When pruned regularly every winter it forms a shapely bush, which in the spring is covered with large yellow flowers. In the autumn the soft green foliage turns to bright red. Recommended 2 0

IBOZA.—See Moschosma.

ILEX.—(A name given by Virgil to the Holly Oak.)

The Hollies are particularly valued for their berries, and the failure of some varieties to set seed is a matter for some concern. It should be mentioned that some Holly plants produce male flowers only, some female blooms, while others produce both on the same plant. The first will never seed; the second only when a pollen-bearing plant is near enough for cross-fertilisation; while the third may always be depended on for a crop. We have limited numbers of grafted plants of the last-named type, but except when specially ordered, seedlings of the ordinary green variety are supplied, which may be one of the above types. H.M.Mt. and the heavy hill soil round Sydney.

alba marginata, E.10. Silver Holly.—Grafted plants. H.M. Mt. 3 0

acquistifolium, E.15. English Holly 2 0

acquistifolium J. C. van Tol, E.15. —A heavy cropping form of the English Holly. The plants we offer are grafted to ensure reproducing the bearing qualities 3 0

aurea variegata, E.10. Golden Holly.—Grafted plants 3 0

cornuta, E.15. Chinese Holly.. 2 0

The best, like Cream, must come to the top.

LAGERSTROEMIA.



Heliotrope Beauty

indica rubra

indica alba

indica rubra

Eavesii

flos reginae

Heliotrope Beauty

LILACS.



Abel Carriere
Madame Abel Chatenay
Negro

President Fallieres
Monge
Vauban

Belle de Nancy
Jan Van Tol
Laplace

s. d.

pyramidalis, E.15.—Free bearing, green leaved kind. Grafted plants 3 0
Most beautiful evergreens in their proper climates.

ILLAWARRA FLAME TREE. — See Sterculia.

IMPATIENS.—(The name means "impatient," referring to the irritable nature of the seed pods, which discharge their seeds when touched.)

Roylei, E.4.—A soft wooded plant belonging to the Balsam family. The flowers are soft mauve produced through the warm months. B.R.S. . 1 6

INDIAN HAWTHORN. — See Rhamphilepis.

INGA.—(Its native name in South America.) Summer.

portoricensis (Porto Rico), E.8.—White Tassel Flower. B.R.S. 2 0

pulcherrima (Most beautiful), E.6.—Red tassel flower. A.B. M.P.R.S. 2 0

IOCHROMA.—(lon, violet; chroma, a colour.) Summer.

fuchsoides, E.10.—Large drooping clusters of orange scarlet flowers. Tender. B.R.S. ... 2 0

W. V. Seymour, E.8.—Bunches of royal purple flowers. A.B. M.P.R.S. 2 0

JACARANDA.—(The Brazilian name.) mimosaefolia, D.30. Lavender bell-shaped flowers in Spring. Splendid for avenue or street planting. It is one of the glories of the North Coast country. Susceptible to frost in young stages, and should be planted when frosts are over. A.B.M.P.R.S. ... 1 9

JAPONICA.—See Cydonia.

JASMINUM. — (Ysmyn, its Arabic name.)

fruticans, E.10. — Yellow. A shrubby variety, sweetly scented and suitable for any Australian climate. Spring 2 0

grandiflorum, E.10.—White. May also be grown as a climber. Spring 2 0

primulinum, E.6. Semi-double yellow.—A fine subject for the shrubbery. Spring 2 0

sambac, E.6.—Large white; suitable only for warm climates. Summer. B.R.S. 2 0

JUDAS TREE.—See Cercis.

JUSTICIA.—(J. Justice, a Scotch horticulturist.)

magnifica, E.4.—Pink flowers of curious shape. B.R.S. Requires shade in Adelaide. Spring 1 9

KALMIA. (Named after Peter Kalm, a Swedish botanist.)

s. d.

latifolia, E.6.—A choice evergreen shrub, related to the Rhododendron and requiring similar treatment. The foliage is glossy green, and the dainty rose-pink flowers are borne in bunches in early Spring. H.M.Mts.

Small plants 2/6
A few large plants. Price on application.

KERRIA.—(After M. Kerr, of Ceylon.) Synonymous Corchorous.

japonica, D.4.—Single yellow flowers in early spring 2 0

japonica fl. pl. D.4.—Double yellow 2 0

KOELREUTERIA.

paniculata, D.20. — A hardy deciduous tree from China, the foliage colouring yellow in Autumn. It bears large trusses of small yellow flowers in Summer. A.H. M.Mt.P.S. 2 0

KURRAJONG.—See Sterculia.

LABURNUM.—See Cytisus.

LAGERSTROEMIA. — (Magnus Lagerstroem, friend of Linnaeus) Crepe Myrtle. Summer. A.B.M.P.R.S.

Eavesii, D.8.—Mauve. Extra good variety 2/- and 2 6

flos-regina, D.12.—Bright pink, long spikes. It is known as "The Pride of India." The best pink variety .. 2/- and 2 6

Heliotrope Beauty, D.12.—Resembles Eavesii, but several shades darker in colour. Recommended as a very fine variety 2 6

indica rubra, D.12. — Bright red 2/- & 2 6

indica alba, D.12.—White, 2/- & 2 6
Highly recommended. They require pruning hard back to the trunk each winter.

LAGUNARIA.—

Patersoni, E.30.—Norfolk Island Hibiscus. A tall-growing, pink flowering tree specially suited for sandy soils and sea shore planting. Summer. A.B.M. P.R.S. 2 0

LANTANA.—(An ancient name for Viburnum.) These hybrid varieties are very showy plants and, except in Brisbane, do not, as a rule, produce fertile seed. Consequently, there is no danger of their becoming a pest.

Chelsea Gem, E.4.—Orange and red.—Very showy 1 0

Drap d'or, E.4.—Yellow 1 0

Sellowiana, E.4.—Mauve 1 0

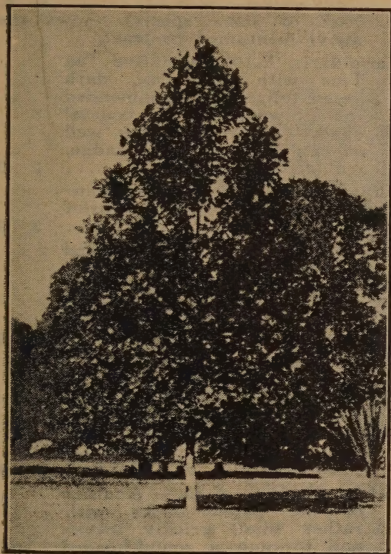
Snowflake, E.4.—Pure white 1 0

These are the pick of the Lantanas. They are very useful for bedding purposes as they require very little attention, and flower nearly all the year. A.M.P.S.

Jacarandas in bloom are beautiful.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
LASIANDRA. —(Lasios, woolly; anther, an anther.) Summer and Autumn. A.B.M.P.R.S.			rotundifolium , E.6.—A large-flowered single pink variety, rivalling the Geraldton Wax Plant in size and beauty. Plant in warm positions, but we have seen it growing splendidly in Ballarat	2	6
Edwardsii E.8.—A new variety raised in Victoria. Of compact growth, and has larger flowers than <i>macrantha</i> , and a bushier habit of growth. Deep purple	2	0	Sandersii , E.6.—Large single pink flowers with deeper centre. As it is winter flowering, it is very valuable from this point of view. A.H.M.Mts.P.S.	2	0
macrantha grandiflora , E.6. Extra large flowers of deep purple.—The best of the varieties, and one which can be strongly recommended	2	0	scoparium alba plena , E.6.—A double white form of the native Tea Tree. A real acquisition. Hardy	2	0
microphylla , E.4.—A small leaved type with rosy purple flowers in Spring	2	0	LEYCESTERIA. —(After W. Leysser.) formosa , D.4.—Heads of small flowers surrounded by reddish bracts. Autumn. H.M.-Mts.S.	2	0
rosea , E.6. Pink.—Very free flowering. B.R.S.	2	0	LIBOCEDRUS doniana. —See special Items.		
LAUREL. —See <i>Camphora</i> and <i>Cerasus lauro-cerasus</i> .			LIBONIA. —(After M. Libon.) floribunda , E.3.—Small tubular scarlet and yellow flowers, produced in Autumn and Winter. A.M.P.S.	2	0
LAURUS. —(Laur, green—Celtic.) nobilis , E.10.—Sweet Bay. The <i>Daphne</i> of the ancient Greeks and consecrated by them to priests and heroes. The leaves provided the true Crown of Laurels. A.H.M. Mt.P.S.	2	0	LIGUSTRUM. —(Ligulare, to tie. The flexible shoots were used for this purpose.) Very hardy shrubs for hedges or specimens. The flowers are not suitable for picking, but the seeds provide food for many birds. Spring and Summer.		
LAURUSTINUS. —See <i>Viburnum</i> .			chinensis , E.12.—Produces large spikes of pure white flowers, and is the best variety from this point of view	1	6
LAVANDULA. —(Lavo, to wash; referring to lavender water.) The varieties are hardy everywhere except B. & R. Summer.			lucidum (Shiny), E.15.—Japanese privet for tall hedges.	per doz.	2 0
bosisto , E.2.—A form of English Lavender, with particularly long flower spikes	1	0		per 100	12 6
dentata (toothed leaves), E.3.—Purple flowers. Makes a good hedge	1	0	ovalifolium aureum elegantissimum , E.6.—A beautiful Golden privet; suitable for specimens or hedges. It wants regular clipping to maintain the bright yellow colour. Pot grown plants, 1/- each. From May to August, open ground plants are available at 6/- doz.		
Munstead dwarf , E.1.—A dwarf, compact variety, used for beds and rockeries	1	0	The pot grown plants provide, as far as possible, immunity from planting losses, and are worth the difference in cost, as a patched hedge is never as good as one where plants are all uniform size.		
spica (Spike), E.2.—Common lavender	1	0	pubescens (Downy), E.8.—The small leaved privet. The variety mostly used for hedges.	per doz.	2 0
LAVENDER. —See <i>Lavandula</i> .				per 100	12 6
LEONOTIS. —Lion's Tail.			LILAC. —See <i>Syringa</i> .		
leonurus , E.6.—A dwarf evergreen shrub bearing spikes of dark orange flowers. Summer. A.B.M.P.R.S. ...	1	6	LILLY PILLY. —See <i>Eugenia</i> .		
LEPTOSPERMUM. —(Leptos, slender; sperma, a seed.) citratum , E.8.—A local coastal N.S. Wales variety of Tea Tree, producing sprays of white bloom, but valued most for the citral contained in the leaves. In this respect it compares favourably with <i>Aloysia</i> and <i>Backhousia</i> , both of which have similar lemon scented foliage. This variety makes a good hedge. B.R.S.	2	0	LILY OF THE VALLEY TREE. —See <i>Clethra</i> or <i>Eleocarpus</i> .		
Nichollsi , E.4.—A New Zealand shrub with lovely crimson flowers.—One of the very best ornamentals available. Spring. H.M.Mt.	2	0	LIME OR LINDEN TREE. —See <i>Tilia</i> .		

Lilacs should be more extensively planted.

**Liriodendron tulipiferum**

LINUM (from linon, the old Greek name.) s. d.

trigynum (three styles), E.4.—An old identity worthy of more general cultivation, producing a profusion of large, clear yellow, bell-shaped flowers in winter. A.B.M.P.S. 1 9

LION'S TAIL.—See *Leonotis*.

LIQUIDAMBAR. — (Really "Liquid Amber" referring to the gum produced by some species.)

styraciflua (*Storax* flowing), D.30.—The Maple-like leaves turn purple, crimson and yellow in autumn. A most beautiful tree. H.M.Mt.S. 2 0

LIRIODENDRON.—(*Lirion*, a lily; *dendron*, tree.) Spring.

tulipiferum, D.30.—Tulip Tree. —A choice flowering tree for H.M.Mt.S. 2 6

LONICERA.—(Adam Lonicer, a German Botanist.)

caprifolium, D.6.—When trained as a shrub this Honeysuckle makes a rounded bush which in spring is covered with fragrant flowers which shade from yellow to red. 2 0

fragrantissima, E.8. — Cream, sweetly scented. Winter 1 9

nitida, E.4.—An extremely bushy and dwarf variety of Honeysuckle bearing small foliage and creamy white

fragrant flowers in summer. s. d.
Hardy everywhere 1 6

LOPHOSTEMON.—See *Tristania*.

LUCULIA.—(The native name in India was *Luculi* Swa.)

gratissima (most pleasing), E.8.

One of the most beautiful pink flowered shrubs imaginable, with large heads of *Bouvardia* like flowers which are richly fragrant. The plants bloom in winter, but are very liable to be cut by heavy frost. It is distinctly a difficult plant to handle, and many losses are inevitable even when plants are fully grown. No royal road to success is known, but clients are advised to plant in an easterly position. Careful watering, lime and a considerable proportion of luck are necessary fundamentals. On the evidence of the Government Biologist the failure of the young plants is not due to disease 2 0

MACADAMIA.—(John Macadam, M.D., a prominent Victorian.)

integrifolia, E.20. — Smooth leaved form of this popular Nut tree credited with producing two crops a year. A.B.M.P.R.S. 2 0

ternifolia, E.20. Queensland Nut.—An ornamental and valuable fruit-tree producing very sweet nuts with extremely hard shells. A.B. M.P.R.S. 2 0

MACKAYA.—(After Dr. J. F. Mackay.) **bella**, E.6.—Lilac purple. Spring.

B.R.S. 2 0

MACLURA. — (After W. MacLure.) **Osage Orange**.

aurantiaca, D.20.—Used for tall thorny hedges. The fruits are worthless 1 0

MAGNOLIA.—(Professor Magnol of Montpellier.) All the varieties are hardy everywhere except B. & R., but in cold climates a warm position is desirable as otherwise the flowers, which are mostly produced in winter, may be spoilt by frost.

fuscata (Brown stalked), E.8.—Port Wine Magnolia. Should be in every garden on account of its delightful fragrance. Spring 2 0

grandiflora, E.20.—Large pure white, known in America as Bull Bay Tree. Summer 2 0

obovata, D.10.—Large light purple blooms in late Winter 3 6

obovata discolor, D.10.—Flowers of a richer purple than *obovata*. A very pleasing colour 3 6

Pink or blue colour in *Hydrangeas* is determined by soil.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
obovata purpurea, D.10.—Deep purple, a particularly fine sort. Late Winter	3	6	bark of some species shows the above mentioned contrast.		
Soulangeana. — See Special Items.			armillaris, E.10.—A native Tea Tree with attractive, dark green foliage. Recommended for growing in the coastal sand. Stands clipping well so can be used as a hedge. A.B.M.P.R.S.	2	0
stellata, D.6.—White starry flowers. One of the real gems of the garden. Late Winter	5	0	hypericifolia (Hypericum-leaved), E.8.—The Scarlet Tea Tree. Spring	2	0
stellata rosea, D.6.—Pink star-shaped flowers. Late winter	5	0	lateritia, E.10.—The Robin Red Breast Bush from Western Australia. Brick red blossoms after the style of a Bottle Brush. Very attractive	2	0
MAHONIA.—See Berberis.			leucadendron (Leucos, white, and dendron a tree), E.30.—One of the paper bark tea trees, with leaves like a callistemon. A beautiful tree suitable for swampy places. Flowers white. A.B.M.P.S. .	1	9
MALUS.—Crab Apple.			stypelioides, E.25.—Another of the paper barks with rather small prickly leaves and forming a round-headed tree. Recommended as suitable for growing in brackish soils. A.B.M.P.S.	1	9
Hardy deciduous trees flowering in early Spring, followed by small apples very sour to the taste. All are worked on Northern Spy Stocks to ensure blight-proof roots. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.			MELIA.—(Melia, the Manna Ash, on account of the resemblance to that tree.)		
alba plena, D.10. — White flowers, double	2	0	Azedarach, D.20. White Cedar. —Lilac flowers in Spring ..	2	0
aldenhamensis, D.12.—Semi-double carmine flowers with purplish foliage, followed by purplish crimson apples	2	0	Hardy everywhere. The berries have been proved poisonous to animals.		
Currant, D.10.—Bears clusters of yellow and red fruits the size of cherries	2	0	MENZIESIA.—See separate section.		
rosea plena, D.10.—Soft pink, double	2	0			
Yellow Siberian, D.10.—An attractive Crab with medium sized golden yellow fruits ..	2	0			
MAPLE.—See Acer.					
MAY.—See Spirea and Crataegus.					
MELALEUCA.—(Melas, black, and Leukos, white.) The Tea Tree, frequently, but incorrectly, spelt "Ti" The Ti tree is a cordyline. The					



Nerium Splendens

Follow planting instructions carefully.



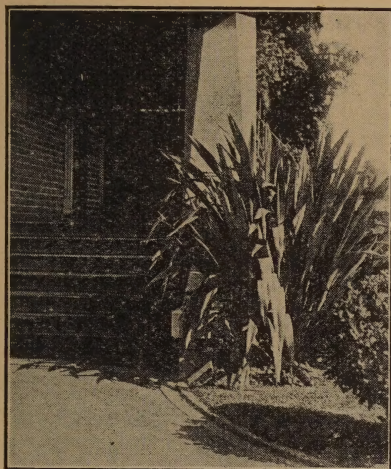
Nerium Souv. de August Roger

- s. d.
- METROSIDEROS.**—(Metra, heartwood; sideros, iron.)
- s. d.
- tomentosa** (Covered with short hairs.), E.20.—The Pohutukawa of New Zealand; blood red flowers. At Xmas time a very beautiful tree. B. & S. 2 0
- MILLETIA CAFFRA.**—See Special Items.
- MICHAELMAS DAISIES.**—See Herbaceous section at end of book.
- MOCK ORANGE.**—See Philadelphus.
- MONSTERA.**—(Origin unknown.)
- deliciosa**, E.—This plant is really a climber, but so rarely develops a climbing habit that it is placed amongst the shrubs. It has bold, perforated leaves, rather striking in themselves, and creamy flowers in Summer which are followed by long curious fruits of most distinctive flavour. It is often called the "Fruit Salad" plant, or "Fruit of All Nations." B.R.S. in shady positions 2 6
- MONTANOA.**
- grandiflora**, E.10. A handsome foliage plant producing in mid-winter long spikes of white flowers somewhat like Marguerites. A.B.P.S. 2 0
- MORETON BAY CHESTNUT.**—See Castanospermum.
- MORETON BAY FIG.**—See Ficus.
- MOSCHOSMA** (From moschos, musk, and osme, smell.) (Syn. Iboza.)—
- riparia**, E.4.—A soft wooded shrubby plant from South Africa, producing in winter dense masses of feathery mauve blooms. If sheltered from heavy frosts it may be successfully planted in A.B.P.S. 1 9
- MOUNTAIN ASH.**—See Pyrus.
- MURRAYA.**—(Professor Murray, Editor of Linnaeus' works.)
- exotica**, E.6.—Sweet scented white flowers. A good hedge plant. Summer. B.R.S. 2 0
- MUSA.**—(After Antonius Musa, a physician.)
- Arnoldiana**, E.12.—An imposing foliage plant suitable for fairly sheltered positions. The long leaves are marked with a prominent mid-rib vein and are very attractive. B.R.S. 2 0
- MYOPORUM.**—(From myo, to shut; and poros, a pore.)
- acuminata**, E.10.—A quick growing native shrub specially recommended for hot, dry districts. A.B.P.S. 2 0
- MYRTLE.**—See Myrtus.
- MYRTUS.**—(Myron, perfume.) A.H.M.Mts.P.S.
- communis** (Common), E.4.—Myrtle. The flower was considered sacred to Venus, but was awarded to bloodless victors and used as a symbol of authority for Magistrates. A handsome evergreen. Spring. 2 0
- Ralphii purpurea**, E.6.—A compact low growing shrub from New Zealand with bronzy foliage 2 0
- NANDINA.**—(Its name in Japan.)
- domestica**, E.8.—The sacred

Lasiandra Edwardsii is an improvement.

- Bamboo of Japan.—Large spikes of white flowers in spring, and graceful foliage which turns a beautiful reddish brown in cold climates 2 0
- NERIUM.**—(Neros, moist. Referring to their native places of growth.) It should be understood that they are quite hardy in very dry places as well. Suitable for specimens or hedge work. Commonly known as Oleander. Spring to autumn.
- Alba, E.10.—Single white 1 9
- Dr. Golfin, E.8.—Deep rosy red, single 1 9
- Luteum Plenum, E.8.—Semi-double, creamy-yellow 1 9
- Madame Charles Baltet, E.8.—Semi-double, soft pink 1 9
- Madonna Grandiflora, E.8.—Very large, semi-double, white ... 1 9
- Mrs. F. Roeding, E.6.—Semi-double, salmon 1 9
- Monsieur Belaguier, E.8.—Single light pink 1 9
- Professor Martin, E.8.—Single crimson 1 9
- Souv. de Cazalis Allut, E.8.—Rich dark crimson; single .. 1 9
- Splendens, E.10.—Very large double pink 1 9
- Splendens Variegata, E.6.—Leaves variegated yellow, flowers double pink 3 0
- Souv. de August Roger, E.8.—Very pale pink. Single .. 1 9
- NEW ZEALAND CHRISTMAS BUSH.**—See *Metrosideros*.
- NEW ZEALAND FLAX.**—See *Phormium*
- NEW ZEALAND GLORY PEA.**—See *Clianthus*.
- OAK.**—See *Quercus*.
- OCHNA.**—(Ochne, the wild pear tree.) multiflora (Multus, many; flora, flower), E.6.—Yellow flowers in spring, followed by scarlet and black berries. A.B.M. P.R.S. 2 0
- OLEA.**—(Elaia, the Olive.) europea, E.20. Common Olive 1 6
—A splendid variety for hedges as it withstands heat and drought. As it transplants very badly from the open ground we are discarding this method of growing and offers plants from pots which quite obviates any danger.
- Fruiting varieties, E.20.**—We can supply the following named sorts:—Black Italian, lucca, Large Fruiting, Picholene. Each 2 6
- OLEANDER.**—See *Nerium*.
- OLEARIA.** (From olea, an olive tree.)
- Forsteri, E.10.**—A distinct shrub with golden green foliage which has beautifully-waved margins. Will thrive in exposed positions. H.M. Mts.S. 2 6
- OLIVE.**—See *Olea*.
- OSAGE ORANGE.**—See *Maclura*.
- OSMANTHUS.**—(Osme, perfume; anthos, a flower. It is declared to be similar to fresh apricots.) fragrans, E.6.—A slow growing shrub producing in Autumn and Winter tiny flowers which are apricot scented . 2 0
- PAEONIA moutan.**—See Special Items.
- PANAX.**—(From pan, all; and akos, remedy.) Esteemed by the Chinese. A.H.M.Mts.S. arborea, E.20.—A very handsome, small, round-headed tree, with shiny, dark-green foliage and large bunches of purplish-black berries 2 6
- PARROTIA persica.**—See Special Items.
- PEACH (Flowering).**—See *Amygdalus*.
- PEARL BUSH.**—See *Exochorda*.
- PENTAPTERYGIIUM serpens.**—See Special Items.
- PEPPER TREE.**—See *Schinus*.
- PHILADELPHUS.** — (The Grecian name.) Mock orange or Syringa. This last term is most confusing, as it is also the botanical name for lilac. Spring.
- Belle Etoile, D.4.—Large single white flowers, which in a cool climate develop a distinct purplish eye 2 0
- rosace, D.4. — Extra large single to semi-double flowers. Very fragrant 1 6
- speciosa, D.8.—Single. Large white flowers 1 6
- Virginal, D.6.—A most beautiful white variety. Highly recommended 1 9
- PHLOX (Perennial).**—See separate section.
- PHORMIUM.** —(Phormos, a basket. One of the uses made of the fibre.) tenax, E.8.—New Zealand Flax. —Plant in moist positions in any climate 1 6
- tenax purpurea, E.6.—A variety with bronzy foliage, making a very effective clump . 2 6
- tenax variegata, E.8.—A variety with yellow variegated leaves 2 6
- PHOTINIA.**—(Photinos, shining.) glabra rubens, E.10.—A hardy shrub producing bunches of creamy white flowers in Spring, but grown particu-

Rhododendrons are killed by lime.

**Phormium tenax purpurea**

- larly for the brilliant red young foliage which covers the plant at each new growth. When this foliage turns to green the plant should be clipped over and the new shoots repeat the brilliant display, which is much more effective than flowers. Invaluable as a hedge plant 2 0
- serrulata, E.15.** Chinese Hawthorn.—A white flowering tall shrub with beautiful young red leaves. The flowers are quite useless for cutting as they have a most objectionable odour, but when bearing seed the plants are most attractive. Makes a good hedge. Spring 2 0
- PICEA—pungens glauca,** Koster's variety (See Special Items).
- PISTACIA chinensis.**—See Special Items.
- PITTOSPORUM.**—(Pitte, pitch, spores, seed. They are covered with resinous pulp.) Spring.
- Buchananii, E.15.**—Shiny green foliage. A.H.M.Mts.S. 2 0
- crassifolium, E.12.**—Hardy shrub with thick grey-green leaves and brown flowers. A.H.M.Mts.S. 2 0
- eugenioides (Eugenia-like), E.15.** 2 0
- eugenioides variegata, E.15** ... 2 6
- phillyraeoides, E.12.**—A distinct native shrub with long, narrow leaves on drooping branches. Yellow flowers in spring. A.B.M.P.R.S. 2 0
- revolutum, E.8.**—An attractive shrub with masses of yellow flowers in spring and large orange-yellow fruits in autumn. A.B.M.P.S. 2 0
- rhombifolium, E.15.**—Valued for its large clusters of orange berries produced after the flowering. A.B.M.P.R.S. ... 2 0
- Tobira, E.6.**—A slow growing shrub, producing dark shiny green leaves and bunches of fragrant white flowers. A.H. M.Mts.P.S. 2 0
- undulatum, E.20.** The native Daphne.—Fills the whole garden with fragrance at night. Requires shelter from frost over its first winter. A.B.M.P.R.S. 2 0
- PLANE (Oriental).**—See *Platanus*.
- PLATANUS.**—(Platys, broad; referring to the spreading habit of growth.)
- orientalis (Eastern), D.40.**—Suitable to all climates except B.R. Special quotations for quantities. Plane Tree. Splendid plants for avenue or specimen planting from 2 0
- PLECTRANTHUS.**—(From *plektron*, spur; and *anthos*, a flower.) A.B.M.P.S.
- Ecklonii, E.4.**—A quick-growing shrub, covered with spikes of attractive blue flowers in early Autumn. Prefers partial shade 2 0
- saccatus.**—See Special Items.
- PLUM (Flowering).**—See *Prunus*.
- PLUMBAGO.**—(Plumbum, lead. The plant was always prescribed for an eye disease of this name.) Summer.
- capensis, E.6.**—Blue, A.B.M.P.R.S. 1 9
- capensis alba, E.6.**—Pure white. A.B.M.P.R.S. 1 9
- PLUMIERIA.**—(Plumier, a French Botanist.)
- acutifolia.** (Sharply pointed.), D.12.—Frangipanni Tree, a beautiful shrub for warm climates. Creamy white flowers, very strongly scented. Will not stand frost. Summer. B.R.S. 2 6
- rubra, D.10.**—A pink flowered variety. Summer. B.R.S. ... 2 6
- PODALYRIA.**—(Podalirius, the son of Aesculapius.)
- grandiflora, E.8.**—The best of all the Podalyras; flowers pea shaped, of a lovely shade of pink; leaves densely covered with silvery hairs. The Queensland Wattle known as *Acacia Podalyrasifolia* is so called because of its resemblance to this plant. Spring. A.B.M.P.R.S. 2 6

Lonicera nitida makes an excellent hedge.

POINCIANA.—Mons de Poinci, Governor of Antilles.) s. d.

Gilliesi, E.6. Bird of Paradise Flower.—Yellow and red. Spring 2 0

POINSETTIA.—(Discovered by Mons Poinsette.)

pulcherrima (Most beautiful.), D.10.—Insignificant true flowers of green and yellow surrounded by enormous bracts of brilliant scarlet. Very susceptible to frosts. Winter, A.B.P.R.S. 1 9

POLYGALA.—(From poly, much; and gala, milk). Milkwort. grandis, E.6. — A handsome shrub with heads of rich purple pea shaped flowers. Summer. A.B.H.M.P.S. 2 0

POMADERRIS.—(From poma, a lid, and derris, a skin).

elliptica, E.8.—A native shrub of spreading habit. The young growths are covered with rusty coloured down and the yellow flowers are produced in bunches in early spring. A.B.H.M.P.S. 2 0

POMEGRANATE.—See Punica.

POPULAR.—See Populus.

POPULUS.—The Romans planted this tree extensively in their cities whence it was called "Arbor populi," the tree of the poplance or common people. Everywhere except R.

bolleana, D.40.—An upright form of the silver poplar .. 2 0

balsamifera, D.40.—The Balsam Poplar of spreading habit .. 2 0

deltoides, D.40.—Extremely vigorous large leaved variety. The main veins in the leaves are distinctly shaded red .. 2 0

dilatata, D.50.—Upright Poplar. Syn. P. Pyramidalis and Lombardy Poplar ... from 2 0

monilifera aurea, D.25.—One of the finest golden leaved trees imaginable. The habit is spreading, while the foliage keeps its colour the greater part of the growing season. It is somewhat slow growing but well worth waiting for 2 0

yunnanense.—See Special Items. The varieties prefer rather moist soil.

PORT WINE.—See Magnolia fuscata.

PORTUGAL LAUREL.—See Cerasus lusitanica.

POSOQUERIA.—

multiflora, E.4.—A choice shrub for warm, frost-free climates. It forms a dense bush with dark green foliage and bunches of long, white flowers which are sweetly perfumed. B.R.S. 2 6



Populus monilifera aurea

PRIVET.—See Ligustrum. s. d.

PROSTANTHERA.—(From prostheke, appendage, and anthera, anther.)

lasianthos, E.8. — Denser growth than the following with blue flowers, but in smaller bunches. A.M.P.S. ... 2 0

ovalifolia, E.8.—A native shrub, covered in Spring with rich purple flowers of distinctive character. Recommended. A.M.F.S. 1 9

PROTEA.—(Proteus, a sea god, was credited with being able to change himself into any shape. The application refers to the great diversity of form of the species.)

mellifera (mellifer, honey bearing), E.8.—Cape Honeysuckle, pink and yellow. Spring. No good in B. & R., but elsewhere quite successful 2 6

PRUNUS.—(Prunum, a plum.) Spring.

Blireiana fl. pl., D.10.—Double flowers of a bright rose pink colour. The most attractive of the large growing flowering plums. Light purple foliage 1 9

japonica, single pink, D.4.—Single pink flowers, followed by small cherry like fruits 1 9

Mume, D.10.—Japanese Apricot. Double pink flowers produced on long branches in early Spring. In our

Oleanders are specially suited for dry climates.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
opinion this is the best of the various Flowering Apricots. Richly fragrant ..	2	0	Hodginsii, E.10.—An orange red fruiting variety, producing large clusters of berries. A good companion to Rogersiana as both ripen their berries at the same time ...	1	9
Available also in Double White and Double Red, each	2	0	Rogersiana, E.10.—A dense growing variety with white flowers in Spring and bunches of red berries in Autumn ..	1	9
Pissardi nigra, D.15.—A darker foliaged form than Pissardi	1	9	Rogersiana flava, E.10.—The earliest of the Hawthorns, the yellow berries colouring about the end of February ..	2	0
sinensis alba, fl. pl., D.4.—Double white	1	9	yunnanensis, E.8.—This variety has attracted considerable attention at Canberra, where it produces red berries very profusely	2	0
sinensis fl. pl. (Chinese), D.4.—Double flowering plum. Pink	1	9			
Vesuvius, D.12.—Large leaves of purple bronze which makes a splendid contrast to the almost universal green in a garden	1	9			
The varieties may be grown anywhere except B. & R.					
PSIDIUM. —(A Greek name originally applied to the Pomegranate.)			PYRUS. —(Pirum, the pear.)		
Cattleianum, E.8.—Purple guava. A.B.M.P.R.S.	1	9	aucuparia, D.20.—Mountain Ash or Rowan. A fine ornamental tree valued for its lovely autumn tints and scarlet berries. H.M.Mts. & Sydney Hills	2	0
luteum, E.8.—A yellow form of the purple Guava producing fruit of better flavour. A.B. M.P.R.S.	1	9			
PTEROCARYA. —(From pteron, a wing; and caryon, a nut. Winged fruit.)			QUEENSLAND FIRE TREE. —See Stenocarpus.		
caucasica, D.30. — Handsome Ash-like foliage. Requires a moist situation. H.M.Mts.S.	2	6	QUEENSLAND NUT. —See Macadamia.		
PUNICA. —(Puniceus, scarlet, referring to the flowers.) Early Summer.			QUERCUS. —(From the Celtic querc, fine; cuez, tree.) Oak.		
granatum, D.10. — Common Pomegranate	1	9	coccinea (scarlet), D.50.—One of the finest Oaks imaginable. The foliage turns deep scarlet in autumn. H.M.Mts.S.	2	6
granatum fl. pl., D.8.—Double red	1	9	imbricaria, D.40.—The Shingle Oak. Highly coloured autumn foliage	2	6
granatum Andre Leroy, D.5.—Reddish salmon, white margin	1	9	macranthera.—See Special Items.		
nana, D.2.—A very dwarf form of the ordinary fruiting Pomegranate, suitable for rockeries. A.H.M.Mts.P.S. ..	1	9	nigra, D.40.—Brilliant autumn foliage and dark stems	2	6
All the varieties are much over-looked as hedge plants.			palustris, D.40. — Pin Oak. Considered one of the most beautiful of American Oaks; foliage deep crimson in autumn. H.M.Mt.S.	2	6
PYRACANTHA. —(from pyros, a fire, and canthos, a thorn).—In previous issues these have all been listed as Crataegus, but following the classification adopted by Kew, they are now placed under Pyracantha. This new family represents the evergreen section of Hawthorn so largely used for hedges, and so valuable as berry-bearing shrubs. A.H. M.Mts.P.S.			robur, D.40.—English Oak, H.M. Mt.P.S.	2	6
angustifolia, E.10.—White flowers in spring, followed by orange berries in autumn ..	1	9	rubra, D.40.—Red foliage in autumn. H.M.Mts.P.S.	2	6
coccinea, E.6.—Forms a compact bush and has white flowers followed by orange berries in autumn	2	0	We can also supply the following varieties:—Bicolor, cerris, Lusitanica, Mirbeckii. 2/6 ea.		
crenulata, E.8.—Bears red berries in winter. Makes a very fine hedge	1	9	RHAPHIOLEPIS. —(Rhaphis, a needle; lepis, a scale.) Spring.		
			Fergusonii, E.3. — Particularly dwarf and slow growing form of Indian Hawthorn, which makes it an ideal subject for tub specimens	2	6
			indica, E.8. Indian Hawthorn. — White with pink centre followed by black berries. The brown-red leaves of the young growth give a very pleasing effect	2	0
			RHODODENDRONS. — See separate section.		

Your success is our first consideration.

RHUS.—(Rhudd, red. Colour of the fruit of the original variety.) s. d.

cotinus, D.10.—Smoke Bush. Rounded leaves which colour in autumn. In late spring it is covered with large, fluffy panicles, which give rise to the common name. A.H.M.-Mts.S. 2 0

cotinus purpurea, D.10.—A big improvement on the above, having purple foliage in the spring and much richer autumn colouring. A.H.M.-Mts.S. 2 6

succedanea (A substitute.), D.12.—Leaves turn to bright crimson in autumn 2 0

Planters are particularly warned about touching the leaves of this tree as it affects some people at certain seasons of the year with rhus eczema. Many are quite unaffected by its powers. A.M.P.S.

ROCK ROSE.—See *Cistus*.

ROMNEYA trichocalyx.—See Special Items.

RONDELETIA.—(Mons. W. Rondelet.)

amoena, (Pleasing), E.8.—This is a shrub we can highly recommend as suitable for coastal climates. Salmon pink flowers like a beautiful *Laurustinus*. Spring B.R.S. 2 6

strigosa, E.5.—Quite distinct from the above, throwing up long arching canes from the ground, and bearing bunches of bright crimson flowers throughout most of the year. A.B.M.P.R.S. 2 0

ROSMARINUS.—(Ros, dew; marinus the sea. Seaside plants.)

officinalis, E.4. 1 0

prostratus, E.1.—A dwarf low growing form suitable for rockeries. A.H.M.Mts.P.S. ... 1 6
"There's Rosemary. That's for Remembrance," is perhaps the most popular reason why this plant is grown. It should not be neglected as a hedge or border plant. It used to be an emblem of fidelity between lovers, and was worn at weddings, and funerals where it was thrown into the grave.

ROWAN.—See *Pyrus aucuparia*.

RUELLIA.—(After J. Ruelle.

macrantha, E.3.—A soft wooded shrub with attractive spikes of rosy purple flowers. Autumn. B.R.S. 1 6

RUSSelia.—(After Dr. Russel.)

juncua (Juncus, a rush.), E.4.—Scarlet tubular flowers; recommended as suitable for planting with *Bouvardias*. Spring to Autumn. A.B.M.P.R.S. 2 0

SALIX.—(Sal, near; lis, water. Celtic.)
babylonica, D.30.—Weeping



RONDELETIA
AMOENA

Willow. One by one the old beliefs are shattered for this tree is now proved to be a native of China. The "willow" on which the harps were hung was *Populus euphratica* 1 6

caprea, D.20.—Sometimes known as Pussy Willow or Goat Willow. The long canes produce large silky buds in early spring. If they are cut in this stage, they will last for a considerable time for decorative work 1 6

coerulea, D.50.—The Cricket Bat Willow. An upright growing tree attaining a height of 80 feet or more in England, with a corresponding girth. It is an extremely rapid grower, and as the national game shows no sign of declining, there are distinct possibilities for its commercial exploitation in Australia. Its timber is preferred by cricket bat makers to any other, and with an increasing scarcity in England, the price of the timber runs to as much as 12/- a cubic foot (sometimes more). Hardy everywhere, but does best near water 1 6

multinervis, D.10.—Narrow leaved form, producing slender branches with small catkins like the Pussy Willow 1 6

Salamonii, D.30.—A vigorous growing sort of semi-pendulous habit 1 6

vitellina aurea, D.20.—Golden Basket Willow 1 6

vitellina aurea pendula, D.30.—Golden weeping form of the

Bougainvillea Mrs. Butt is a gem for frost-free climates.

- Basket Willow.** The yellow branches in winter are very effective amongst other trees 1 6
May be grown in any climate, but are best near water.
- SAMBUCUS.**—(Cambuke, a musical instrument which used to be made of Elder wood.) Commonly known as Elderberry. It is generally considered that the berries are poisonous to poultry.
- aurea, D.12.**—A golden variegated form which is highly desirable for contrast amongst ordinary green backgrounds. In the cold climates this is particularly effective. H.M.Mts.S. 2 0
- nigra, D.12.** Small white flowers freely produced in Spring. In England the berries are used for making Elderberry wine 1 9
- SAPIUM.**—(An old Latin name.) **sebiferum, D.20.**—A handsome deciduous tree from China. Valued for its beautiful autumn foliage. A.H.M.Mts. P.S. 2 0
- SASSAFRAS.**—See Doryphora.
- SCENTED VERBENA.**—See Aloysia.
- SCHINUS.**—(A Greek name.) **molle, E.20.** Pepper Tree.—A fast growing shade tree, suitable for hot dry climates, but will do anywhere 1 9
The Pepper is unique in that some trees only produce male flowers (which never produce berries), while the others, bearing female blooms, only set seed when a pollinizing tree is near at hand. Seedlings only are offered which may or may not seed.
- SENECIO.**—(Senex an old man; a reference to the white hair-like calyx.) **grandifolius, E.8.** — Yellow flowers and handsome foliage 2 0
- petasites, E.6.** A shrub with large leaves and bearing broad heads of yellow flowers after the manner of a hydrangea. Winter. B.R.S. 2 0
- SESBANIA.**—(Sesban. The Arabic name.) **tripetti, D.10.**—The Brazilian Glory Pea. Handsome foliage and rich tango coloured flowers, produced in long racemes. Requires hard pruning after each flowering. A. B.M.P.S. 1 6
- SHE OAK.**—See Casuarina.
- SILKY OAK.**—See Grevillea.
- SNOWBALL TREE.**—See Viburnum.
- SNOWBERRY.**—See Symphoricarpos.
- SOPHORA.**—(From the Arabic name, Sophero, of a leguminous tree.) **japonica, D.30.**—The Pagoda Tree. A useful addition to the hardy trees. It forms a round-headed tree and the pinnate leaves are of an attractive shade of green. H.M.Mts.S. 2 0
- SPARMANNIA.**—(After A. Sparmann, a Swedish Botanist.) A.B.M.P.R.S. **africana fl. pl., E.10.**—Quick-growing shrubs with large, soft foliage producing double white flowers in the Winter and early Spring 2 0
- SPARTIUM.** — (Spartor, cordage; a reference to the flexible shoots.) **juncum, E.8.** Spanish Broom.—Yellow. A beautiful flowering shrub. Spring and Summer 1 6
- multiflorum album, E.8.**—White Broom. Spring 1 9
- SPATHODEA campanulata.**—See Special Items.
- SPEAR LILY.**—See Doryanthes.
- SPIRÆA.**—(Speira, a wreath.) Sometimes called "English May" which name is also applied to Hawthorn. **Anthony Waterer, D.4.**—Crimson flowers. Summer. A.H. M.Mt.P.S. 1 6
- opulifolia aurea, D.4.** A striking shrub in spring and early summer on account of its rich golden foliage. A.H.M.Mts.P.S. 2 0
- Reevesiana, D.6.** Large bunches of pure white flowers. Spring 1 6
- Reevesiana, fl. pl., D.6.** — The double flowered form. Spring 1 6
- STENOCARPUS.**—(Stenos, narrow, carpus, fruit.) **sinuatus, E.30.** Queensland Fire Tree.—Curious scarlet flowers rayed like the spokes of a wheel. Recommended. Incorrectly called S. Cunninghami. Summer. A.B.P.S. .. 2 0
- STERCULIA.**—(Sterculus, a heathen god.) **acerifolia (Maple leaved), D.30.**—Illawarra Flame Tree produces large bunches of scarlet bell shaped flowers which are very conspicuous. Makes a splendid avenue tree. Late Spring. A.B.M.P.R.S. .. 2 0
- acerifolia grafted.**—See Special Items.
- diversifolia, E.30.**—Kurrajong. Most strongly recommended as a shade and fodder tree; rather slow growing, but invaluable in drought 1 9
- hybrida (acerifolia x diversifolia), E.30.**—In recent years there has been much interest displayed in this cross between two splendid native

trees. They produce magnificent foliage, and are worth growing from this point alone. In the late spring the foliage drops and the tree comes out in a mass of pink blooms. The plants offered as seedlings appear to come true to type, but no guarantee can be given as to colour of bloom. Grafted plants are available which do come true and flower when quite young.

Seedlings 2 0
Grafts 3 0

lurida, D.30.—A quick growing tree with rosy red flowers. Summer. B.P.R.S. 2 0

platanifolia, D.20.—A handsome round-headed tree, with large light green foliage. A.H.M.S. 2 0

ST. JOHN'S BREAD.—See *Ceratonia*.

STRAWBERRY TREE.—See *Arbutus*.

STRELITZIA.—(Named after Charlotte, Queen to George III., of the house of Mecklenburgh Strelitz). Bird's Tongue Flower. A.B.M.P.R.S.

augusta, E.12.—A tall growing plant with very distinctive foliage and bearing white flowers in spring. Specially suitable where foliage contrast is required from 2 6



Stenocarpus sinuatus

s. d.

s. d.

parvifolia, E.4.—A distinct sort having flowers similar to *S. reginae*, but the leaves being reduced to long, rush-like stems with only a small leaf blade at the end 5 0

Reginae, E.4.—Peculiarly handsome flowers of pale blue and gold. Spring 2 6

SWEET BAY.—See *Laurus*.

SYMPHORICARPUS.—(Symphoreo, to bear together, and karpos, fruit; literally, clustered fruit.) A.H.M.Mts.P.S.

orbiculatus, D.4.—Very attractive in autumn and winter. The branches carry dense bunches of red berries in the axils of the leaves, which turn red before falling, the berries remaining on the bare branches for some time .. 2 0

racemosus, D.4.—Snowberry. Large, snow-white berries in autumn 2 0

SYNCARPIA.—(Syn, together; karpos, fruits; several of which are united in one head.)

laurifolia, E.60. Turpentine Tree.—A fine subject for street planting. B.S. 1 9

SYRINGA.—See *Philadelphus*.

SYRINGA, D.8.—Lilac. The Persian name is *Syrinx*. These beautiful spring flowering plants are so well known that no introduction is necessary. They are generally considered as Mountain plants, but may be grown successfully on the hills round Sydney, and in selected shady spots in Adelaide. H.M.Mt.S. 2/- each.

DOUBLE.

Abel Carriere.—One of the best dark blues.

Belle de Nancy.—Satiny pink.

Charles Sargent.—(See Special Items).

Condorcet.—Light blue, large dense truss.

Le Notre.—Deep red buds opening to extra large heliotrope flowers.

Madame Abel Chatenay.—Best double white.

Marechal de Bassompierre.—Dark carmine rose.

Maurice de Vilmorin.—Light lilac, large head.

Paul Thirion.—(See Special Items).

President Fallieres.—Bud reddish lilac, opening to lilac mauve. Large heads and very free flowering.

Thunberg.—(See Special Items).

Vauban.—Dark buds, opening to soft mauve. Large heads and free flowering.

Wistarias are most beautiful for spring blooming.

SINGLE.

s. d.

chinensis.—A hybrid between Persian and English types resembling the former. The trusses are larger and a deeper lilac colour. Recommended.

Jan van Tol.—Largest of all the single whites.

Laplace.—Deep red buds opening to reddish violet.

Monge.—Violet red.

Negro.—Dark purple opening to heliotrope red.

Souv de Louis Spath.—Blackish red. Best of its colour.

TALLOW TREE CHINESE.—See *Sapium*.

TAMARIX.—(Tamaris the name of a river where the plant grows in profusion.) Commonly called Tamarisk, or flowering Cypress. Summer.

gallica, D.12.—Pink 1 9

japonica plumosa, D.12.—A beautiful variety for autumn foliage, specially suited for decorative work 1 9

Suitable for all climates, but careful watch must be kept for borers in trunk and branches.

TEA PLANT.—See *Thea*.

TEA TREE.—See *Leptospermum* and *Melaleuca*.

TECOMA.—(A contraction of its Mexican name.) Summer. A.B.M.P.R.S.

capensis, E.10.—Orange red. Frequently used as a hedge plant 1 9

Smithii, E.10.—Orange yellow with brown markings 2 0

velutina, E.12.—Yellow 2 0

Profuse flowering shrubs suitable for a back row in a shrubbery. Susceptible to heavy frost.

TELOPEA.—(Telopeas, seen at a distance.), Waratah. Those who have seen this flower in its native state will appreciate the appropriate naming. It resists heat and cold, and, although a native of N.S.W., only, should be tried in all climates.

speciosissima (most beautiful), E.10.—It is not generally known that this magnificent flowering plant may be easily grown as an ordinary shrub once it is past the seedling stage. Spring 2 0

THEA.—(The Chinese word for Tea is *tchea*.)

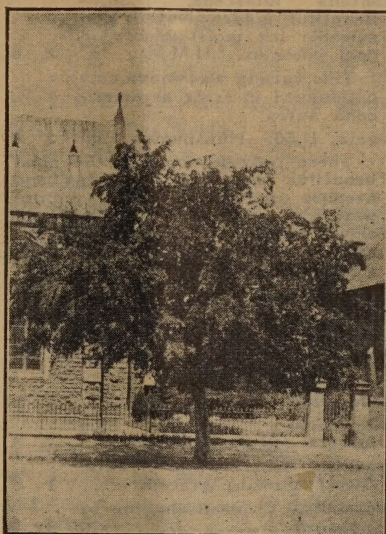
bohea, E.4.—This belongs to the *Camellia* family and produces the tea of commerce. A.M.P.S. White flowers in Spring 2 6

THEVETIA nerifolia.—See Special Items.

TILIA.—(Its old Grecian name.) Lime or Linden Tree. H.M.Mt.

europaea, D.40 2 6

TOXICOPHLEA.—(Toxicon, poison; phloios, bark). As



Ulmus chinensis as a street tree

s. d.

the name indicates the whole plant is poisonous.

spectabilis, E.8.—White flowering shrub, sweetly scented. B.R.S. 2 6

FREE TOMATO.—See *Cyphomandra*.

TRISTANIA.—(Named in honour of the French Botanist Tristan.) Brush Box.

conferta, E.40. — A valuable shade and street tree of very rapid growth. Highly recommended. Plant after frosts are over, or in early autumn. A.B.M.P.R.S. 1 6

TULIP TREE.—See *Liriodendron*.

ULEX europaeus fl. pl.—See Special Items.

ULMUS.—(The Celtic name.) Commonly known as Elm.

campestris, D.50.—English Elm 2 0

In addition to the above we can supply a few plants which have been worked on the montana stock to prevent suckering 2 6

chinensis, E.25.—Chinese Weeping Elm. Hardy in all climates 2 0

medio argentea variegata, D.40. A beautiful variegated form of the English Elm; leaves heavily marked silvery white. 2 6

montana, D.40.—Scotch Elm. This tree is stated by English authorities to be non-suckering. H.M.Mts. 2 0

montana lutescens, D.30.—
Beautiful golden leaved Elm
suitable for moist places in
cool climates. H.M.Mts ... 2 6

This variety was previously
catalogued in error as *ameri-*
cana aurea.

vegeta, D.50.—Huntingdon Elm 2 0

These provide some of the most
beautiful trees for specimens and
avenues possible. They require
water in very dry weather, and
should never be planted near flower
gardens as every broken root throws
a sucker. H.M.Mt.

VERONICA.—Speedwell.

Dwarf evergreen shrubs, 3 to 5
feet in height flowering in Winter,
Spring and Summer. Hardy, ex-
cept in B. & R.

Andersonii. Flowers blue ... 1 9

Blue Gem.—Lavender blue
flowers and small leaves ... 1 9

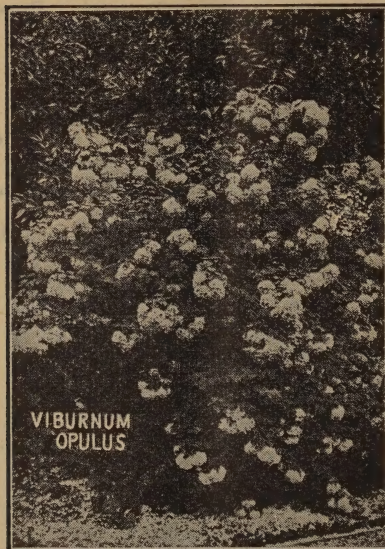
gracilis. Small white flowers.
Dwarf growth; graceful .. 1 9

imperialis. Crimson shading to
magenta 1 9

La Seduisante.—Purplish crim-
son. Broad shiny leaves .. 1 9

We can also supply the following
varieties which are suitable for
rock work and which range in height
from 6ins. to 1ft.:—*Albicans*, *Bid-*
willi, *Bryanti*, *Lyalli*, *Perpes-*
canta and *Vernicosa*. Each 1 9

VIBURNUM.—(The old Latin name used
by Virgil.) *V. suspensum*, *tinus* and



Viburnum Tomentosum.

lucidum, are hardy everywhere.
Spring.

Buddleifolium. — See Special
Items.

Carlesii, D.6.—A very choice
variety producing in Spring
bunches of pale pink to white
flowers which are richly
fragrant. H.M.Mts.S. Large
plants only 5 0

Davidii, E.2. — A very dwarf,
compact shrub, with hand
some foliage and heads of
white flowers, followed by
blue berries. H.M.Mts.S. .. 2 6

opulus, D.8.—Guelder Rose or
Snowball Tree. Spring. A.H.
M.Mt.P.S. 1 9

punctatum, E.8. — A distinct
kind, with small leaves and
bearing a profusion of white
flowers. H.M.Mts.S. 2 0

rhytidophyllum, E.8.—An un-
usually large leaved variety,
dark green above, rusty
colour beneath. Creamy
white flowers in the spring,
followed by red berries in the
Autumn 2 6

Seiboldtii, E.6.—Dense, bushy
habit, with dark green foliage.
The creamy white flowers are
followed by red berries, which
finally become black.
A.H.M.Mts.S. 2 0

Trees are available for all climates and conditions.

s. d.

s. d.

sinensis, E.8. — A beautiful shrub in spring when covered with its pink tinted young growths. Stands clipping well. White flowers in summer. H.M.Mts.S. 1 9

suspensum, E.6.—Sweet scented white flowers 1 9

tinus, E.6.—*Laurustinus*, White *tinus lucidum*, E.8.—White .. 1 9

Tomentosum, D.6. — Covered in summer with red berries. H.M.Mt.S. 2 0

tomentosum plicatum, D.8.— Japanese Guelder Rose. H.M. Mt.S. 2 0

We can also supply the following varieties: *oxycoccus* and *Seiboldtii*. 2/- each.

VIOLETS.—See separate section.

VIRGILIA.—(In honour of the poet Virgil.)

capensis, E.15.—A most distinctive spring flowering shrub or tree producing rosy purple

pea-shaped flowers. Extremely fast grower and hardy except in the very coldest climates 2 6

WATER LILIES.—See separate section.

WATTLE.—See *Acacia*.WEDDING BELLS.—See *Deutzia*.WEIGELA.—See *Diervilla*.

WESTRINGIA.—(Dr. J. P. Westring was physician to the King of Sweden.)

rosmariniformis, E.4.—A very hardy native shrub with silvery green foliage like *Rosemary*. The flowers are white with a faint lilac tinge, and are produced practically all the year round. Will stand salt spray, and is recommended for exposed positions on the coast. A.B.M. P.R.S. 2 0

WHITE CEDAR.—See *Melia*.WILLOW.—See *Salix*.ZELKOVA *acuminata*. — See *Special Items*.

The roses we bought off you about six years ago are wonderful bushes now and this year have been a mass of beautiful blooms. The gardener we get each year to prune them says they are the finest bushes he has seen. Through your recommendation, Mr. W., of — Post Office, sent to you for his roses and they are doing splendidly. We never fail to let our friends know where we got the roses. W.R.H., Mayfield. 30/10/35.

I have had 150 rose trees from your firm, and all, without exception, have given great satisfaction and pleasure. Mrs. M.F.B., Rooty Hill. 11/6/35.

I am in receipt of plants as listed in your invoice, consigned with that care and regard for your client's interest which from past experience I now expect as a matter of course. W.J.C., Canberra. 19/6/35.

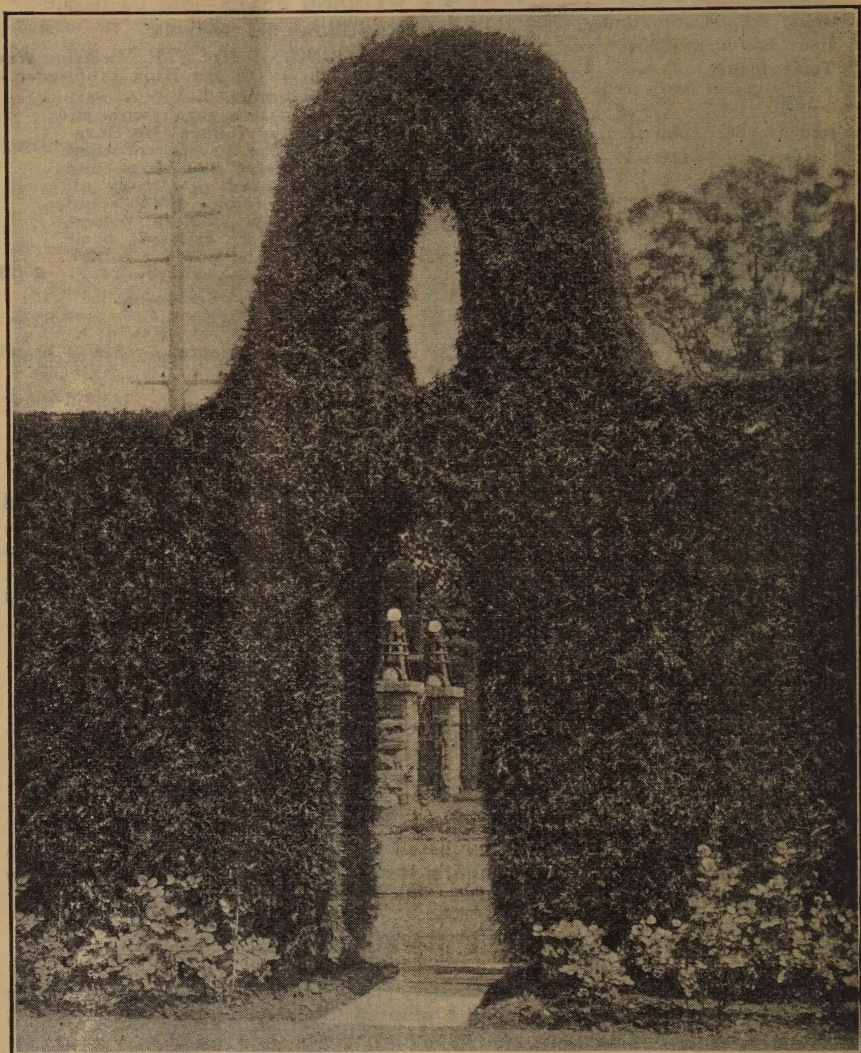
The roses arrived perfectly safely last Thursday, May 16th. The roots were beautifully damp and I planted them at once. Mrs. L.E.N., Richmond, Surrey, England. 25/6/35.

The roses and plants arrived safely and in splendid condition and I congratulate you on the splendid condition they arrived in due to the careful packing. Have never received plants and roses so fresh after such a long journey. Mrs. W.T.Y., Hughenden, Q'ld. 12/9/35.

1936 will be a tree planting year.

Hedge Plants

Hedges are an essential part of any garden. The main qualifications are that the plants must be bushy to ensure privacy, hardy to stand the constant clipping, deep rooting to avoid undue robbing of the surface soil, and pleasing to the eye by



Cupressus Torulosus

reason of beautiful foliage or flowers. Nine times out of ten we are asked for a quick-growing hedge plant, but planters always overlook the fact that these require very much more clipping to keep attractive than the slower-growing sorts, which take somewhat longer to furnish. A privet hedge at certain times requires clipping twice a month; others look well if done two or three times a year. Unless other-

A quick hedge effect is obtained by close planting.

wise stated all hedges are best not trimmed on the top until the full height desired is reached. Regular cutting on the sides encourages density and height.

The dozen prices apply to 6 or more plants taken in one consignment, while 50 or more are calculated at the 100 rate.

BOUGAINVILLEA magnifica Trailli. The best purple Bougainvillea. Plant 4 feet apart. 20/- doz.

CERASUS lauro cerasus.—The English Laurel.—Particularly adapted to cold climates where it makes a very fine, dense, evergreen hedge. H.M.Mt. Plant 3 feet apart. 15/- per doz.

COMMON OLIVE.—See *Olea europea*.

COPROSMA Baueriana.—For sea fronts, or hot, dry situations, this is a very fine variety as it withstands heat admirably. Large, light green, shiny leaves. The flowers are insignificant. Plant 3 feet apart. Hardy everywhere. Cut back when 2 feet high on top as well as sides to develop low branching habit when required. 18/- doz.

COTONEASTER Franchetii.—This is a quick growing form of hedge plant with white flowers in spring and orange red berries in autumn. A.H.M.Mts.P.S. Plant 4 feet apart. 18/- per doz.

CRATAEGUS.—See *Pyracantha*.

CUPRESSUS arizonica.—A dense growing sort and its grey-green foliage makes a distinct note. See also Conifer section. A.H.M.Mts. Plant 4 feet apart. Grafted plants 39/- doz. Seedlings 20/- doz.

CUPRESSUS Lambertiana horizontalis.—A particularly fine subject for all climates except B.R.S. where it is attacked by borers. Stands clipping well and may be grown up to a tall windbreak. Plant 6 to 8 feet apart. 33/- doz.

CUPRESSUS Lambertiana horizontalis aurea.—A golden form of the above and equally suitable as a tall hedge in the cooler districts. Plant 6 to 8 feet apart. 45/- per doz.

CUPRESSUS torulosa.—When raised from seed this plant shows a great variety of shapes and shades of colour which spoil the hedge effect. We offer plants struck from cuttings of a proved type which are all uniform and which make a splendid, slender hedge. Plant 2 to 3 feet apart. 33/- doz.

DURANTA Plumieri.—A favourite subject in Sydney. When properly looked after it makes a very fine hedge. Struck from cuttings to ensure uniformity. Plant 2 feet apart. Treat as recommended for *Coprosma* when dense bushiness is required. A.B.M.P.R.S., 12/- doz.

ESCALLONIA macrantha.—A very hardy variety for all except the very coldest climates. Plant 2 feet apart. 18/- doz.

ESCALLONIA macrantha Ingrami rosea.—An improvement on the above, with bright green foliage and spikes of deep pink flowers. Plant 2 feet apart. 20/- doz.

EUGENIA Luehmanni.—The small leaved Lilly Pilly. One of the very best varieties and grown for the delightful colours of the young foliage which is quite as beautiful as any flower. The leaves are pale pink, brown, purple, and later green. Plant 3 feet apart. B.R.S., 20/- doz.

HAKEA saligna.—A very striking hedge when covered with the bronzy young foliage. A.B.M.P.R.S. Plant 4 feet apart. 20/- doz.

HIBISCUS.—Nearly all the varieties are suitable for hedges, but we recommend that only one sort be used for each hedge, as varying height and habit make uniformity impossible if the kinds are mixed. Plant 3 feet apart. B.R.S. 20/- doz.

LIGUSTRUM Privet.—These are quite the commonest subjects for hedges, but cannot be recommended unless particularly well kept. They are fast growers, surface rooters, have flowers with an objectionable perfume and produce black berries which do not add to the beauty of the hedge. Hardy everywhere. Plant 1 to 2 feet apart. May be trimmed in any manner desired. 2/- doz.; 12/6 per 100.

LIGUSTRUM New Golden.—This is quite an exception to the above rule and provides the best variegated hedge possible. Hardy everywhere. Plant 2 feet apart. In pots, 10/- doz. Open ground (May to August only), 6/- doz.

LANTANA.—The varieties *Drap d'Or* and *Chelsea Gem* are excellent for a dwarf hedge, and are constantly in bloom. *L. Sellowiana*, if given a little support at first, will quickly make a neat, low hedge. Plant 2 feet apart. A.M.P.R.S., 10/- doz.

Plants with thorny branches are a liability as front hedges.

LONICERA nitida.—An extremely bushy and dwarf variety of Honeysuckle, bearing small foliage and creamy white fragrant flowers in summer. The habit of growth makes it an ideal subject for a low hedge, and at 2 feet apart it will soon make a dense compact wall of green. It should be trimmed early on top and sides to encourage dense growth. Hardy everywhere. 12/- doz.

MURRAYA exotica.—For a dwarf hedge this is one of the really choice varieties. Slow growing and reaching maturity about 4 feet, it is beautiful alike in its dark green foliage and sweet scented orange blossom flower. Plant 2 feet apart. B.R.S. 20/- doz.

NERIUMS.—Nearly all the Oleanders make first-class hedges, but owing to varying heights it is not advisable to mix varieties unless certain of uniformity. They are very free flowering shrubs and where a close clipped hedge is not required are well worth consideration. Hardy almost everywhere. Plant 3 to 4 feet apart. 18/- doz.

OLEA europea.—A very hardy evergreen which withstands heat and drought to a much greater extent than any other variety. It does not transplant well except from pots and we offer only plants grown in this way which, although more expensive at first sight, do away with the trouble and disappointment of replanting the gaps when the cheaper lines from open ground are used. Hardy everywhere. Trim early on top and sides to encourage dense growth. Plant 2 feet apart. 12/- doz.

PLUMBAGO capensis.—Suitable for a low hedge, either planted with all blue, or blue and white alternately. It suckers badly from the roots which is an objection in certain positions. Plant 2 feet apart. A.B.M.P.R.S., 18/- doz.

PHOTINIA glabra rubens.—A hardy evergreen hedge plant producing vividly coloured young foliage of a deep glistening red at each new growth. It will stand the coldest climates and when in new growth is a brilliant sight. Plant 2 feet apart. 20/- doz.

PYRACANTHA or* evergreen Hawthorns are splendid subjects for forming a hedge quickly and have the added attraction of white flowers in spring and bright berries of various shades in autumn. The following sorts are all recommended and should be planted 4 feet apart. A.H.M.Mts.P.S.

Hodginsii.—Orange red berries in early autumn. 18/- doz.

Rogersiana.—Red berries in early autumn. 18/- doz.

yunnanensis.—Bright red berries in late autumn. 20/- doz.

ROSES.—Under certain conditions Roses make good hedges. It is very necessary to plant only one sort, or, if more than one, only those of similar growth. The polyantha varieties are suitable for low hedges and Red Letter Day, Maman Cochet, White Maman Cochet, General MacArthur, Comtesse de Cayla, Hadley, Radiance, Red Radiance, Sunny South, Pres. Jac Smits, Prima Donna, and Kirsten Poulsen for taller work. Plant Polyanthas 1ft. 6in. to 2ft. apart, large flowered types 2ft. to 4in., according to vigour of variety. Polyanthas 12/- doz., £4/10/- per 100; large flowered varieties 16/- doz., £6 per 100.

TECOMA capensis.—An orange-red flowering shrub greatly used in New Zealand and some of our own suburbs. It is very hardy and quick growing. Plant 3 feet apart. 18/- doz.

VIBURNUM tinus.—The Laurustinus particularly suited to cold climates where its pink buds in spring open to white blooms dear to the English heart. Leaves are liable to attacks from red spider. Plant 2 to 3 feet apart. 18/- doz.

Other subjects.—Japanese Maple (seedlings), Acalypha, Azaleas, Choisya, Euonymus, Ficus Hillii, Gardenia, Hydrangeas, Magnolia fuscata, Purple Guava, Rondeletia, Spireas, Veronicas and Christmas Bush where it may grow without constant clipping.

I have had splendid results from the roses which you have supplied and I trust that your firm will continue to make the progress that it deserves in the cause of "Better Roses." D.B.S., Hamilton. 17/5/35.

You will no doubt be interested to learn that the garden, which followed exactly your suggestions as to lay out and variety of plant, is looking particularly well. The shrubs with only one or two exceptions have proved to be splendid doers. J.H.H., The Rock. 9/4/35.

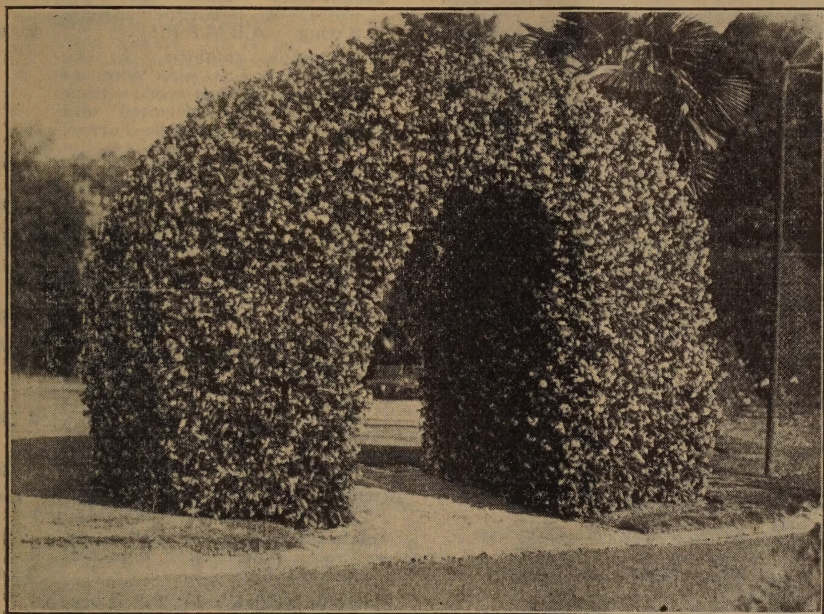
At the Rose Show in Trundle on the 16th, I got six first and two second prizes, so had rather a good day. R.O.B., Trundle. 31/10/35.

Our recommendations are the result of extensive investigation.

Climbing Plants

No garden is complete without Climbing Plants. Trellises and arches always beautify any grounds, whilst fences, old trees, or stumps look much better when covered with some of the handsome varieties listed in this section.

When not specified, the variety may be considered as hardy in all Australian climates.



Rhynchospermum jasminoides

AKEBIA.—(Its Japanese name.) s. d.

quinata, D. (Five leaved.)—
Peculiar purple flowers in
spring 2 0

AMPELOPSIS.—(Ampelos, a vine; opsis
like.)

Henryana, D.—Dark velvety
foliage with silver markings
turning red in Autumn 2 0

Lowii, D.—Small growing vari-
ety, suitable for hanging
baskets or a bush house
post. Very attractive foliage 2 0

Veitchii, D. True Virginian
Creeper.—One of the best
deciduous climbers grown;
self-clinging, like ivy, and
a perfect picture when the
leaves turn colour in the
autumn 2 0

ANTIGONON.—(Anti, opposite; gonia,
an angle.)

leptopus, D.—One of the pret-
tiest climbers imaginable;



Antigonon

Wistarias are hardy everywhere.

**Bignonia Rosea.**

large sprays of beautiful pink flowers are produced in summer. Suitable for warm climates only, and should be planted in summer and protected from frost through its first winter. In the young stages in pots these plants die down to a thickened root each winter. Consequently they present no appearance of size above ground when sent out at this time of year. In addition clients frequently report the death of young plants when it is only the top which is affected. Growth follows from the roots as soon as the weather is sufficiently warm.

A.B.P.R.S. 1 6

BEAUMONTIA.—(After Mrs. Beaumont, of Bretton Hall, Yorkshire.)

grandiflora, E.—A magnificent climber producing large creamy white trumpet shaped flowers in spring. B.R.S. 2 0

BIGNONIA.—(Abbe Bignon, Librarian to Louis XIV.)

australis, E. Wonga Wonga Vine.—Cream and brown; a vigorous climber. Spring 2 0

capreolata, E.—Red, hardy .. 2 0

Cherere, E. Large scarlet.—A self-clinging evergreen. Summer. A.B.M.P.R.S. .. 2 0

excelsa, D.—Cream with orange blotch. Vigorous grower. Summer 2 0

exoleta, E. — Large yellow blooms somewhat after the style of *B. Tweediana* 2 0

grandiflora, D.—Orange. Summer 2 6

Guilfoylei, D. Orange brown. —Practically identical with *B. grandiflora*. Summer .. 2 0

jasminoides alba, E.—Pure white.—A beautiful variety. Spring. A.B.M.P.R.S. 2 0

jasminoides amabilis, E.—An attractive soft pink form of the original type with a dark eye. It was selected and named by Mr. Fred. Turner, F.L.S., as being a worthy variation. A.B.M.P.R.S. ... 2 0

Lindleyana, E.—Lilac. Summer. A.B.M.P.R.S. 2 0

Mackenii, D. Flowers practically identical with *rosea*, but habit of growth is inclined to be bushy. By keeping pruned, may be grown as a shrub 2 0

rosea, D.—Rosy lilac. Summer 2 0

Tweediana, E. Chicken's Claw. —Very vigorous climber with clear yellow flowers in spring. A.B.M.P.R.S. 2 0

venusta, E. Orange flowers in winter.—The best of all this family. A.B.P.R.S. 2 0

BOUGAINVILLEA.—(In honour of the French navigator, Bougainville.)

glabra Sanderiana, E.—Magenta, Free flowering. Summer. A.B.M.P.R.S. 2 0

lateritia (Brick red), E.—A very striking flower. Recommended. Spring. B.R.S. 2 6

**Bignonia Jasminoides Alba.**

Antigonon should not be planted in cold weather.

- magnifica* Trailli, E.—Bright purple. We recommend this as the very best of all purple Bougainvilleas. Nearly always in bloom. A.B.M.P.R.S. 2 0
Mrs. Butt.—See Special Items.
- rosea*, E.—A lovely strawberry pink shade, with the flowers larger than the ordinary varieties and produced in huge trusses. It is particularly vigorous in growth and free and regular in bloom. Highly recommended. Suitable for A.B.P.R.S. Late Winter and Spring 2 6
- Thomasii*,—Syn. B. *Rosea*—
The plants are susceptible to frost in young stages and are best planted in warm weather and sheltered the first winter.
- CAROLINA JASMINE.**—See *Gelsemium*.
- CLEMATIS.**
aristata, E. Native Clematis.—
Small, starry, white flowers. Spring 2 0
montana rubens, D. — Pink flowers and pretty red foliage. H.M.Mts.S. 2 0
montana superba, D. — Pure white. An improved form of the old *montana*. Spring ... 2 0
- DOLICHOS** (From *dolikos*, long; referring to the twining shoots.) Very free growing climbers, useful for quick covering. Summer. A.B.M.P.R.S.
lignosus.—Pink 1 9
lignosus alba.—White 1 9
- FIGUS.**
minima.—A very small leaved variety 1 9
repens variegata, E.—A variegated form of climbing *Ficus*. Leaves are edged silvery white 2 6
stipulata, E., Climbing Fig.—
Adheres to unpainted wood, stone or brick naturally .. 1 9
These climbing Figs should be well clipped to keep the foliage small.
- GELSEMIUM.**—(Its Italian name.)
sempervirens, E. Carolina Jasmine.—Very sweet scented yellow flowers in winter. Recommended 2 0
- HARDENBERGIA.**—(After the Countess of Hardenberg.)
monophylla, E.—False sarsaparilla. A pretty purple flowered native creeper. Spring 1 9
- HEDERA.**—(Hedra, Celtic for cord.)
helix, E.—English Ivy 2 0
maderiensis variegata, E. —
Leaves margined white ... 2 0
palmata aurea, E. — Young growths golden yellow, later turning green 2 0
- HONEYSUCKLE.**—See *Lonicera*.
- HOPS.**—See *Humulus*.
- HUMULUS.**—(Humus, the ground. s. d.
The Plants are prostrate unless supported.)
lupulus, D.—English Hop 2 0
- IPOMEA** (Ipo, bindweed; and homoios, similar.) Quick growing climbers, useful for covering unsightly sheds or rocks.
alba grandiflora, D. — Large flowered white variety of rapid growth frequently called Moon Flower 1 9
Learii. — The perennial blue morning glory 1 9
tuberculata.—Pink 1 9
- IVY.**—See *Hedera*.
- JASMINE.**—See *Jasminum*.
- JASMINUM.**—
grandiflorum, E. — White in Spring 2 0
multipartitum (many divisions), E. — Large white starry flowers. May be treated as a shrub if desired. B.R.S. ... 2 0
poicoicum, E.—Extra large star shaped flowers. Summer. B.R.S. 2 6
stephanense, E. — A pink flowered Jasmine which is quite hardy in the coldest climates 2 0
- LATHYRUS.**—(Lathuros, the old Greek name for the Pea.) Spring.
latifolius, E. Red.—Everlasting pea.—Strongly recommended 1 6
latifolius, E. Pink.—Everlasting pea 1 6
latifolius, E. White.—Everlasting pea 1 6
pubescens, E. Argentine blue pea.—Strongly recommended 1 0
- LONICERA.**—(Adam Lonicer, a German Botanist.) Spring.
aurea reticulata, E. — Variegated Honeysuckle 2 0
caprifolium (Goat's leaf), D.—
Woodbine 2 0
Halleana, E.—Best white Honeysuckle grown 2 0
Heckrottii, D.—Carmine red, with yellow and buff markings at the end of the tube. Very fragrant. A.H.M.Mts.-P.S. 2 0
Hildebrandtii. See Special Items.
multiflora, E.—Yellow. Profuse bloomer 2 0
Periclymenum belgica, D.—The Dutch Honeysuckle. Flowers red and yellow 2 0
sinensis, E.—White and red. Good 2 0
tartarica splendens, E.—Scarlet 2 0
- MANDEVILLA.**—(H. J. Mandeville, a British Minister at Buenos Ayres.)
suaveolens (Sweet scented), D. —
Pure white. Spring. A.B. M.P.S. 1 9
- MANETTIA.**—(Xavier Manetti, of the Botanic Gardens, Florence.)
bicolor, E. — Yellow and red.

- s. d.
- Winter and Summer. A.B.M. 1 9
P.S. 1 9
- MEDEOLA.**—(After Medea, the ancient sorceress.) Smilax.
- asparagoides.**—A charming foliage creeper, dying to the roots each winter 2 0
- MIKANIA.**—(After J. Mikan, a professor of Botany.)
- scandens, E.**—A quick growing climber, bearing a profusion of yellow flowers in the Winter 2 0
- PASSIFLORA.**—(Passio, suffering; flos, a flower.) A name given by the early missionaries in South America in allusion to a fancied resemblance in the flower to the implements of the Crucifixion. The corona represents a crown of thorns, the stamens and pistils the nails of the cross, while the five sepals and five petals stood for the ten faithful apostles. Summer. A.B. M.P.R.S.
- edulis, E.**—Passion fruit 0 9
- Empress Eugénie, E.**—Blue and white 2 0
- Eynsford Gem, E.**—A perpetual flowering variety with red shading to brown flowers . . 2 0
- sanguinolenta, E.**—Reddish violet with small leaves and flowers 2 0
- PERENNIAL PEA.**—See Lathyrus.
- PHASEOLUS.**—(Probably from phaselus, a little boat, referring to the seeds).
- caracalla, E.**—This is deciduous in cool climates. Peculiar flowers, blue, yellow and white. Often called Snail Flower. Summer. A.B.M.-P.R.S. 2 0
- POTATO FLOWER.**—See Solanum Wendlandii.
- QUISQUALIS.**—(Quis, who; and qualis, what kind.)
- indica, E. (Rangcon Creeper).**—Flowers vary from orange to red and pink on the same plant. Must have a warm situation. Summer. B.R.S. 2 6
- RHYNCHOSPERMUM.**—(Rhynchos, a beak; sperma, seed.) Spring. A.B. M.P.R.S.
- jasminoides, E.**—White, strong perfume. 2 0
- jasminoides variegata, E.**—Variegated leaves 2 0
- repens variegata, E.**—A rather smaller type with curiously marbled foliage, which is quite attractive in itself and has possibilities for make-up floral work 2 0
- SMILAX.**—See Medeola.
- SNAIL FLOWER.**—See Phaseolus.
- SOLANDRA.**—(After Dr. Solander.)
- grandiflora, E.**—A vigorous climber producing long trumpet shaped, cream, tinged pink flowers. It will not stand frost. B.R.S. 2 0
- s. d.
- nitida.**—See Special Items.
- SOLANUM.**—(Solor, to comfort; soothing narcotic effect.) Summer.
- jasminoides, E.**—White 2 0
- Seafortthianum, E.**—Blue flowers and red berries. A.B.P.R.S. 2 0
- Wendlandii, E.**—Lavender Blue, A.B.P.R.S. 2 0
- STIGMAPHYLLON.**—(Stigma and phyl-, lon, a leaf; a leaf like stigma.)
- ciliatum.** (Furnished with hairs like eyelashes), E.—Yellow, very pretty. Summer. A.B. P.R.S. 2 0
- TACSONIA.**—(The Peruvian name.)
- manicata, E.**—Scarlet. Summer 2 0
- mollisima, E.**—(White Fruited or Banana Passion Fruit.)—Beautiful pink flowers in Spring 2 0
- Mortii, E.**—Red 2 0
- THUNBERGIA.**—(After Botanist C. P. Thunberg.)
- coccinea, E.**—Long sprays of red flowers rather different in shape to the others of this class. The plant is tender and is not recommended for climates outside of B.R. & S. 2 0
- Gibsoni, E.**—One of the finest climbing plants ever introduced, and if given a warm position and kept growing by water and manure will produce an abundance of Chinese orange blooms throughout the greater part of the year. It has been thoroughly tested in all except the coldest climates,



THUNBERGIA
GIBSONII

	s.	d.		s.	d.
and is recommended for A.B.M.P.R.S. with the great- est confidence	1	9	<i>sinensis</i> , D. (Chinese.) — Lavender	2	0
<i>laurifolia</i> , E.—Pale blue, with yellow throat. Spring. B. R.S.	2	0	<i>sinensis</i> , alba, D.—White	2	0
VIRGINIAN CREEPER. — See Ampelop- sis.			<i>sinensis</i> , fl., pl., D.—(Double blue.)—A very uncommon and beautiful variety	2	0
WISTARIA. —(C. Wistar, an American professor.) Spring.					
<i>multijuga alba</i> , D.	2	0			
<i>multijuga rosea</i> , D.—A light rose pink sport	2	0			

Clients are warned against cheap plants of Wistaria, which have been raised from seeds and which do not flower for many years. All plants offered by us are grown from cuttings or layers.



Wistaria sinensis

I have now 125 roses, all from your wonderful rose nursery, and take prizes with them and am very proud of my garden. Miss L.M.H., Burwood. 19/8/35.

Enclosed is an order for seven plants for Mrs. S., to whom I wish the order to be sent, also a catalogue, as mine is getting worn out lending it to other people. J.R.P., Jerilderie, August, 1935.

The standard roses are doing fine, in fact I am more than pleased with them. One would think that this is the second year that they have been growing instead of only being in four months. W.H.R., Ruddville. 12/9/35.

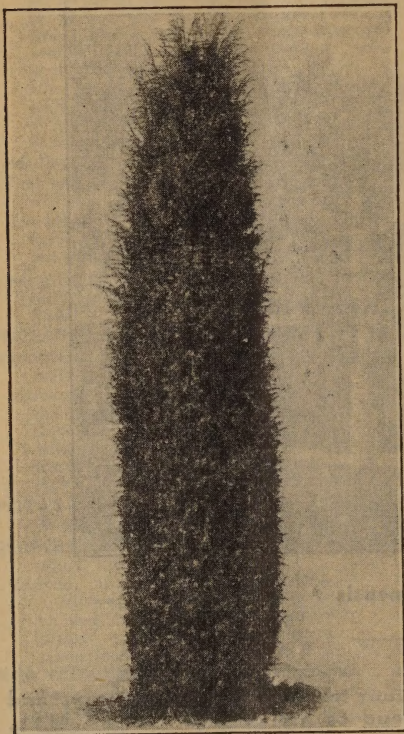
Do not buy Wistarias raised from seed.

Conifers and Taxads

THE CONE BEARING AND YEW-LIKE TREES

When not specified the variety may be considered as hardy in all Australian climates. All evergreen except where marked.

ABIES.—(Abeo, to rise; referring to their lofty growth.) H.M.Mt. s. d.
alba. White Spruce.—50ft. ... 2 6
excelsa. Norway Spruce.—50ft. 2 6
 Beautiful trees of symmetrical, but rather slow growth. Should be planted in every cold climate plantation. When making young growth they are clad with a lovely pale green foliage.



Juniperus Hibernica.

ARAUCARIA.—(The Araucanos are a Chilean tribe living in the district where *A. imbricata* was discovered.)

Bidwilli. Bunya Bunya.—50ft. A.B.M.P.R.S. 2 0

Cookii.—See Special Items.
Cunninghami. Hoop Pine — 50ft. A.B.M.P.R.S. 2 0

excelsa. Norfolk Island Pine. —80ft. A.B.M.P.S. 2 0

BUNYA PINE.—See *Araucaria Bidwilli*.

CALLITRIS.—(From Kalos, beautiful.) s. d.

cupressiformis, E.30. — Sometimes called the Port Jackson Cypress, owing to the foliage and shape of the tree being very similar to some of the Cypress family ... 2 0

Muelleri, D.20.—A dense growing, dark green tree 2 0

robusta, E.30.—The Murray Pine which is so well-known and which produces the timber so highly resistant to white ants and extensively used for flooring. It is a beautiful tree for specimens or avenues and deserves more attention, particularly in the dry arid regions ... 2 0

CEDRUS.—(Arabic, Kedron, power; referring to their majestic appearance. Some consider the name comes from the brook Cedron in Judea.) H.M.Mts. and hills in S. *atlantica*. Atlas Cedar.—60ft. 2 6
 Handsome silvery foliage. Stiffer grower than *deodara*.

atlantica glauca.—See Special Items.

deodara. Indian Cedar.—40ft. 2 0

A beautiful tree, specially adapted for tall specimens on extensive lawns and can well be introduced into large avenues. Has proved to be drought resisting.

libani (Cedar of Lebanon).—40ft. Quite distinct from the above, having a flat, wide spreading top at maturity ... 2 6

CRYPTOMERIA. — (Kryptos, hidden; meris, a part.)

elegans.—60ft. H.M.Mt. 2 0

japonica.—100ft. The Typical Tree of Japan. H.M.Mt. 2 0

Fine, ornamental trees from Japan, hardy, but prefer good soil and sheltered position. *Elegans*, upright habit, well branched and covered with fine foliage, which changes from green to bronzy crimson during the winter. When well grown they make magnificent specimens.

CUPRESSUS.—(Kuo, to produce; and parisos, equal; a reference to the symmetrical growth of *C. sempervirens*.)

arizonica (Arizona cypress),

E.20.—A hardy variety with spreading habit and grey green foliage. Makes an excellent specimen. Suitable for dry climate conditions. When grown from seed considerable variation is noticed. To overcome disappoint-

Golden Cypress are very distinctive.

CUPRESSUS—Continued.
 ment we offer grafted plants
 selected from an approved
 variety. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.

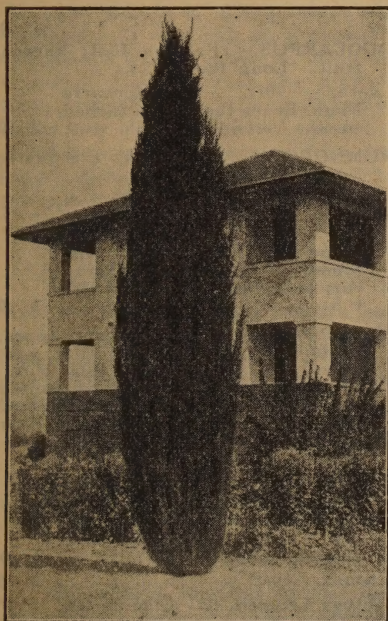
Grafted 3 6
 Seedlings 2 0

funbris. (Funeral Cypress.)—
 40ft. A.H.M.Mt.P.R.S. 2 0

Lambertiana erecta aurea, E.12.
 —A distinct and beautiful
 golden cypress which origin-
 ated in our own nursery. The
 habit is upright, and the
 colour richer than in any
 other variety. It is recom-
 mended that this variety be
 not allowed to grow higher
 than 10 or 12 feet 4 0

Lambertiana horizontalis.—50ft.
 One of the best, largely used
 as a hedge and breakwind,
 but not suitable for B. & S.
 From 3 0

Lambertiana horizontalis aurea.
 30ft. Very beautiful golden
 foliage 4 0



Cupressus sempervirens

sempervirens — The upright
 Cypress of Mediterranean
 countries. It produces a
 timber of great durability
 and was used extensively for
 mummy chests by the
 Egyptians. The doors of
 St. Peter's Church at
 Rome were formed of this

material and have lasted
 over 1,100 years. 50ft. ... 2 0
torulosus. — 30ft. Propagated
 from cuttings; very useful
 for hedges 3 0

CYPRESS.—See Cupressus.



Juniperus africana as a tub specimen

DACRYDIUM Franklinii. — 40ft.
 The Huon Pine. A graceful
 tree with a dense, spreading
 head and pendulous branches.
 H.M.Mts. 2 6

GINKGO biloba, D.—30ft. Commonly
 known as Maiden Hair Tree. This
 is a relic of a very ancient flora.
 Geological evidence shows that it is
 the last survivor of an ancient
 family which flourished during
 Secondary times and can even be
 traced back to Primary rocks. In
 Mesozoic times this genus played
 an important part in the arbor-
 escent flora of north temperate cli-
 mates. Together with a number of
 other trees it would have become
 extinct, but for the intervention of
 Buddhist and Taoist priests, who
 treated it as a sacred tree and
 always associated it with temples
 and shrines. (E. H. Wilson in
 "Romance of our Trees.") H.M.
 Mt.S. 2 0

HOOP PINE.—See Araucaria Cunning-
 hamii.

JUNIPERUS.—(The Celtic name, mean-
 ing rough.) The varieties are not
 suitable for B. and R.



Prumnopitys elegans

	s.	d.		s.	d.
africana. —8ft. A dwarf compact variety suitable for lawn centres	2	0	PODOCARPUS. —(Pous, a foot; karpou. fruit. Long footstalks.)		
bermudiana. —30ft. Pencil Cedar	2	6	elata. —30ft. The Illawarra Plum. Bears the seed attached to the outside of the fruit	2	0
chinensis. —12ft.	2	0	PRUMNOPITYS. —(Prumnos, the last); Pitys, a pine.)		
chinensis argentea. —12ft. A silver variegated form of the above	2	0	elegans (Plum Fir), E.25. —A hardy tree from Chili, bearing small fruit like a white grape. The leaves are somewhat similar to Podocarpus elatus. A.H.M.Mt. P.S.	2	0
hibernica. Irish Juniper. 12ft. A slow growing, very compact variety	2	0	RETINOSPORA. —(Retine, resin; spora, seeds.) Some very beautiful varieties are included in this class. They are more particularly suited to cold climates and the variegated sorts are all attractive with their golden leaves. H.M.Mt. and occasionally in S.		
sabina. —5ft. Prostrate rambling growth suitable for banks or large rockeries ..	2	0	filifera compacta. —See Special Items.		
LARIX. —(The ancient name used by Dioscorides.) Larch.			leptoclada. —10ft. Rather narrow, upright growth and greyish foliage	2	0
europaea, D.40. —The English Larch. A beautiful tree in cool, moist climates. H.Mt.	2	6	obtusata. —20ft.	2	0
MAIDEN HAIR TREE. —See Ginkgo.			obtusata Crippsii, 12. —One of the richest golden colours available. The growth is compact, and the colour most attractive. A.H.M.Mts.P.S.	3	6
NORFOLK ISLAND PINE. —See Araucaria excelsa.			obtusata nana aurea. —6ft. A particularly slow growing dwarf variety with compact habit and golden foliage highly suitable for small specimens or comparatively tall positions in a rockery ..	4	0
PINUS. —Handsomeness ornamental trees suitable for avenues or shelter belts.			plumosa. —12ft. Light, feathery leaves	2	0
canariensis. —40ft. A.H.M.Mt. P.S.	2	0			
halapensis. —40ft. A.H.M.Mt.P.	2	0			
insignis. —50ft. Largely used for breakwinds. A.H.M.Mt. P.S.	1	6			
pinsea. —30ft. Most suitable for seaside planting. A.H.Mt. P.S.	2	0			
strobus. —40ft. Weymouth Pine. A.H.M.Mts.P.S.	2	0			
sylvestris. —40ft. Scotch Pine. A.H.M.Mts.P.S.	2	0			

The quick growing Hedge often requires more attention.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
<i>plumosa aurea</i> .—10ft. A very fine golden form of the preceding	2	0	<i>occidentalis</i> Little Gem.—See Special Items.		
SALISBURIA .—See Ginkgo.			<i>pyramidalis</i> .—See Special Items.		
SPRUCE .—See Abies.			<i>recurva</i> Rheingold.—See Special Items.		
TAXODIUM .—(Taxus, yew; oides, like.) Deciduous Cypress. A moist situation suits this tree best, otherwise suits any climate.			THUYOPSIS .—(Thuja, like.)		
<i>distichum</i> .—40ft.	2	0	<i>dolabrata nana</i> .—See Special Items.		
THUYA .—(Thyon, a sacrifice. The resin was used for incense.)			<i>dolabrata variegata</i> .—30ft. A bushy variegated rather coarse leaved variety. H.M. Mt.	2	0
<i>Froebelli</i> .—See Special Items.			WELLINGTONIA . (In honour of the Duke of Wellington.)		
<i>Lobbi</i> .—30ft. A handsome Californian tree. H.M.Mt.S. ...	2	0	<i>gigantea</i> .—50ft. The giant redwood of California makes a beautiful specimen in the cooler climates	2	6
<i>occidentalis</i> .—30ft. H.M.Mt.S.	2	0	WIDDRINGTONIA Schwartzii. — See Special Items.		
<i>occidentalis compacta aurea</i> .—20ft. A compact golden form very suitable for specimens. Proved suitable in all climates except B. & R.	4	0			

I must congratulate you on your catalogue, which must certainly rank as the best all-round production of the kind in Australia or New Zealand. It is really an amateur's handbook and must be of great interest and value to all growers, even the experts. The fault of giving roses in order of preference is the difficulty in finding them readily, but this you have overcome in the only way possible, viz., by having a full list in index. I like your brief remarks and candid criticism of varieties, which is what is wanted, for, as you say, it is useless to paint certain varieties in high colours when they are often unreliable, and this unfortunate experience dampens the ardour of many amateurs. F.P., Auckland, N.Z. 5/7/35.

My gardener informs me he has never seen better standards or stronger budding than on the roses. I am very satisfied with my small amount of business with you and will certainly remember the name of Hazlewood Bros. when ordering roses, shrubs, etc., in the future. Will you please forward me your catalogues in future? C.C., Seymour, Vic. 3/7/35.

I duly received the roses which arrived in their usual state of excellence and am very pleased with the quality. Your standard of work does not deteriorate. E.W.F., Boort, Victoria. 4/7/35.

In certain sections of our horticulture and agriculture courses at this college we make frequent reference to shrubs and ornamental trees. To enhance the value of this work an up-to-date and complete catalogue is desired for student use. I should be pleased if you would forward me one of your catalogues for the class reference shelves. D.G.T., Technical College, Sydney. 30/3/35.

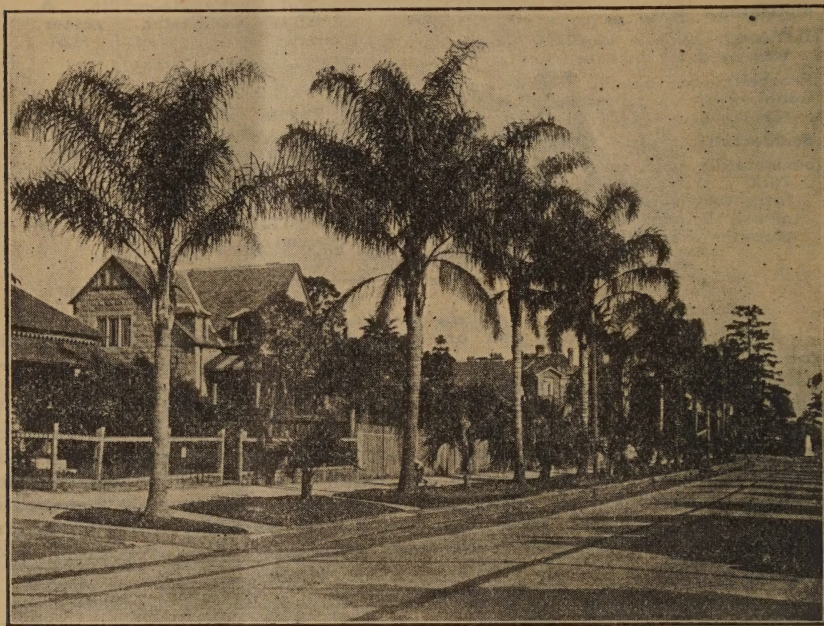
The plants arrived in excellent order and were splendidly packed. It is a pleasure to deal with a firm whose motto is evidently "service." J.S., Forbes. 24/5/35.

Wanted—a greater appreciation of tree beauty.

Out Door Palms

One of the most important objects in laying out a garden is to avoid monotony of foliage and to guard against this the use of hardy palms is not only advisable but lifts any planting scheme on to a very much higher plane.

Although most palms belong to tropical climates those mentioned here are all hardy in their particular divisions and their use is strongly recommended to all planters. They possess a gracefulness of outline peculiar to themselves and are invaluable for lawn specimens.



Cocos plumosa

BRAHEA.—(Tycho Brahe; a celebrated astronomer.) Also called Pritchardia or Washingtonia.

robusta.— Cotton Palm, from 2 0

The large fan shaped leaves bear curious, white threads from which it also derives its name of Cotton Palm. It is a very fast growing subject running up quickly to a tall stem and requires a large garden to set it off properly. A.B.M.P.R.S.

CHAMAEROPS.—(Chamai, dwarf; ropos, a twig. Inferring that this variety is a low twig in comparison with tropical giants.) This variety is now classed by botanists under the name of Trachycarpus.

excelsa.—Fan palm from 2 0

Very hardy palms, specially suited for the cooler parts where they grow into magnificent specimens. They will stand several degrees of frost. Hardy everywhere.

COCOS.—(Coco, a monkey. The end of

a cocoanut is thought to resemble a monkey's head.)

plumosa. (Plumed.)—A tall-growing graceful palm suitable for warm moist climates like B.R.S. from 2 0

Yatay. Wine Palm.—A very beautiful variety, hardy everywhere. Stands cold well. It is a beautiful dwarf growing palm with lovely silvery green leaves. One of the best for small gardens. From 2 0

CYCAS Revoluta. The Japanese Sago Palm. Dwarf-growing and distinctive plants somewhat like the native Burrawang in appearance. A.B.M.P.R.S. from 3/6 upwards, according to size.

LATANIA.—(Its native name.) borbonica.—A.B.M.P.R.S. 2 0
Beautiful fan-leaved palm; native of China and Japan.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
PHOENIX. —(The Greek name.)			shelter from frost till estab-		
canariensis.—The Canary Island			lished. From	2	6
Date Palm so extensively			rupicola (Rock-loving). — A		
used in our streets and			moderate growing variety.		
parks. A.B.M.P.R.S. ... From	2	0	Very graceful habit. It does		
			not spread quite as much as		
reclinata. (Reclining.)—Refer-			other varieties. A.B.M.P.R.S.	2	6
ring to the curved trunk.			sylvestris. —A.B.M.P.R.S.	2	6
A.B.M.P.R.S. From	2	6	SEAFORTHIA. —(In honour of Lord		
Roebelini. —An extremely grace-			Seaforth.)		
ful dwarf variety, suitable			elegans. — N.S.W. Bangalow		
for house decoration or posi-			Palm	2	0
tions where limited space			Suitable for outdoor culture in		
will not allow room for larger			B.R.S.		
sorts. A.B.M.P.R.S. Requires					

Azaleas

The name comes from Azaleos, dry; although a reference to the original situation the plants were found in, must not be taken as a guide for their cultivation. They require similar treatment to Rhododendrons and dislike artificial manures, lime and dry soil. Like Rhododendrons they are mainly shade loving plants, and flower in winter and spring.

In order to insure correct planting the varieties are marked according to the habit of growth. The tallest should go in the back row and in time will require 6 to 8 feet spread. Medium should be planted in the middle row about 4 feet apart, while the dwarf kinds suit front positions 3 feet apart.

S.—Single; S.D.—Semi-Double; D.—Double. 4in. pots 2/- each; 5in., 2/6 each.

A. de Vervaene, D.—Deep rose. Medium.	Dame Melanie, S.—Soft pink margined with white, dark blotch. Medium.
Alba Magna, S.—Large white. Occasionally striped. Tall.	Daphne, D.—White, faintly striped pink. Medium.
Balsaminaeflora, D.—Salmon pink, Dwarf.	Deutsche Perle, D.—Pure white. Dwarf to medium.
Baron de Rothschild, D.—Purplish violet. Dwarf.	de Wittiana, S.—White. Medium.
Bernhardt Andreas, D.—Deep rose. Compact. Medium.	Duc de Nassau, S.—Deep rose. Medium.
Bernhardt Andreas alba, S.D.—Pure white. Medium.	Duchess de Nassau, S.D.—Rosy scarlet tinted with violet. Medium.
Bouquet des Roses, D.—Pink. Dwarf.	Empress of India, S.D.—Rosy salmon, carmine blotch on upper petal. Medium.
Charles de Buck, D.—Cerise lake. Medium.	Eugene Mazel, S.—Brick red. A shade darker than Roi de Hollande. Tall.
Charmer, S.—Bright Amaranth. Medium.	Helene Thelemann, D.—Pink. Medium.
Cocarde Orange, D.—Red. Dwarf to medium.	Indica macrantha, S.D.—Pink. Late flowering. A distinct type from Indica Alba. Medium.
Coloris Nova, S.—Bright amaranth. Medium.	Joseph Baumann, D.—Rich crimson cerise. Medium.
Comte Charles de Kerch ove, S.—Deep pink shading to white, dark centre. Crimped petals. Medium.	Konigin Cleopatra, Red Sport, S.—Light salmon red, crimped petals. Medium.
Comte de Chambord, S.—White with broad red stripes. Tall.	Lady Poltimore, S.—White. Tall.
Comte de la Torre, S.—Pink bordered white. Medium.	Louis van Houtte, S.D.—Rosy cerise. Medium.
Concinna, S.—Richer shade than Magnifica. Tall.	Madame A. d'Haene, S.D.—Pink, bordered with white. Medium.
Cordon Bleu, S.—Purple. Dwarf.	Madame Herman Siedel, S.D.—Pure white occasionally striped. Medium.
Countess of Flanders, S.—Large clear pink, crimped. Medium.	

Azaleas—one of the beauties of Spring.



Azalea as a tub specimen.

- Madame Iris Lefebvre, D.**—Reddish salmon. Medium.
- Madame Paul de Schryver, D.**—Rose. Medium.
- Magnifica, S.**—Rosy violet, large and free. Tall.
- Marquis of Lorne, S.**—Salmon red. dark blotch. Medium.
- Matushima, S.**—Salmon red shading to a white centre. A distinct low growing, late flowering type.
- Mdlle. Marie Lefebvre, S.**—White. Late flowering. Medium.
- Monsieur H. Brand, S.**—White with pink stripes. Medium.
- Mortii, S.**—White. Tall.
- Murasaki Riukiu Rosea, S.**—Very early, extra fine, bright clear pink. Tall.
- Oberst von Kustzinski, S.**—Crimson. Dwarf.
- Orange Brilliant, S.**—Light scarlet. Tall.
- Phoebus, S.D.**—Salmon red. One of the best. Dwarf to medium.
- Phoenixeum, S.**—Deeper than Magnifica, and in our opinion the best of this colour. Tall.
- President Oswald de Kerchove, D.**—Salmon pink, bordered white. Medium.
- President Raphael de Smit, D.**—Deep rose. Medium.
- Refulgens, S.**—Salmon red, free flowering. Tall.
- Roi de Hollande, S.**—Brick red. Tall.
- Schryderii, S.**—Large white flowers with lilac spotted centre. Tall.
- Schryveriana, D.**—Salmon rose edged white. Dwarf.
- Sigismund Rucker, D.**—Rosy pink. Medium.
- Sir Charles Napier, S.**—Salmon rose. Medium.
- Souv. de Monsieur Low, D.**—Crimson suffused violet, free flowering. Dwarf.
- Souv. de Prince Albert, S.**—Salmon rose with broad white margin. Medium.
- Splendens, S.**—Rosy salmon. Tall.
- Splendide, D.**—Rich dark rosy crimson. Medium.
- Stella, S.**—Light salmon red, purple blotch. Medium.
- Sylvie de Moore, S.D.**—Pink edged white. Medium.
- Theoderus, S.**—Brick red. Medium.
- Vervaeana, D.**—Soft pink bordered white, dark blotch. Dwarf.
- Vervaeana Rosea, D.**—Pink. Dwarf.
- Victoria, S.**—Reddish salmon. Extra tall.

Azaleas resent lime and artificial manures.

Azalea Mollis

The ordinary evergreen Azaleas give a wonderful range of colour from white, through pinks to deep reds. In the Mollis and Mollis hybrids a further range of colour is provided. These comprise a number of shades from yellow and salmon to orange-red, pink, and red tones. Although not evergreen, the plants are most effective in early spring when covered with their sweetly scented flowers which in an established plant completely cover the bush. The plants require the same treatment regarding manuring and soil as other Azaleas and may be grown in partial shade if desired. Suitable for H.M.Mts. and selected positions in S.

Medium sized plants 6/6 each.
Larger sized plants are available in most varieties at 8/6 each.



Azalea Mollis.

MOLLIS.

Alphonse Lavalle.—Orange red.
Baron Constant de Rebecque.—Nankeen.
Comte de Kerchove.—Orange red.
Comte de Papadoli.—Red.
Comte de Quincy.—Yellow.
Consul Ceresole.—Red.
Consul Pecher.—Rose.
Dr. Leon Vignes.—Yellow.
J. C. van Tol.—Red.
M. Koster.—Carmine.
Mr. Arthur de Waresles.—Wax colour.
William III.—Claret.

MOLLIS X SINENSIS.

Anthony Koster.—Deep yellow.
Dr. Reichenbach.—Salmon buff.
Emile Liebig.—Salmon shaded.
F. J. Siedel.—Salmon orange.
F. van der Bomm.—Salmon.
Hortulanus Witte.—Golden salmon.
Mrs. Endtz.—Deep yellow.
Nic. Beets.—Light buff.

Flowered seedlings of our own raising are also available at 6/- each.

Ghent Azaleas

Another type of deciduous Azaleas. These are smaller in growth and the flowers smaller than Mollis, but are usually of colours which are not obtainable in the other deciduous types. 7/6 each.

Coccinea speciosa.—Orange red.

Gloria Mundi.—Vermilion.

Kurume Azaleas

These are named after a district in Japan, and may be called the "Tom Thumb" Azaleas. They are mostly moderate growing shrubs, producing small flowers in the greatest profusion, so that the plants are frequently covered with bloom. They are specially suitable for bedding purposes, and, as a cut flower, last splendidly in water. Many of the varieties show hose in hose double form, and some very gay and dainty colours are available. We recommend these with the greatest confidence as very fine novelties. The late Prof. E. H. Wilson considered this type as the gem of all Azaleas. 4in. pots 2/- each. 5in. pots 2/6 each. See Special Items for novelty varieties.

Aioi.—Almond blossom colour, semi-double.

Asagasumi.—Salmon, light centre, semi-double.

Aya Kammuri.—Rose.

Azuma Kagami.—Beautiful pink with light salmon toning.

Benifude.—Salmon.

Beni Giri.—Light rosy red.

Blood Red.—Semi-double.

Cherry Blossom. Semi-double, soft pink deepening with age.

Fudesute Yama.—Salmon red.

Hachika Tsugi.—White suffused lavender.

Hatsu Giri (Amoena).—Bright purple. Flowers earlier and for longer periods than other varieties.

Hinodegiri.—Cerise crimson. Dwarf.

Hinode No Taka.—Light crimson.

Hoo.—Pink with deeper splashes.

The Kurume Azaleas make good hedges.

KURUME AZALEAS—continued.

Irohayama.—White margined with pale lavender.
 Kasane Kagaribi.—Salmon red.
 Kasumi Gaseki.—Pale pink.
 Katsura No Hana.—Vieux rose.
 Kimagayo.—Soft rose.
 Kinjo-no-tama.—Salmon, semi-double.
 Kirin.—Deep rose shading to silvery rose, semi-double.
 Kirishima.—Brick red like Roi de Hollande. Tall.
 Kumo No Uye.—Deep salmon pink.
 Nani Wagata.—White suffused salmon pink.
 Oino Mezame.—Rose pink.
 Omoine.—Lavender.
 Orange Red.
 Osaraku.—White, suffused and margined lavender.

Otome.—Blush pink.
 Sakura Tsukasa.—Rosy mauve.
 Saotome.—Silvery rose.
 Seikai.—White, semi-double.
 Shin Seikai.—Creamy white, semi-double.
 Shintoki No Hugasane.—Silvery rose, semi-double.
 Shin Utena.—Pale salmon.
 Suetsumu.—Crimson cerise.
 Suga No Ito. Pure pink.
 Suiyohi.—Light apricot.
 Takasago.—Pale pink, the colour of apple blossoms.
 Tencho.—Pale blush pink, semi-double.
 Ukamuse.—Red with a suggestion of vieux rose.
 Waka Kayede.—Bright cerise crimson. Tall.
 Yayehiryu.—Bright scarlet, semi-double.

Bouvardias

A beautiful class of plants, one of the most charming perennials, flowering all through the summer, almost to the middle of winter. The young plants should be protected from the frost, but when once established, are rarely affected. Water and well mulch during hot summer months and cut back in the early spring. B. & S. and, if sheltered from frost, in A.M.P. Plant in December.



Alfred Neuner.—Double; petals waxy white.
 Beauty of Brisbane.—Pure white, robust habit.
 Bocchil.—Bright pink, white throat; very fine.
 Dazzler.—Light scarlet.
 Duchess of York.—Dainty blush pink.
 Enid Oliver.—A distinct variety of a pale pink shade; the individual flowers are formed by six or even more petals; strong grower.
 Ethel Kerslake.—Flowers large, pure white.
 Federal Queen.—A cross between President Cleveland and King of Scarlets.
 Flavescens Improved.—Large single yellow.
 Hogarthii Fl. Pl.—Dark scarlet, double.
 Humboldtii Corymbiflora.—Imp., snow white, large. Fragrant perfume.
 King of Scarlets.—Immense blooms of deep scarlet. Freely produced.
 Mabel Porter.—Dark crimson, large.
 Miss Ida Cheeseman.—A very distinct variety, with large flowers of a delicate pink colour, the tube and reverse of petals being a deeper shade.
 Mrs. Deas Thompson.—Light pink, large.
 Mrs. McCulloch.—Immense trusses of reddish salmon flowers.
 President Cleveland.—Brilliant scarlet.
 President Garfield.—Double pale pink.
 Priory Beauty.—Pale rose; fine; large trusses.
 Salmon Queen.—Salmon with a darker tube.

1/- each; 10/- per dozen.

Avoid failure by planting Bouvardias in December.

Cannas

These gay flowers are used extensively in public parks, but in lesser quantities may usefully find a place in the garden. In recent years many new varieties have been introduced, covering a wide range of colours, and we give a representative list from our extensive collection. For bedding purposes plant 18 to 24 inches apart each way. The growth indications are comparative only as under good conditions a dwarf grower may easily reach 4 to 5 feet. 9d. each; 7/6 dozen.

T.—Tall; M.—Medium; D.—Dwarf; G.—Green leaves; B.—Bronze.

Antoine Roozen.—Bright red with yellow blotch. T.G.

August Chantin.—Salmon red with copper shadings. M.G.

Aurea coccinea maculata.—Deep yellow, thickly spotted red. D.G.

Beaute des Marches.—Bright reddish orange. T.G.

Centennial (Fiery Cross).—Scarlet T.G.

City of Portland.—Clear pink, good. D.G.

Crocodile.—Reddish orange. T.G.

Dazzler.—Orange scarlet, good bright colour, free flowering. D.G.

Demesne.—Salmon red fading to deep pink. D.G.

Eureka.—Pale yellow opening cream. T.G.

Florence Vaughan Improved.—Deep yellow heavily spotted red. T.G.

Frau Gartenbandie.—Rich yellow, crimson at base. T.G.

Furst Weid.—Deep crimson, faint yellow at base. M.G.

Gabriel Viaud.—Orange, spotted at base. D.G.

Hungaria.—Rich pink. D.G.

Henry Corben.—Cherry. M.B.

Ivor Evans.—Crimson scarlet, edged yellow. D.G.

J. B. Vanderschoot.—Rich yellow faintly spotted red. T.G.

Karl Hausmann.—Tango and yellow. M.G.

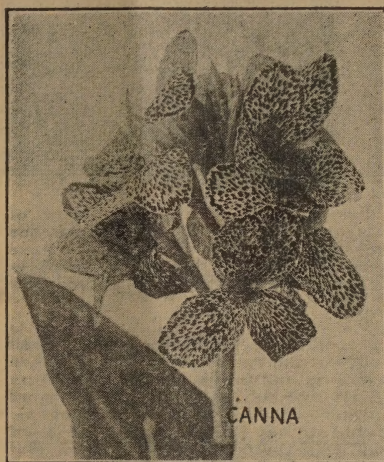
King Humbert.—Orange scarlet. T.B.

Lady Laurence.—Dark tango. T.B.

Minne-Ha-Ha.—Light red changing to old rose, blotched and edged yellow. M.B.G.

Mrs. Alfred Conard.—Old rose. M.G.

Mrs. G. Strogelm.—Rich crimson. T.B.



Orange Bedder.—Rich orange, faint red spots. T.G.

Stadtgartner Leusinger.—Scarlet with yellow blotch. M.G.

Triumph.—Scarlet. Large heads. T.B.

Veronica.—Old rose. M.G.

Wabash.—Rose pink. M.B.

Wintzel's Colossus.—Deep scarlet, light yellow blotch, large heads. T.G.

Woodrow Wilson.—Deep rose. M.G.

Wyoming.—Rich reddish orange. T.B.

Yellow King Humbert.—Rich yellow spotted red. M.G.

Menziesia (Irish Heath)

MENZIESIA (After A. Menzies).—Irish Heath. Summer and Autumn.

polifolia, E.2.—Drooping bell shape purple flowers belong-

ing to the Erica family and requiring the same cultivation. H.M.Mts. 2 0
polifolia alba, E.2.—A white flowered form of the above 2 0

Cannas are invaluable for draining damp places.

Ericas (The Heath)

2/- each.



Ericas are a very pretty class of plants and very free-flowering. Anyone possessing a small collection may have flowers throughout the entire year; in fact, some of the varieties are scarcely ever out of bloom.

The most suitable soil for Heaths is sandy peat, but they will do very well in any ordinary sandy ground; when the soil is naturally heavy, a mixture of about one-half or more of river sand will grow Heaths very well, but no manure of any kind should be used unless it is thoroughly decomposed, and then it should only be applied as a top-dressing or mulching during summer. On no account should lime be used near the plants. They must be kept well watered and not disturbed by digging. In the Sydney climate it is recommended

to place a drain pipe sunk in the ground alongside each plant and water down the pipe. This ensures the necessary moisture near the roots. H.M.Mt.S.

Arborea.—Small white fragrant flowers. Tall growing.

Autumnalis.—Deep rose, small bell flowers.

baccans.—Pink, large bells.

Bowieana.—Pure white, tubular flowers, silvery foliage.

Charsleyana.—Pale pink.

Cruenta.—Orange red, long spiked blooms.

grandinosa.—White, bell shaped flowers. Very fine.

Hentyana.—Delicate pink, base of tube white.

Intermedia.—Pure white.

Jubilee.—Deep rose pink.

Linnaoides.—Pink.

mammosa.—Rosy crimson. Long tubes.

Melanthera.—Lavender purple with deep eye.

multiflora.—Masses of tiny mauve-pink bells. Very decorative.

pyramidalis.—Pure white, small bells.

regerminans.—Tiny silvery-mauve bells in great profusion.

vulgaris.—The Purple Scotch Heather.

vulgaris alba.—White Heather or Scotland.

Webblyana.—Pink.

Webbleyana alba. White.

When I was in Africa the people were delighted with the catalogue you sent me and said that though they mostly came from England, they had never seen a better catalogue and they wished they could get quite a lot of things from you. I only wish I were back in Beecroft and buying things for my own garden, your plants are so satisfactory. Mrs. P.St.C.M., Cremorne. 1/4/35.

The first lot of plants are looking very nice, mostly all shooting and looking healthy. The second lot I've just put in and what wonderful plants they are—so strong and healthy, they must do well. I've never seen such wonderful plants. You are indeed experts. Miss B.S., Brisbane, Q'ld. 4/4/35.

I have to thank you for your most interesting and valuable catalogue. I think you are to be congratulated on the extraordinary thoroughness with which the work appears to have been prepared, and on the vast amount of most useful detail with which its pages are filled. H.A.P., Perth, W.A. 8/3/35.

Never allow Heaths to get dry at the roots.

Fuchsias

These flowering shrubs are very popular, both for bush house and garden. They do best in partial shade, and are hardy almost everywhere. 1/- each.

Doubles.

- Avalanche.**—Tube and sepals scarlet carmine, corolla dark plum.
Ballet Girl.—Sepals scarlet. Pure white corolla. Semi-double.
Charles Garner. Pink, veins deeper.
Countess of Hopetoun.—Syn. with White Jubilee.
De Cherville.—Sepals red, corolla purple.
Diamant.—Sepals red, corolla white striped crimson.
Dollar Princess.—Tube and sepals crimson. Corolla purple.
Duchess of York.—Red sepals, corolla violet.
Engelmanni.—Pale pink, red veins.
Jubilee.—Crimson sepals; rosy mauve corolla.
Lena.—Large light blush sepals, corolla violet purple.
Lima.—Sepals crimson, dark purple corolla.
Miss B. Hesse.—White, veined rose.
Molesworth.—Red sepals, large white corolla.



- Storm King.**—Sepals, rosy coral, corolla, rosy blush.
Victor Hugo.—Large red sepals, corolla violet purple, streaked red.
White Jubilee.—Enormous red sepals, corolla white.

Single.

- Beacon.**—Tube and sepals crimson, corolla purple.
Beauty of Exeter.—Bright pink.
Crioline.—Deep rose, spreading petals.
Dainty Lady.—Sepals deep carmine red, white corolla.
Julius.—Bright red sepals. Rosy lilac corolla.
Madame Cornisson.—An improved Rose of Castile.

Pink Pearl.—Sepals and corolla bright pink.

Rose of Castile.—White sepals. Violet corolla.

Rose of Denmark.—Sepals blush pink, corolla, bright pink, very dainty.



HYBRIDS AND SPECIES.

- Arborea.**—Clusters of rosy purple flowers. Makes a tall shrub.
Boliviana.—Rich crimson trumpet shaped flowers.
Carter's Meteor.—Distinctive foliage, green, yellow and crimson.
Coralie.—Long tubes, coral.
Cordifolia.—Long tubular reddish salmon flowers.
Corymbiflora.—Long tubular red flowers produced in large corymbs.
Corymbiflora alba.—Similar to the above. White tube and rosy sepals.
Crimson Bedder.—Edges of leaves and young growths bright red. Rather trailing habit.
Earl of Beaconsfield.—Sepals light rosy carmine. Corolla deeper in colour.
Gartenmeister Bonstedt.—Crimson flowers; foliage bronze green.
Gracilis.—Flowers small but profuse. Crimson.
Gracilis rubens.—Small leaves flushed and edged with pink.
Gracilis variegata.—Green leaves margined white.
Marv.—Crimson.
Souv. de Henry Henkel.—Long tubular pink flowers produced in clusters.
Splendens.—Scarlet flowers, tipped green.
Tom Thumb.—A dense growing bush with small leaves and flowers which have bright crimson sepals and dark purple corolla. Very dwarf.

Phlox, when translated, means "flame."



Gerberas

No other flower in recent years has attained such wonderful popularity as the Gerbera, due largely to the fact that the plants flower practically the whole year, and the blooms, when picked, last fully ten days in water. In addition, the splendid long stems on which the flowers are borne, and the great range of colours in which they are obtainable make them one of the finest flowers available for floral decoration.

We do not offer unflowered seedlings, because a high percentage of them flower white, and too many short petalled types and colours that are inferior are likely to occur.

The colours principally are white, cream, yellow, pinks, cerise, salmon, red.

Cultivation.—The principal point to observe in the planting is to keep the crown of the plant just above the surface of the ground. The young new leaves and flower heads are smothered if the soil works into the crown, and the plant soon dies. Gerberas will grow in almost any soil, and rejoice in a warm sunny position. If the soil is clayey, the addition of a considerable proportion of sand will improve matters. Despite the idea prevalent in some quarters that Gerberas require poor soil, our experience with a stock of over twenty thousand plants points to the fact that they respond to liberal feeding with well rotted manure, and to an ample supply of water. The name is pronounced gur-bur-zah with the G sound as in gurgle. A.B.P.R.S. 1/- each, 9/- doz.

It must be understood that the Gerberas we offer are not claimed to be exhibition standard, but a good strain of garden type.

Paeonia Officinalis

HERBACEOUS PAEONY.

These cool climate favourites require little recommendation where they are known, but we consider them well worth a trial in the hill districts around Sydney, where they can be given a fairly cool position in partial shade and left undisturbed for a number of years. They die down to the roots each winter, shooting again in the spring, and are thus different from the tree Paeony. 2/6 each, 27/- dozen.

Claude Galhan.—Deep blush pink.
 Duchesse de Nemours.—White.
 Felix Crousse.—Bright red.
 Francis Nepean.—Rich carmine.
 General Bertrand.—Mauvy purple pink.
 Helen Glover.—Rose shading to silvery rose.
 Kelway's David.—Coral pink, paler centre.
 La Elegante.—Pink shading to blush.
 Linne.—Bright rose.

Lady Beresford.—Soft blush pink.
 Madame Boquet.—Flesh.
 Madame Dupont.—Cream.
 Madame Hutin.—Clear rose suffused light rose.
 Marechal Vaillant.—Deep mauve rose.
 Miss Brice.—Rose.
 Mons. Jules Elie.—Silvery rose.
 Ne Plus Ultra.—Silvery pink.
 Nobelissima.—Rose.

Your plants have always given me the greatest satisfaction. Mrs. A.D.A., Rockhampton, Q'ld. 6/3/35.

Do not plant Gerberas deeply.

Perennial Phlox

No class of plants produce a finer display of bloom than well grown Phlox. The flowers range from pure white to dark crimson-salmon and purple in many shades. They do best on an East or South border in deep rich soil, kept well watered in summer. They should not be disturbed after planting, as they do best when established a year or two. 9d. each.

Aegir.—Brilliant scarlet red, dwarf and free flowering; does not bleach in the sun.

Asia.—Deep salmon pink.

Commander in Chief.—Crimson red with darker eye, brilliant colour.

Etna.—Deep coral red, maroon eye.

Evangeline.—Clear rose pink with dark eye; tall.

Geo. A. Strohlein.—Crimson red.

Gruppenkonigen.—Satin rose with dark eye; tall.

H. Hirth.—Clear rosy pink, rosy scarlet eye.

Iris.—Bluish violet with deeper eye.

Lottie Kohler.—White with rosy carmine eye. Very pretty.

Marie S. Jacob.—Pale lilac, with white eye.

Mia Ruys.—Pure spotless white, large flower. Dwarf.

Mrs. Ada Ellis.—Rosy red. Semi-dwarf.

Mrs. E. Pritchard.—Clear rosy mauve, large flower and truss; tall.

Mrs. F. Robinson.—Deep salmon pink, dark eye, large truss.

Mrs. H. J. Jones.—Deep mauve with light zone surrounding a carmine eye.

Mrs. M. Hoboken.—Soft clear pink, large truss, a very attractive variety.

Mrs. Noorderwier.—Fine rosy salmon with white eye. Very effective. Tall.

Newbird.—Rosy crimson with crimson eye.

Reichsgraf Von Hockberg.—Brilliant amaranth.

Rheinlander.—Salmon pink with cherry red eye.

Selma.—Pink with cherry-red eye.

Splendour.—Rose pink with deeper eye. Enormous truss.

Thor.—Very bright salmon red with carmine centre.

W. Watson.—Pink with dark eye.

W. Kesseling.—Large dark violet with white eye.

Rhododendrons

The name comes from Rhodon, a rose; and dendron, a tree; and where suitable conditions exist they are the elite of the spring flowering shrubs. They are primarily mountain or cool climate plants, and where these conditions are not naturally available, they should be provided by planting on the southern side of a wall or similar protection. A sandy loam is best, while lime and dryness at the roots must be avoided at all costs. After flowering, the plants should be heavily mulched with well decayed leaves or animal manure, to ensure cool and moist conditions for the roots during the summer months. The correct pronunciation of the first syllable is Rod, and not Road, as commonly used. One authority cleverly writes "if you spare the rod you spoil the word." H.M.Mts. and in select positions in S. Spring.

Some few years ago considerable work was done by plant collectors in China and neighbouring countries. Among their finds were a large number of distinct species of Rhododendrons and these were immediately turned to account by hybridists. The resulting crosses produced many fine kinds which were quite an advance on the old hybrids. The following sorts offer a splendid selection and we recommend them with every confidence:—

Alice.—Rich pink. 12/6 each.

Ascot Brilliant.—Deep blood red. 10/6 each.

Bagshot Ruby.—Brilliant red. 10/6 each.

Beauty of Littleworth.—Large white, speckled dull crimson. Immense truss. 12/6 each.

Beauty of Tremough.—Rose pink, bright pink edge. 15/- each.

Bernard Crisp.—Glistening pink, strong grower. 10/6 each.

Britannia.—Scarlet crimson, large truss. 15/- each.

C. B. van Nes.—Dark waxy scarlet. 12/6 each.

Cornubia.—Intense glowing crimson. 12/6 each.

Ernest Gill.—Bright rose carmine. 15/- each.

Fortunei Magnifica.—Fragrant, bluish-pink. Individual flowers and truss very large. 15/- each.

Gillii.—Soft rose. Fine foliage. 12/6 each.

Gill's Crimson.—Blood crimson. 15/- each.

Gill's Triumph.—Strawberry red fading to pink. 17/6 each.

The new Rhododendrons are better.

Goldsworth Yellow.—Apricot changing to primrose. 15/- each.

Grande (argenteum).—Creamy white flowers with purple blotch. Huge silvery leaves. 15/- each.

Harrisii Superbum.—Deep crimson, very attractive bell-shaped flowers. 15/- each.

Ivery's Scarlet.—Bright scarlet flowers freely produced. 12/6 each.

J. G. Millais.—Large, deep rich red. 10/6 each.

Kewense.—Blush white, suffused pale rose. 12/6 each.

Lady de Rothschild.—Blush, spotted reddish. 12/6 each.

Loder's White.—White with very pale pink crinkled edges, fading to white. 12/6 each.

Luscombe's Scarlet.—Scarlet crimson 12/6 each.

Madame de Bruin.—Cerulean red. 12/6 each.

Mrs. C. E. Pearson.—Blush mauve, spotted burnt sienna. 12/6 each.

Mrs. Lindsay Smith.—Pure white, large flowers. 15/- each.

Peter Koster.—Brilliant crimson, deep pink edges. 12/6 each.

Robert Wallace.—Rosy pink. 12/6 each.

Thomsonii.—Deep blood-red bells of a wax texture. 15/- each.

Unknown Warrior.—Bright red. 15/- each.

We can also supply a collection of the older types, including the following, from 6/- each:—

Alarm.—Red, white centre.

Album elegans.—Pale mauve fading to white.

Charles Lawson.—Pale pink.

Concessum.—Bright rose, light centre.

Countess of Haddington.—Blush, bell flower.

Fred. Waterer.—Crimson.

Helen Waterer.—Red edge, white centre.

John Waterer.—Carmine.

Madame J. Moser.—Double red.

Madame Masson.—White, yellow blotch.

Mrs. John Penn.—Salmon pink, bright edge.

Mrs. R. S. Holford.—Rosy salmon.

Pink Pearl.—Beautiful rose pink flowers of large size, fading to lighter shades.

Sidney Herbert.—Lavender.

Sappho.—White, dark throat.

White Pearl.—Light pink buds, opening to white flowers.

Violets

Admiral Avellan.—Rich purple, dwarf, free flowering. 3d. each.

Ascanius.—Purple. Long stems. 3d. each.

California.—Large clear violet purple. 3d. each.

Count Brazza.—Large double white. 6d. each.

King of the Doubles.—Blue. 6d. each.

Neapolitan.—Double. Pale mauve. 6d. each.

Princess of Wales.—Rich dark blue. Recommended. 3d. each.

Rosine.—Single. Bright rose pink. Vigorous. 3d. each.

Water Lilies

These beautiful aquatics are quite the fashion and we are preparing large stocks for September delivery which is the best planting time. Where ponds are not already provided much may be done by sinking half a 40-gallon petrol drum to soil level. In the bottom of the drum there should be 6 to 8 inches of rich sweet potting soil. After planting the lilies in this, three inches of clean sand should be added as a top layer and the drum then filled with water. Fish may be introduced to keep down mosquitoes, while the soil should be renewed every two years at least.

We can supply thirty named varieties in red, pink and blue at 5/- each, white and yellow at 3/6 each.

Nymphaea gigantea requires a warm, frostless climate.



An Attractive Rock Garden, Rose Bay, Sydney.

Rock gardens are particularly suitable for steep banks where mowing is difficult. Out of the way corners and unsightly places may be made most attractive by this form of garden craft.

Herbaceous, Perennial and Rockery Plants

By way of explanation it should be noted that the names indicated in this heading are definite divisions or classes in the plant world. They are not "annuals" which flower and die in the one year, nor are they "biennials" which make their main growth the first season and produce their blooms and seed in the second before expiring. Taking them in order, the "Herbaceous" section is really one of plants having perennial roots and annual stems. Clients are asked to notice this fact particularly as frequently when a pot is received with no easily visible plant a hasty conclusion is formed quite overlooking the fact that the hidden crowns will produce vigorous shoots each season, which will die to the ground in the winter. Typical plants of this nature

are Michaelmas Daisies or Anemone Japonica.

The "Perennial" class still belong to the Herb Section, but though the stems do not necessarily die each year, they never make a woody growth which would justify their inclusion amongst the "shrubs."

"Rockery" plants embrace several types, including many of the "Succulents," but the main qualification is suitability for Rock Garden culture. This comprises habit of growth and in many cases suitability to hot dry conditions found in such positions on the one hand, and a different list of those which thrive under extreme moisture.

If full particulars are forwarded with a statement of local conditions, special recommendations for gardens of this nature will be provided.

The herbaceous plants which die down to the roots (or bulbs) each winter are as follows:—Alstromeria, Anemone, Aster, Astilbe, Boltonia, Calla, Campa-

nula, Erigeron, Helenium, Helianthus, Monarda, Paeony, Physostegia, Platycodon, Polygonatum, Rudbeckia, Solidago, Stokesia, Thalictrum.

Turn waste places into Rock Gardens.

- | | s. d. | | s. d. |
|--|-------|--|-------|
| ACANTHUS. (Akantha, a spine.)
mollis.—Bold foliage plant for
border.—The leaves of this
variety are said to have given
rise to the Corinthian style
of architecture 1 6 | | ANEMONE. (From anemos, the wind.)
—Japanese Windflower. 2 to 3
feet. | |
| ACHILLEA. (Achilles, pupil of Chiron,
first used it in medicine).—Milfoil.
Low growing herbs produc-
ing flowers very suitable for
cutting. | | Buhler Kind.—Double cream.
calice rose.—Lilac rose.
collerette.—Double white.
elegantissima.—Satin pink, double.
flore rosea pleno.—Double rose.
hupehensis.—Carmine.
Lady Ardilaun.—Pure white.
Loreley.—Lilac rose. Semi-double.
Profusion.—Pale pink, semi-double.
rosea elegans.—Single pink.
Whirlwind.—Large semi-double white.
These plants do best in shade,
and are all forms of a Jap-
onica, and are highly recom-
mended. Autumn. In pots.
Each 1 0 | |
| Cerise Queen.—Flat heads of
cerise flowers. Strong
grower. Summer, 2ft. 1 0 | | ANIGOZANTHOS (Anoigo, to expand,
and anthos, a flower; describing the
branching expansion of the flower
stalk).—3ft. | |
| ptarmica, fl. pl.—The Pearl.
Double white 1 0 | | Manglesii. — The well-known West
Australian Kangaroo Paw. Red and
green. Spring 1 6 | |
| tomentosa.—Greyish foliage and
heads of bright yellow flowers.
Spring, 8in. 1 0 | | ANTHERICUM. (From anthos, a flower,
and kerbos, a hedge; in reference
to the tall flower stems.) | |
| AETHIONEMA (aitho, to scorch, and
nema, a filament, in reference to a
burnt appearance in the stamens).
warleyensis.—Neat bushes of
bluish-green foliage, covered
in spring with heads of rosy
flowers. 6in. 1 6 | | alba variegatum.—A band of
white through the centre of
the leaf. Showy variegated
foliage plants suitable for
bush-house and shady rocke-
ries 1 0 | |
| AGAPANTHUS. (From agape, love;
anthos, flower.) African Lily. 3ft. | | AQUILEGIA. (From "aquila" an eagle;
in reference to the form of the
petals.) Columbine. | |
| umbellatus.—Blue 1 0 | | alpina.—Dwarf growing sort,
with deep purple flowers.
Ideal for a semi-shady rock-
ery. 9in. 1 0 | |
| umbellatus alba.—White 1 0 | | ARABIS (Arabia, probably in reference
to the dry positions where many of
the species grow).—9in. | |
| variegatus.—Blue flowers and
variegated leaves 1 6 | | Alpina.—Low spreading plants
covered with white flowers in
Spring 1 0 | |
| Hardy plants which give
quantities of flowers in mid-
summer. They revel in a
moist situation, but can be
grown anywhere in the
garden. | | ARENARIA. (Arena, sand; a reference
to the sandy soil in which the plant
grows).—1in. | |
| AGATHEA. (From agathos, ex-
cellent; referring to the
beauty of the flowers.) | | balearica.—A tiny moss-like
plant for covering damp
stones in shade. White
flowers 1 0 | |
| coelestis.—A dwarf shrub bear-
ing blue flowers with yellow
centre. Cut back after
flowering to promote new
growth. In pots 1 0 | | ARISTEA. (Arista, a point; drawing
attention to the rigid points of the
leaves). Iris-like plants with heads
of lovely blue flowers. Spring. | |
| AJUGA (A, not, and zugon, a yoke; the
calyx being one leaved).—9in. | | cyanea, 9in. 1 0 | |
| metallica.—Large bronzy red
leaves and spikes of blue Sal-
via-like flowers. Very effec-
tive. Partial shade. Sum-
mer 1 0 | | lucida, 12in. 1 0 | |
| ALSTROMERIA. (In honour of Baron
Alstromer, a Swedish botanist).—
Peruvian Lily. 3 to 4 feet. | | ARMERIA. (The Latin name for the
Sweet William). Thrift. Tufted
plants with round heads of pink
flowers on erect stems. Spring. | |
| aurea.—Deep yellow. | | | |
| aurantiaca.—Dark orange colour.
Showy plants flowering in
summer and autumn. Large
heads of 8 to 10 flowers, and
excellent for cutting. Plant
in partial shade and keep
soil moist. Each 1 6 | | | |
| ALYSSUM. (A, not, and lyssa,
rage. The plant was supposed to allay
anger.) | | | |
| rostratum.—A dense bush cov-
ered with tiny yellow flowers
in Spring. 12in. 1 0 | | | |
| saxatile.—Clusters of bright
yellow flowers in early Spring.
9in. 1 0 | | | |

Japanese Anemones are recommended.

Vindictive, 6in. s. d.
1 6

ARTEMISIA. (Artemis, one of the names of Diana). Wormwood. Sometimes called "Old Man."

lactiflora.—Tall spikes of small creamy white flowers suitable for cutting. Summer 1 6

ASTER, Perennial (From aster, a star.)
—Michaelmas Daisies, 2 to 3 ft.
Hardy herbaceous plants flowering in Summer.

The following list and those in Special Items are the best of recent introductions. All inferior sorts have been eliminated. In pots. Each 1 0

Acme.—See Special Items.

Barr's Pink.—See Special Items.

Blue Gem.—Large semi-double flowers. Fine clear colour ..



Aster Mons

Cordifolius Diana.—Pretty erect habit, each stem covered with pale lavender flowers ..

Herman Lons.—See Special Items.

Little Boy Blue.—Semi-double, bright blue flowers. Very dwarf 1 0

Maggie Perry.—Large, soft mauve 1 0

Maid of Athens.—Large, rose pink. A very fine variety .

Mons.—Large, deep rose 1 0

October Dawn.—Bright lilac and mauve 1 0

Perry's Blue.—One of the best of the blues. Very large heads of flower 1 0

Royal Blue.—Large rich purple blue flowers, with golden yellow disc 1 0

Silver Spray.—See Special Items.

Viminalis.—White, an improvement on *microphylla*; splendid for cutting 1 0

White Climax.—Best of the whites 1 0

ASTILBE. (From a, not; stilbe, brightness.)—Goat's Beard, 2ft.

America.—Deep pink 1 6

Amethyst.—Tall rosy lilac 2 0

Ceres.—Rosy lilac 1 6

chinensis.—Pink, tall growing . 1 6

Nuee Rose.—Pink 1 6

Rhineland.—Deep pink 2 0

Walkure.—Deep rose 1 6

Hardy, moisture-loving plants, bearing upright plumes of flowers very like *Tamarix*. Summer. In pots.

AUBRIETIA. (Named after M. Aubriet).
—6in. These are available in a range of colours. Spring .. 1 0

AUDIBERTIA. (Named after M. Audibert, a noted nurseryman).—3ft.

incana.—A *Salvia*-like bush producing blue flowers in late Autumn 1 0

BILLBERGIA. (Billberg, a Swedish Botanist.)—

nutans.—Rockery plants, with peculiar coloured flowers, yellowish, rosy blue 1 0

BOLTONIA. (Named after J. B. Bolton, an English Professor of Botany).—5ft.

glastifolia.—White 6d.

rosea. Pink 1 0

Herbaceous plants bearing large heads of flowers like *Michaelmas Daisies*. Summer.

BRAVOA. (Named after Bravo, a Mexican botanist).—18in.

geminiflora.—Pale salmon tubular flowers, deepening to reddish salmon. Summer .. 1 6

CALLA. (From *kalos*, beautiful.)—Arum Lily.

ethiopica.—White Arum Lily .. 1 0

CAMPANULA. (From *campana*, a bell).
Bell flower. Low growing plants, requiring a shady, moist position.

garganica.—Blue. 6in.

persicifolia.—Rich blue, 36in.
 persicifolia alba.—White 36in.
 pulla.—Purple, 3in.
 pulloides.—Large purple. 4in.
 pusilla.—Blue. 12in.
 pusilla alba.—White, 6in.
 pusilla Miss Willmott.—Pale
 blue, 6in.
 rotundifolia.—English Harebell. 12in.
 Each 1 0



Erigeron Elatior Gigantea.

CENTRANTHUS. (Kenton, a spur, and
 anthos a flower; referring to a spur-
 like process at the base of the
 flower).—3ft.

ruber.—An easily grown bushy
 plant nearly always in bloom.
 Bright red 1 0

CERASTIUM. (From keras, a horn; from
 the form of the seed vessel.)

tomentosum.—A trailing plant
 with silvery foliage and white
 flowers suitable for sunny
 rockeries 1 0

CHIERANTHUS. (Chier, a hand, and
 anthos, a flower; in reference to the
 custom of carrying the wallflower
 in the hand for a nosegay).—1ft.

Allioni.—A dwarf orange Wall-
 flower. Spring 1 0

CHELONE. (From chelone, a tortoise.)—
 Turtle Head. (Syn. Pentstemon
 barbatus).—3ft.

barbata.—Red tubular flowers
 suspended from long stalks. 1 0

a. d.

CHRYSANTHEMUM. (From chrysos,
 gold; anthos, a flower).—3ft.

Mayfield Giant.—White blooms
 3 inches across, with a
 double row of petals and
 large yellow centre 0 6
Snowstorm 0 6

These are two of the Shasta
 Daisies all of which are
 classed under Chrysanthemum
 leucanthemum.

CINERARIA. (From cineres, ashes; in
 reference to the grey down covering
 the surfaces of the leaves).—

maritima.—Yellow.

Used primarily for the silvery
 foliage which may be used
 for bordering or as a con-
 trast for other colours. Dry,
 sunny position. From boxes 0 6

CLIVEA. (Named after the Duchess of
 Northumberland, a member of the
 Clive family).—2ft.

miniata.—Red and orange flow-
 ers somewhat resembling
 Amaryllis, but with larger
 individual blooms. Spring .. 2 0

COMMELIN. (Named after J. and G.
 Commelin, Dutch Botanists). Spider-
 wort.

sellowiana.—Blue flowers pro-
 duced over a long period,
 dwarf spreading habit, and
 suitable for dry sunny posi-
 tions. Recommended 1 0

CONVOLVULUS. (Convolvo, to en-
 twine; which describes the twining
 habit of some species).—1ft.

cneorum.—A silvery leaved
 sub-shrub with pink buds
 opening to white flowers.
 Spring 1 0

mauritanicus.—A trailing rock
 plant with masses of blue
 flowers produced for months 1 0

COREOPSIS. (Koris, a bug, and opis,
 like; a good description of the ap-
 pearance of the seed).

grandiflora. Perry's variety.—
 semi-double form of the well-
 known yellow perennial 1 0

COTULA.—

Haastii.—Prostrate plant with feath-
 ery, light green leaves. Suitable
 for crazy paving. 2in. 1 0

CRUCIANELLA. (From the diminutive
 of crux, a cross; referring to the
 way the leaves are arranged).—9in.

stylosa.—A low growing rock
 plant with pink flowers. Sum-
 mer 1 0

DIANTHUS. (From dios, divine, and
 anthos, a flower.) Pinks.

Adela.—Rose with red eye,
 semi-double, fringed. Strong
 grower 1 0

alpinus.—Very dwarf with large
 rosy purple flowers. 3in. 1 0

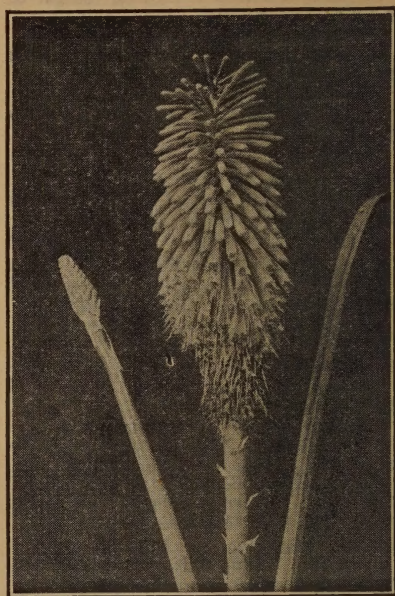
Amos.—Double pink with dark
 eye. One of the best 1 0

Beth.—Double rose pink 1 0

Do not place shade-loving plants in hot situations.

	s. d.		s. d.
Brightness. —Single rosy red, dark eye. Dwarf and free flowering 1 0		GERANIUM. (Gernaos, a crane; there is a beak-like torus, or projection, beyond the seeds).	
deltoides, Major Sterne's Varie- ty.—Brilliant crimson flowers. Dark foliage 1 0		lancastrienne. —Trailing habit. Flowers pink, with deeper veinings. 9in. 1 6	
Ethel. —Fringed deep pink. Single 1 0		sanguineum. —Similar to above, with rosy purple flowers. 9in. 1 6	
Maurice Pritchard. —Crimson, dark eye, double 1 0		GEUM. (From geyo, to stimulate.) Some of the varieties were consid- ered as valuable as Peruvian bark.	
Mrs. E. Pritchard. —Crimson, dark eye, double 1 0		Dolly North. —Chinese orange flowers, which are borne in great profusion for most of the year 1 0	
Pinkie. —Pale pink, semi-double, fringed 1 0		GYNERIUM. (From gyne, and erion, a reference to the woolly stigmas.)— Pampas Grass.	
Squarrosus. —Small tufts with white fringed flowers on 12in. stems 1 0		argenteum. —White 1 6	
ECHIUM. (From echis a viper; seeds resembling a viper's head.)—3ft. thyrsiflorus. —A bushy plant with spikes of deep purplish blue flowers. Summer 1 6		GYPHOPHILA. (Gypsos, chalk, and phileo, to love; a valuable sugges- tion as to the soil most suitable for them).	
ERIGERON. (From er, the spring; geron, old man; some being hoary with a downy covering early in the season.)—Flea Bane.		repens rosea. —A prostrate rock plant with sprays of soft pink flowers. 6in. 1 0	
elatio gigantea. —Lavender flowers. Splendid for cutting 0 6		HEERIA. (In honour of Oswald Heer.)— elegans. —A trailing plant suit- able for rockeries or hanging baskets; purplish flowers are freely produced. Summer .. 1 0	
glabellus. —Violet flowers; dwarf growth 1 0		HELENIUM. (Named after the beautiful Helen, the cause of the Trojan war.) —Sneezewort.	
speciosa. —Deep lavender flowers. Very free. 18in. 1 0		autumnale rubrum. —Crimson brown. 4ft. 1 0	
Flowers are like a perennial Aster. Autumn.		Crimson Beauty. —A bushy growing variety with brown- ish crimson and orange flowers produced over a long season. 2ft. 1 0	
ERINUS. (Er, the Spring; a reference to the early time of flowering.)— 4in.		pumilum magnificum. —Yellow, 4ft. 0 6	
alpinus. —Close tufts of foliage with small spikes of rosy purple flowers, suitable for crevices in rock work 1 0		Riverton Beauty. —Pale yellow, purplish black centre, 4ft. .. 0 6	
ERYNGIUM. (From eringion, the old Greek name.)		Flowers are like miniature single chrysanthemums. Most uncommon and beautiful, well worth a place in any garden. Autumn.	
amethystinum. —A distinct plant with spiny leaves and heads of purple-blue, thistle-like flowers. 2ft. Summer 1 6		HELIANTHEMUM. (From helios, the sun; anthemon, a flower.)—Sun Rose.	
FARFUGIUM. —		Fire Ball. —Brilliant orange.	
grande. —Large, dark green, peltated leaves, with blotches of creamy-yellow. 12in. ... 1 6		Rose Queen. —Soft pink. Darker eye.	
FELICIA. (Felix, happy).		Rubens. —Tango.	
petiolata. —A semi-prostrate bush covered with pink flowers in early Spring, 9in. 1 0		Sudbury Gem. —Deep rose.	
FUCHSIA. —		The Bride. —White.	
procumbens. —A low growing creeper, suitable for shady rockeries or bushhouse work; yellow and green flowers and red berries 1 6		Venustum. —Maroon with orange scarlet eye.	
GAZANIA. (From gaza, richness; in reference to the large gaudy flowers.)—		Low growing shrubby plants suitable for rockwork or edg- ings for beds or borders.	
Sorts. From 6d. each. Per doz. 4 6		Each 1 0	
Useful rock plants.		HELIANTHUS. (From helios, the sun; anthos, a flower.)—Perennial flower.	
		hybrida. —A tall grower produc- ing large quantities of golden yellow flowers in late Summer 1 0	
		maximilianus. —Single yellow, tall grower 1 0	

- HELICHRYSUM.** (From helios, the sun, and chrysos, gold; referring to the beauty of the flowers).—1ft. s. d.
- apiculatum.**—A native plant with greyish foliage and heads of deep yellow flowers which are borne practically throughout the year 1 0
- HEMEROCALLIS.** (From hemero, a day; kallos, beauty).—Day Lily, 3ft.
- flava.**—Single orange yellow, very fragrant. Erect growth. Summer 1 0
- fulva flora plena.**—Large double flowers of a rich coppery orange, borne in clusters of 3 or 4 1 0
- HERNIARIA.**—
- glabra.**—Forms a dense mat of tiny, dark green leaves. Suitable for crazy paving. 2in. 1 0
- HETEROCENTRON.** (Heteros, variable; centron, a spur).—Soft wooded plants which are best cut down to the ground each year. The plants then shoot up many flowering stalks, which give a very fine effect.
- roseum.**—Pink 1 6
- HEUCHERA.** (Named after Professor Heucher, a German botanist).—
- sanguinea.**—Spikes of blood red flowers. Each 6d.; dozen .. 5 0
- Low edging plants bearing profuse crops of bloom.
- HOLCUS.** (Holkos, the old Greek name of a grass).—
- bulbosa variegata.**—Hardy grassy plant with silvery green leaves used for edging. Dozen 2 6
- HYPERICUM.** (An old Greek name).
- cuneatum.**—An upright growing sort with large yellow flowers. 1ft. Summer 1 0
- reptans.**—A trailing sort, with yellow flowers. 6in. 1 0
- IBERIS.** (Iberia, the ancient name of Spain where the species abounds).
- Candytuft, 1ft.**
- gibraltarica.**—An easily grown mauve flowered plant for sunny rockeries 1 0
- IRIS fulva.**—A vigorous growing species producing typical flowers of a peculiar brown colour 1 0
- IRIS GERMANICA.** (From iris, the eye; referring to the variety and beauty of the flowers.) Bearded Iris.
- Ambassadeur.**—A strong grower, with large flowers. Standards reddish violet; falls dark violet 1 6
- Ballerine.**—Standards light blue-violet; falls deeper in colour. Tall 1 6
- Duke of York.**—Standards mauve-blue tinted bronze; falls soft mauve-blue 1 6
- Ed. Michel.**—A self coloured variety, deep reddish violet 1 0
- Feronia.**—Standards an unusual shade of soft rose-bronze;

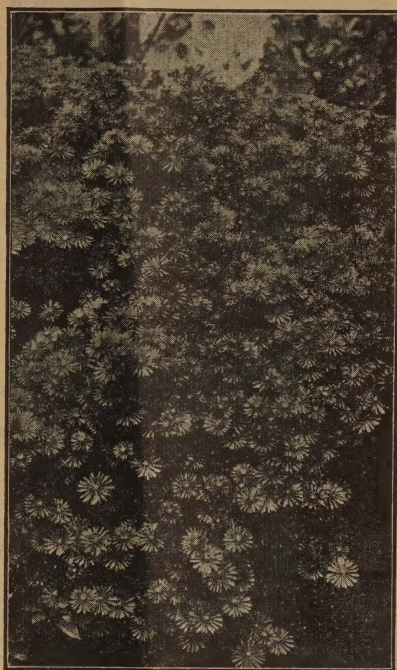


Kniphofia Uvaria

- falls old rose with dark markings 1 6
- Flaming Sword.**—Standards golden yellow; falls crimson maroon edged deep yellow .. 1 6
- General de Witte.**—Smoke colour 0 9
- Harmony.**—Deep purple-blue self coloured 1 6
- Iris King.**—Large flowers. Rich velvety maroon 0 9
- Lady Foster.**—Standards pale blue; falls light bluish violet; very large flowers 1 6
- Lent. A. Williamson.**—Standards bright blue; falls rich velvety purple 1 6
- Lohengrin.**—Lavender blue ... 0 9
- Lord of June.**—Extra large flowers. Standards pale lavender blue; falls deeper ... 1 6
- Loreley.**—Standards primrose; falls blue veined and margined yellow 1 0
- Magnifica.**—Standards light violet-blue; falls reddish violet. Large and tall 1 6
- Melpomene.**—Standards dark lavender-blue; falls rosy-blue 1 6
- Monsignor.**—Lavender and rich pansy purple 0 9
- Neptune.**—Standards pale blue; falls purple-blue 1 6
- Nine Wells.**—Light violet and deep purple 0 9

Iris Germanica stand dry conditions well.

	s.	d.
Odoratissima. — Finest and largest of the pale blues ..	0	9
Perfection. — Light blue and blackish violet	0	9
Prince of Orange.—Deep golden yellow flushed with brown. Dwarf	1	6
Princess Victoria Louise. — Cream and plum	1	0
Rhein Nixe.—Standards creamy white; falls violet	1	0
Souvenir de Madame Gaudichau.—Deep violet-purple self coloured	1	6
Thisbe.—Old gold and light purple	0	9
IRIS MONSPUR Dorothy Foster. Beautiful blue flowers like a large Spanish Iris	1	0
IRIS SIBIRICA. —A distinct free flowering type.		
Blue King.—Blue and orange	0	9
Snow Queen.—A white form of the type	0	9
W. Wallace.—Deep purple flowers which stand up well above the foliage	1	6
IRIS stylosa. — Lavender blue, flowers in Winter	0	9
stylosa alba. —A white form with yellow markings on the throat	0	9
IRIS tectorum. —Pale blue with deeper veinings	0	9
tectorum album.—A white form with gold crest	0	9
ISOLOMA. (Isos, equal, and loma, a border; lobes of the corolla equal). —lft.		
hirsuta. — Attractive velvety green leaves with red edges and orange red tubular flowers. Suitable for shady rockeries	1	0
KNIPHOPIA. (Named after Johann Kniphof.) (Syn. Tritoma).—Red Hot Poker.		
ensifolia.—Golden yellow. Late autumn flowering	1	0
goldelse.—Rich citron yellow. Dwarf. Early spring flowering	0	9
gracilis.—Dwarf. Yellow and orange with semi-pendulous spikes. Spring blooming ..	0	9
nobilis.—Rich orange scarlet ..	0	9
Prince of the Netherlands.—Yellow and light red. Dwarf ..	0	9
tubergini.—Chrome yellow, medium growth	0	9
uvaria.—Orange and scarlet on tall stems	0	9
Hardy evergreen throwing up long stalks in summer, surmounted by brilliantly coloured heads of tubular flowers	0	9
LIRIOPE. (Named after the nymph Liriope.)		



**Mesembryanthemum
Chamberlainii.**

	s.	d.
spicata.—Violet.		
Dwarf grass like plants suitable for shady rockeries or edges of beds, 2/6 doz		
LITHOSPERMUM (From Lithos, a stone; sperma, a seed.)—		
coerulea.—A dwarf plant specially suitable for rock work in partial shade. The flowers are a lovely blue. Summer.	1	6
LOTUS. (The old Greek name.)—		
peliorhynchus. (From pelios, livid; rhynchos, a beak.) A handsome trailing plant with silvery green fine foliage and brick red pea shaped flowers. Excellent for rockeries and for covering low embankments. Each	1	0
LYCHNIS. (From lychnos, a lamp; referring to the brilliancy of the flowers.)—		
chalcedonica.—Heads of brilliant scarlet flowers. Summer. 2ft.	1	0
Viscaria splendens.—A dwarf free flowering edging plant with pink flowers.	0	6
MARGYRICARPUS. (Margaron, a pearl, and karpos, a seed vessel; referring to the pearly succulent fruit).—lft.		
setosus.—Trailing green shoots dotted with white berries ..	1	0

Rock gardening has unlimited possibilities.

- MEGASEA.** (Syn. *Saxifraga*).—18in. a. d.
cordifolia.—Attractive foliage and sprays of beautiful waxy pink flowers which last for weeks. Requires shade. Winter 1 6
- MELISSA.** (From melissa, a bee; literally, a bee-flower). Balm. 12in.
officinalis variegata.—An aromatic plant with profuse cream variegation 1 0
- MESEMBRYANTHEMUM.** (From mesembria, mid-day; anthemion, a flower; referring to the flowers opening better on sunny days)—Pigs Face.
Chamberlainii.—An uncommon variety with small flowers, at first bronze but changing to violet-cerise with age. Recommended. Each 0 6
Dorothy Russell.—Silvery mauve. Each 0 6
violacea.—Rich purple flowers produced abundantly through winter and early spring. Each 0 6
We can also supply white, rose pink, yellow, red. Each 6d. Doz. 4 6
Largely used for rockeries, and suitable for sea fronts or very dry and hot positions.
- MISCANTHUS.** (From miskos, a stem; anthos, a flower; referring to the tall stems.)—
sinensis.—Silvery variegated foliage with plumed flower heads 0 6
- MONARDA.** (Named after M. Monardes, a physician of Seville.)—The Bergamot.
Cambridge scarlet. Deep scarlet 1 0
Showy plants with dense heads of *Salvia* like flowers.
- NEPETA.** (Named from Nepet, a town in Tuscany.)—Cat Mint.
Mussini.—Lavender flowers.
Low growing border plants with grey foliage and producing masses of small lavender blue flowers. Recommended 1 0
- NIEREMBERGIA.** (Named after J. E. Nieremberg.)—18in.
azurea.—An attractive bush and covered with deep blue, saucer-shaped flowers. Spring and Summer 1 6
- OENOTHERA.** (From Oinos, wine; theria, imbibing; because the roots of one of the species was supposed to be an incentive to drinking wine.)
rosea, E.—A delightful subject for rockeries and the points of formal bedding. The growth is quite prostrate, and the large flesh-pink flowers are most attractive. Spring and summer 1 0
- OPHIPOGON.** (From ophis, a serpent; and pogon, a beard.)—12in.
Jaburan variegatus.—An attractive grass-like plant, with leaves heavily striped golden yellow and spikes of blue flowers. Prefers shade 2 0
- PAEONY.** See separate section for special list.
- PHLOX.** (Perennial.)—See separate section.
- PHLOX.** (Phlox, flame; brilliancy of the flowers.)
subulata.—Dense tufts of moss-like foliage, suitable for rockeries. 6in. We can supply white and pink varieties. Each 1 0
- PHYSOSTEGIA.** (From physa, a bladder; stegia, a covering; formation of the calyx.)—Dragon's Head. 3ft.
virginiana.—Lilaceous pink.
virginiana alba.—Pure white.
virginiana speciosa.—Pale pink. Hardy summer and autumn flowers with erect spikes somewhat like *Salvia*. Highly recommended. Each 0 6
- PLATYCODON.** (From platys, broad; kodon, a bell; form of flower.)—Chinese Balloon flower. 3ft.
grandiflorum mariesii.—Large cup shaped deep blue flowers, borne on long stems.
grandiflora alba.—Lilac white. The buds before opening are inflated like a balloon. Summer and Autumn. Highly recommended. Each 1 0
- PLUMBAGO.** (From plumbum, lead, or a disease of the eye so called, to which a species of *Plumbago* was applied.)—Leadwort.
Larpentae.—A herbaceous variety of *Plumbago* with intense cobalt blue flowers .. 1 0
- POLYGONATUM.** (From poly, many; gonu, a joint; numerous joints of the stem.)—Solomon's Seal. 1ft.
vulgare.—White flowers, somewhat like Lily of the Valley. Best in partial shade 0 6
- POTENTILLA.** (From potens, powerful; the supposed medicinal quality.—Cinquefoil.
recta macrantha.—Branching heads of rich yellow flowers produced over a long season. 2ft. 1 0
- PRIMULA.** (From Primus, the first; early flowering.)
vulgaris.—English Primrose. Plants we are offering are in

Clothe hot, dry banks with Pigs Face.

divisions and are of the true
type. Plants raised from seed
are usually variable. Each . . . 0 6

PYRETHRUM. (From pyr, fire; alluding
to its acrid roots.)—Feverfew.

matricaria.—A dwarf bushy
plant producing masses of
small double white blooms
largely used for cut flowers
and florists' work. In pots . . . 1 0

REHMANNIA. (In honour of Joseph
Rehmann, a Russian physician.)

angulata.—Tall spikes of large
rosy purple flowers. 3ft. 1 6

RUDBECKIA. (Named after O. Rudbeck,
a Swedish botanist.)—Cone Flowers
—2ft.

speciosa.—Yellow flowers with
blackish brown centre. Use-
ful for cutting and massing.
Summer and Autumn 0 6

RUELLIA. (after J. Ruelle).—12."

coccinea.—Upright growths
with scarlet flowers 1 0

portellae.—A dwarf plant of
spreading habit having vel-
vety, dark green leaves with
silvery veinings and purple
reverse. Rosy-carmine flowers.
Requires semi shade 1 0

SALVIA (From salvo, to save; Medi-
cinal qualities.)—Sage.

angustifolia.—Perennial Salvia.
Blue. 4ft.

Bethellii.—Deep pink; flowers
about 2 inches long.

coccinea.—Scarlet.

farinacea.—Blue.

Grahami.—Purple blue.

patens.—Deep blue 1 6

pratense tenorei.—Long spikes,
spikes of deep purple flowers.
Requires a moist situation.
2 ft. 1 6

uliginosa.—Blue and white
flowers in Spring and Summer.
3ft.

Plants in pots, 1/- each, ex-
cept where otherwise marked.

SAXIFRAGA. (Saxum, a stone, and
frango, to break; supposed medi-
cinal power.)—1ft.

umbrosa. London Pride.—Small
rosettes of neat green leaves
and sprays of pale pink
flowers 1 0

SCABIOSA. (From scabies, the itch; said
to cure the disorder.)—Pincushions.

columbaria.—Heliotrope. A
very refined semi-shrubby
variety from South Africa.
Recommended 1 0

SCAEVOLO.

microcarpa.—A native plant
bearing lavender-mauve flow-
ers in great profusion during
most of the year. 1 ft. 1 0



Silene maritima

s. d.

SCUTELLARIA. (Scutella, a little sau-
cer; form of calyx.)

indica japonica.—A tiny rock
plant for a shady position.
Violet flowers. 6in. 1 0

SILENE. (Sialon, saliva, from the gum-
my secretion on the leaves of some
which entraps small flies.)

maritima.—A spreading plant
with white flowers produced
during most of the year . . . 1 0

maritima rosea.—Low compact
habit and white flowers with
a pinkish centre 1 0

Schafta.—Masses of dainty rose
pink flowers 1 0

SOLIDAGO. (From solidare, to unite;
supposed healing properties.)—

canadensis.—Golden Rod 0 6

vigaurea nana.—Golden yellow 0 6

STATICE. (From statizo, to stop; the
powerful medical astringency of
some of the species.)—Sea Lavender.

latifolia.—Blue.

Perezii.—Blue.

These flowers are everlasting,
and keep for months when
properly recommended.

In pots. Each 1 6

STOKESIA. (Named after Dr. Stokes, an
English Botanist.)—Cornflower
Aster. 1ft.

alba.—White.

cyanea.—Bluish mauve.

Large aster-like flowers in summer
and autumn 1 0

Describe the position and ask for suggestions.

	s. d.		s. d.
THALICTRUM. (From thallo, to grow green; the bright green colour of the young shoots.) — Lavender Shower.		violacea.—Narcissus like leaves. Heliotrope heads of flower somewhat like a bouvardia. Summer	0 9
diptercarpum. —A hardy perennial with fern like leaves, and throwing up long stalks 4 or 5 ft. long, on which are borne great sprays of small mauve flowers with yellow anthers	1 0	TUNICA. (Tunica, a coat; the calyx.) 12in.	
THYMUS. (Thuo, to perfume.) Thyme.		saxifraga. —Masses of tiny pink flowers over a long season. Summer. From boxes	0 6
erectus. —A distinct sort with upright growths, 6 in.	1 0	VERONICA. —6in.	
nitidus. —Mounds of moss-like growth and mauve flowers. 9in.	1 0	Royal Blue. —A blue flowered rock plant. Spring	1 0
pauciflorus. — Strong growing, 6in.	1 0	VINCA. (From vinculum, a band; referring to the tough, long shoots.)—	
serpyllum. —A dwarf growing variety covered with bright pink flowers in early Summer. This is the "Wild Thyme" of Shakespeare. 3 in.	1 0	variegata. —Yellow and green leaves with blue flowers. Trailing plants suitable for rock work in semi-shade ...	1 0
serpyllum coccineus. —A profusion of tiny crimson flowers. 3 in.	1 0	VITTADINIA. (From vitta, a riband, and aden, a gland.)	
TRACHELIUM. (From trachelos, the neck; supposed efficacy in diseases of the trachea.)—		triloba. —Small white daisy like flowers which turn deep pink with age. Dwarf trailing habit, suitable for dry sunny banks or rockeries. From boxes	0 6
coeruleum. —Heads of tiny blue flowers flowering most of the year	1 0	ZEPHYRANTHES. (Zephyr, the west wind, and anthos, a flower.) Autumn Crocus. Bulbous plants, flowering in the Summer.	
TULBAGIA. (Named after a Dutch governor named Tulbagh at the Cape of Good Hope.)—2ft.		candida. —White, 6in. Each ..	0 3
		Rosea. —Pink, 9in. Each	0 6

Can you be so good as to post me a copy of your latest catalogue. It is most valuable for reference and I congratulate you on its compilation, and especially on the frank, concise criticism of the various roses. This is what I wanted, I believe, for I know that many rose enthusiasts are greatly disappointed by getting roses which are painted in too glowing terms by some nurserymen and especially by the raisers. F.P., Auckland, N.Z. 4/6/35.

It may be of interest to you to know that the roses ordered from you last year have done excellently. Almost without exception the plants have produced a number of fine blooms, notwithstanding a very unfavourable season. The Sunny South hedge of 36 plants is over six feet high and has been a mass of blooms since the spring. H.R., Manilla. 10/6/35.

I might mention that the last lot I got from you turned out exceptionally good and this autumn the blooms were all that could be desired. E.C.T., Gilgandra. 10/6/35.

So far I have not lost a single rose this season—all doing remarkably well, but then you sent such wonderful plants. Miss B.S., Brisbane, Q'ld. 28/5/35.

Better Gardens are assured by Better Plants.

Succulents

According to the dictionary, a Succulent is a plant producing soft fleshy leaves, or stems, and by way of illustration it is only necessary to indicate Pig's Face (*Mesembryanthemum*) and Prickly Pear (*Opuntia*). In the garden they are specially valuable for rockery purposes as they revel in hot, dry positions in nearly every case. Many of the sorts produce brilliantly coloured flowers or quaint attractive growths and as rock gardens are so deservedly popular they are in great demand for this purpose. Full descriptions on application.

- ACRODON** *bellidiflora*, 1/-.
AGAVE *americana* var. American aloe, From 2/-.
 " *filamentosa*, 1/6.
ALOE *aculeata*, 1/6.
 " *arborescens*, 1/6.
 " *Beguinii*, 2/6.
 " *ciliata*, 1/6.
 " *glauca*, 1/6.
 " *macrantha*, 1/-.
 " *Nowotnyi*, 2/6.
 " *saponaria*, 1/-.
 " *tenuior*, 1/6.
 " *Wickensii*, 2/6.
ANACAMPSEOS *filamentosa*, 1/-.
 " *telephiastrium*, 1/-.
BERGERANTHUS *vespertinum*, 1/-.
CEREUS *peruvianus*. From 3/6.
 " " *monstrosus*. From 3/6.
CEROPEGIA *Woodii*, 1/-.
COTYLEDON *atropurpurea*, 1/-.
 " *Barbeyi*, 1/-.
 " *bracteosa*, 1/6.
 " *coccinea*, 1/6.
 " *dasyphylla* x *gibbiflora*
 metallica, 1/6.
 " *gibbiflora*, 1/-.
 " *gibbiflora metallica*, 1/6.
 " *gibbiflora* x *globosa*, 1/-.
 " *glauca* x *gibbiflora*, 1/-.
 " *lanceifolium*, 1/-.
 " *linguaeifolia* var. *pulveru-*
 lenta, 1/-.
 " *macrantha*, 1/-.
 " *multicaule*, 1/6.
 " *orbiculata*, 1/-.
 " *paraguayensis*, 1/-.
 " *pseudo-pachyphytula*, 1/6.
 " *Purpusii*, 1/-.
 " *retusa hybrida*, 1/-.
 " *rosea picta*, 1/-.
 " *roseata*, 1/-.
 " *scapyphylla*, 1/-.
 " *Scheideckerii*, 1/-.
 " *valida*. From 1/-.
CRASSULA *arborescens*, 1/-.
 " *coccinea*, 1/-.
 " *conjuncta*, 1/6.
 " *elata*, 1/-.
 " *Kimberleyensis*, 1/-.
 " *lactea*, 1/-.
 " *lycopodioides*, 1/-.
 " *multicava*, 1/-.
 " *perfossa*, 1/-.
 " *portulacaeae*, 1/-.
 " *pseudo-lycopodioides*, 1/-.
 " *sarcocaulon*, 1/6.
 " *sarmentosa*, 1/-.
 " *spathulifolia*, 1/-.
 " *tetragona*, 1/-.
CYANOTIS *somaliensis*, 1/-.
ECHINOPSIS in variety. 2/-.
EPIPHYLLUM *truncatum*, 1/-.
EUPHORBIA *canariensis*. From 2/-.
 " *grandidens*. From 2/-.
 " *splendens*, 1/9.
FAUCARIA *tigrinum*, 2/-.
GASTERIA. Large collection From 1/- each.
GLOTTIPHYLLUM *latum*, 1/-.
 " *linguaeforme*, 1/-.
HAWORTHIA. A number of varieties in stock. 1/- each.
HYLOCEREUS species, 1/6.
KALANCHOE *flammea*, 1/6.
 " *globulifera coccinea*, 1/6.
 " *grandiflora*, 1/-.
KALANCHOE *grandiflora*, 1/-.
 " *orbiculata*, 1/-.
 " *rotundifolia*, 1/-.
 " *somaliensis*, 1/-.
KLEINIA *acaulis*, 1/-.
 " *azoides*, 1/-.
 " *ficoides*, 1/-.
 " *radicans*, 1/-.
 " *repens*, 1/-.
MESEMBRYANTHEMUM. See herbaceous section for list of varieties.
OTHONNA *crassifolia*, 1/-.
PACHYSEDUM *pachyphyllum*, 1/6.
PERESKIA *grandifolius*, 2/-.
PILOCEREUS *Collinsi*. From 2/-.
SEDUM. A number of varieties in stock, 1/- each.
SEMPERVIVUM. A number of varieties in stock, 1/- each.
STAPELIA. A number of varieties in stock, 1/6 each.
YUCCA *aloefolia variegata*. From 2/-.
 " *filamentosa*, 1/6.
 " *filamentosa variegata*, 1/6.

Please forward in July the following roses to my address. The ones I got from you last year have done very well. 5/7/35.

Full descriptions on application.

Advanced Plants



Plants grown into larger sizes than the ordinary stock in pots are now a recognised feature of our business. They save years of waiting, and in new gardens give an immediate effect. Sometimes an undesirable view needs blocking out, a bed needs a breakwind, or a casualty needs replacing. The advanced plant solves the problem in the shortest time.

Evergreen shrubs and trees are grown in petrol tins and transplant just as readily as from a clay pot. Contrary to the recommendations of some people, plants should always be removed from the tin when planting, as the tin prevents the moisture from the surrounding soil reaching the roots, and failure results. Cut down three corners of the tin, bend down the two sides, and lift out carefully on a spade into the prepared hole.

Deciduous trees and shrubs in large sizes can be dug from open ground in winter. As they do not require the regular watering of plants in tins, they are correspondingly cheaper. The introduction of the Spanish type of architecture has caused a big demand for plants suitable for this type of building, and for growing in courtyards, or in wooden tubs. Many varieties of Cypress, Junipers, Azaleas, and Fuchsias are favoured for this. It is not possible to list all varieties of advanced plants, but lists suitable for various climates and giving height and price will be supplied on application. Owing to the high cost of packing these for country orders, cases, hessian, etc., will be charged extra at cost price, in addition to freight.

In addition to the advanced size, we have been offering in petrol tins and which have proved so popular with both our suburban and country clients, we are this year offering an intermediate size. At time of going to press it was uncertain if some of the varieties would be sufficiently grown to offer this season. A detailed price list will be forwarded on application.

Many varieties not listed are available.

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I trust you still retain my name on your list for forwarding the catalogue. The latter is, in my experience at least, unique of its kind and outstanding in merit.—W.D., Mt. Lawley, W.A. 8/11/35.

My old copy has been of immense value to me and I consider it one of the best edited catalogues I have ever seen.—C.F.E., Sinaloa, Mexico, U.S.A. 13/11/35.

I wish to say that all the plants you sent arrived in good order, marvellously fresh and not a leaf disturbed. Thank you so much.—Miss R.E.H., Armidale. 6/12/35.

The 100 odd rose bushes supplied by you are flourishing in which I had 100% strike, which speaks for itself, considering they went through one of the dryest periods there has been here on record.—W.H.E., St. George, Q'ld. 28/1/36

My rose garden has a wide and good reputation and it is all owing to your wonderful plants. Rosieriste Gaston Leveque, which you so kindly sent me to try, has done well and is a lovely bloom.—MRS. M.F.B., Rooty Hill. 20/2/36.

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Australian Roses are attracting attention in Europe and America.

ROSES

1	TALISMAN	(H.T.)	MONTGOMERY	1929	F.	3	Description of colour, etc., followed by classification of perfume; sweet, tea, or fruit, etc. The climate letters indicate:— E.—Everywhere. A.—Suitable Adelaide Zone. B. " Brisbane Zone. H. " Hobart Zone. M. " Melbourne Zone Mt. " Mountain Zone P. " Perth Zone. R. " Rockhampton. S. " Sydney Zone.
This number indicates the position the variety occupied in our last year's sales.	The name of the variety.	The Class (in this instance it indicates Hybrid Tea). H.P. Hybrid Perpetual. Pernetiana. Gig., Hybrid Gigantea. Hybrid Musk. Hybrid Musk. Wich., Wichuraiana	The Raiser's name.	Year of introduction.	This letter signifies that the variety is fragrant.	Growth number. No. 1, 4, very vigorous. 5 and 6, stages of climbing growth. See page 51.	

TREES AND SHRUBS

ABUTILON	AN ARABIC NAME.	CHINESE LANTERNS.	BOULE DE NIEGE.	BALL OF SNOW.	E.	6.	D.	Climate letters same as for roses. Where no climate is indicated, the plant may be considered hardy everywhere in Australia.
Family name.	The meaning or translation.	Common name where known.	Variety name.	Translation.	Evergreen.	Approximate height at maturity.	Deciduous.	

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